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THE HUMANE SOCIETY

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts



J Bowdoin
1786-1790



James Bowdoin
FIRST PRESIDENT

THE HUMANE SOCIETY

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW

1785-1916

BY

M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE

With Illustrations



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BOSTON

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No. 219

To All Humane Societies

PREFACE

THE chief materials for this account of the Massachusetts Humane Society, prepared at the request of its Trustees, are found in the long series of pamphlets published by the Society between 1787 and the present day. Many of the manuscript records were destroyed in the Boston Fire of 1872.

In the early years of the Society, from 1787 to 1817 inclusive, the Discourses delivered at the public semiannual meetings in June were published as pamphlets, of which the Appendices, containing many contemporaneous records of the organization, were an important part. In 1829 there was published a pamphlet of sixty pages entitled, "A Statement of Premiums awarded by the Trustees of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, from July, 1817, to April, 1829; Extracts from the Correspondence, Schedule of the Funds, and a List of the Officers and Members. With an Appendix." But neither this pamphlet nor any one of the preceding Discourses has yielded

PREFACE

so much for the present purpose as a pamphlet of ninety-six pages prepared, by direction of the Trustees, by Francis Parkman, John Homans, and John L. Gardner, respectively President, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer of the Society, and published in 1845 under the title, "History of the Humane Society of Massachusetts: with a Selected List of Premiums awarded by the Trustees, from its Commencement to the Present Time: including Extracts from the Correspondence, a Statement of the Funds, and a List of the Officers and Members." This pamphlet, reprinted with additions in 1876 and 1877, has been the chief single source of information and of suggestion with regard to less obvious sources. These have been consulted in newspapers, biographies, and other repositories of local information. The later reports of the Society, irregular from 1864 to 1885 inclusive, annual from 1888 to 1902 inclusive, biennial from 1903-04 onward, bring the records of the Society into the immediate present.

From these various quarters it has been an interesting task to assemble the following pages.

The dedication, "To all Humane Societies," is

PREFACE

the toast that has been proposed by the President of the Society at every dinner of the Trustees, from the earliest days to the present time.

M. A. DEW. H.

BOSTON, *April*, 1916.

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THE HUMANE SOCIETY

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

THE MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY

I

THE FOUNDING AND THE FOUNDERS

It is a pleasant exercise of the imagination to look upon old things as new, to acquire a "realizing sense" that a long-established institution was once precisely as new as the newest organization of the present year and month, with all its work to be done, and all its history and traditions to be made. An institution thus regarded takes on some of the romance of early human infancy. Just as one may question whether this or that child has before it a life which will lend itself to profitable biography, one may ask what is to be expected of the infant organization. Few parents of such bodies are without high hopes for the future. In many instances they are surely doomed to disappointment. In a few, the hopes are realized. The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through its hundred and thirty years of fruitful existence, has proved itself an institution of

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this more fortunate class. The authors of its being saw in their child untold possibilities of service to mankind; and their vision has been fulfilled.

In looking back at the infancy of the Society it is well to remember that it coincided with the infancy of a State. While Massachusetts was a dependency — a colony and a province — turning naturally to a mother country for many meetings of its own needs, it was inevitable that the call of humanity should make itself less audible than it was soon to become. In the long list of Boston charities printed in *The Memorial History of Boston*,¹ there are only eight of pre-Revolutionary origin; and the liberal interpretation of the word “charities” may be inferred from the fact that “Harvard College” (1636) heads the list. The “Scots’ Charitable Society” (1657) and the “Charlestown Poor’s Fund” (1674) are the only other local seventeenth-century foundations. From 1700 to 1775 no more than five other organizations of a character appropriate to the *Memorial History* list appear to have come into existence. During the eight years of Revolutionary unsettlement, it was but natural that no activities of the kind were launched. It

¹ Vol. iv, p. 672.

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was only two years after Yorktown, however, that the project of a Humane Society in Boston was formed. In the first week of January, 1786, it was formally instituted and organized. The circumstances are related as follows in the early records of the Society:¹

A gentleman by the name of Moyes arrived in this town from London in May, 1784. He had been blind from his infancy; but by the assistance of a faithful servant in reading to him, and the conversation of friends, he had, as he possessed an intelligent mind, acquired a very good education, more especially in philosophy and chemistry, and had in consequence of his acquisitions in science, obtained the honor of a doctor's degree. In the latter part of the winter of 1785, Rev. James Freeman, Royall Tyler, Esq., and A. Dexter passed an evening with the doctor at his lodgings. In conversation on the different institutions established solely for publick benefit, Dr. Moyes suggested the outlines of a plan of a society, similar to the British Royal Humane Society, incorporated in 1774, in imitation of one in Holland, to restore to life such persons as were apparently dead from drowning, or any other sudden means of the extinction of life; and he detailed many cases of complete recovery. The doctor was informed, that the first publication of the British Royal Humane So-

¹ See Appendix to Discourse of 1817, delivered by William Tudor, Junior.

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ciety, with their regulations, could be procured in town from a gentleman, who had received it from Dr. Hawes, the principal promoter of the institution. The gentlemen present agreed to meet again the next evening, and produce the British publication; from which, with some local alterations, a plan was completed, and afterwards adopted by the subscribers. Mr. Freeman wrote out the whole system agreed on between the gentlemen present; and each one took a copy, to solicit subscriptions for a fund to carry into effect the objects of the institution.

Dr. Waterhouse calling on Dr. Moyes, while the other gentlemen were with him, offered to take a subscription paper to the Hon. James Bowdoin, to which all consented.

January 5, 1786, the first meeting of the subscribers was held at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern ¹ in State Street. After agreeing to the rules and regulations as proposed, it was voted to organize the Society agreeably to them. It was accordingly voted, that it should be under the sole direction of not more than twelve Trustees, chosen by the members at their semiannual meeting in December; which Board of Trustees was to consist of a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, with six other Trustees.

¹ From 1712 to 1805 this favorite Boston hostelry flourished at the corner of King Street and Mackerel Lane — State and Kilby Streets. It is pleasantly described in *The Old Bunch of Grapes Tavern*, by Edwin Lasseter Bynner, *Atlantic Monthly*, December, 1889.

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Thus, after all, it was to a recently arrived Englishman and to his knowledge of an English institution that the new Society directly owed its origin.¹

The establishment of the Royal Humane Society is thus described in an "Account of the Late W. Hawes, M.D.," the founder and ruling spirit of the London Society, in the *Monthly Magazine* for January, 1809:

¹ Though a Humane Society was established in Philadelphia in 1780, presumably also on the model of the London organization, there is no reason to suppose that the Massachusetts Society derived any of the impetus for its origin from its Pennsylvanian predecessor. Indeed, in the years between 1780 and 1787 there was a partial suspension of the operations of the Philadelphia Society. (See *Annual Oration Pronounced before the Humane Society of Philadelphia . . . the 28th day of February, 1799. By Doct^r Benjamin Say, President of the Society.*) Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, was an early honorary member of the Massachusetts Humane Society. In 1793 he sent the President of this Society two pamphlets widely distributed in Pennsylvania, and from one of them, giving directions for avoiding danger of drinking cold water while the body is heated, the Massachusetts Society published an extract in the Appendix to the Discourse of 1793.

The Humane Society of Philadelphia made a practice, during the hot months of summer, of distributing conspicuous handbills on the dangers of cold water, and the tavern-keepers gladly posted them near their doors. The Society also posted signs along the waterfronts telling where its life-saving apparatus might be found. In 1861 the Humane Society, which had become inactive, amalgamated with the Philadelphia Skating Club.

Other early American Humane Societies were those of New York and Halifax, each founded in 1794. The Merrimack Humane Society of Newburyport was established in 1802.

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In the year 1767, a society was instituted at Amsterdam, for the recovery of the drowned, in consequence of some instances of recovery, which had been happily effected, a short time before, in Switzerland. Memoirs of this society were published, and a copy of them brought from Holland by Dr. Cogan; these he translated in 1773, in order to show to the British publick, the practicability of recovering persons, who had hitherto been considered as dead, in consequence of being taken out of the water with every appearance of death. These memoirs were no sooner translated, than they engaged the benevolent and humane mind of Mr. Hawes. He immediately advertised, that he would pay rewards to those, who would acquaint him, within a certain time, of any person, who had been drowned in his neighbourhood. This he did till the society was established in the following year: and certainly he could not have given a more sincere and disinterested proof of his wish to promote so valuable and benevolent an object. . . . In the summer of this year (1774) an association of thirty gentlemen, one half of whom were the friends of Dr. Cogan, and the other half of Mr. Hawes, formed themselves into a society, whose object, like that of Amsterdam, was to promote the recovery of persons, who were apparently dead by drowning; and, like that society also, their views were at first confined to the recovery of the drowned. Other respectable names were soon added to the list; and successful cases began to increase its numbers and reputation.

This Dr. Hawes, born and buried in Islington, a

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friend of Oliver Goldsmith's, was a philanthropist of such luxuriant expression — one need not look further for it than in his annual letters to the Massachusetts Humane Society, of which he was early elected an honorary member — that it is possible even to indulge the fancy that Goldsmith held him bantering in mind when he wrote of a benevolent citizen of Islington:

“The naked every day he clad —
When he put on his clothes.”

From the forming of the Royal Humane Society in 1774 until his own death in 1808, Dr. Hawes, holding a succession of active offices in his own Society, gave frequent evidences of his lively interest in the Boston organization, described by one of its own orators, in terms worthy of Dr. Hawes himself, as “this yet infant society, this standing committee of humanity.”

From the early records of the Massachusetts Society, the name of Dr. Moyes, its original instigator, immediately disappears, and to the local names associated with his at the very inception of the project are added, in the earliest list of officers and members, those of the men most actively engaged in leading

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the Boston community, freshly conscious of its independence and its responsibilities, in all the paths of its progress.

The first of all the many publications issued by the Society, the so-called "Institution," is so important a document in the history of the organization that it must be printed entire:

THE INSTITUTION OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS ¹

From a variety of faithful experiments, and incontestible facts, it is now considered as an established truth, that the total suspension of the vital functions of the animal body is by no means incompatible with life; and consequently, the marks of apparent death may subsist without any necessary implication of an absolute extinction of the animating principle.

The boundary line between life and death, or the distinguishing signs of the latter, are objects to which the utmost efforts of the human capacity have never yet attained. Nor can we, with any degree of certainty, pronounce, that an animal is dead, until the most unequivocal proofs of putrefaction have been furnished.

¹ The first edition of this pamphlet bears no date, but there is reason to believe that it was printed in 1786. A second edition appeared in 1788.

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From these facts it might reasonably be expected, that were proper measures to be adopted, especially in cases peculiarly doubtful, we might frequently be enabled to restore to full life, and the enjoyment of it, a beloved friend, or a valuable member of society. And indeed, numerous successful instances might be adduced in the cases of persons, who would in a few hours have been consigned to an untimely grave; and perhaps have suffered all the horrors of inevitable death, attended with a consciousness of their own terrible situation.

It is not, however, to be understood, that any process, directed to the above-mentioned purpose, can be equally applicable to all cases. For as the attempt must presuppose an entire state of the vital organs, it is obvious that those apparent deaths, which are consequent upon disease, afford, in general, little or no encouragement for such attempts. But in most cases of sudden death, the vital organs appear to have sustained but a very slight injury, and only require a seasonable excitement of the heart to renew their action.

The exquisite feelings attendant on the unexpected restoration of an affectionate friend, or an indulgent parent, a dutiful child, or an intimate companion of our bosoms, after having been suddenly torn from us, and in imagination numbered with the dead, may be more easily conceived than described. Nor is the acquisition of one deserving member of society an object unworthy the publick attention.

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Upon these considerations, societies have been formed in various parts of Europe for promoting attempts to recover persons from apparent death, especially in cases of suffocation and drowning. The Humane Society established in Great-Britain, in 1774, has been very successful. Within ten years from its institution, out of 1300 persons apparently dead from drowning, 790 have been restored to their friends and country. Many of them, no doubt, useful and valuable men.

For an institution of this nature a considerable fund is necessary. A proper apparatus must be procured. And many occasional expences will unavoidably occur. The cause of humanity, however, deserves every encouragement. And to promote that cause, it is to be hoped the benevolent will liberally subscribe.

A Society is now formed for these salutary purposes in this Commonwealth: And the following plan and arrangements are submitted to the inspection of the publick.

RULES for the regulation of a Society instituted in the town of Boston, for the recovery of persons who meet with such accidents as produce in them the appearance of death.

I. That the Institution shall be called The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

II. That the Society shall be governed by a number of Trustees not exceeding twelve, of whom one

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shall be the President, two, Vice-Presidents, one Treasurer, one Recording Secretary, and one Corresponding Secretary.

III. That the President, or, in his absence, a Vice-President, with the major part of the Trustees, shall constitute a quorum.

IV. That the President, with the advice of the Trustees, shall be empowered to call at his pleasure a meeting of the Society, but that the Society shall indispensably meet twice every year, namely, on the second Tuesday in December and the second Tuesday in June.

V. That each subscriber shall pay into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of six shillings and eight pence per annum.*

VI. That such gentlemen of the faculty, as shall engage to afford their assistance towards promoting the views of the Society, shall give their medical attendance gratis.

VII. That the President and Trustees shall be annually elected by ballot on the first Tuesday in December; and that when a subscriber cannot attend such election in person, he shall be entitled to vote by proxy.

VIII. That when any accident shall happen, producing apparent death, the person who shall first discover, and endeavour to recover the subject, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurer of the Society, a sum not exceeding forty-eight shillings, nor

* The meaning of this article is, that no subscriber shall pay less than this sum.

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less than six shillings, lawful money, at the discretion of the Trustees.

IX. That the person who shall bring the first intelligence to one of the physicians of the Society of such accident as is expressed in the preceding law, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurer of the Society, a sum not exceeding nine shillings.

X. That the Trustees shall appoint some person to deliver a public discourse on the second Tuesday of June every year upon some medical subject connected with the principal objects of this Society.

XI. That the Recording Secretary shall keep a fair copy of all the votes and proceedings of the Society, and record all such cases and communications as the Trustees shall direct.

XII. That the Corresponding Secretary shall write all letters relating to the business of the Society, and shall answer all such letters as the Society shall receive, they being previously communicated to the President, or Trustees assembled.

XIII. The President and Trustees shall, upon the second Tuesday in June, in every year, publicly adjudge a silver medal, not exceeding the value of one guinea, to the author of the most approved dissertation which they shall have received in the course of the preceding year, upon some medical subject connected with the principal objects of this Society, and the Society shall order the same to be printed at their expence, provided it shall be agreeable to the author's inclination.

XIV. That any person, who shall, by a signal

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exertion, save another from death, shall receive from the Treasurer of the Society a sum not exceeding thirty shillings lawful money, at the discretion of the Trustees.

To this institution a large number of subscriptions are already obtained. And the following officers have been chosen by the Society:

His Excellency

Governour Bowdoin, President.

Doctor John Warren, Second Vice-President.¹

Reverend Simeon Howard, D.D., Treasurer.

Reverend John Clarke, Recording Secretary.

Doctor Thomas Welsh, Corresponding Secretary.

The Honourable Judge Wendell,

Doctor Isaac Rand,

Reverend John Lathrop, D.D.,

Reverend Samuel Parker,

Doctor Benjamin Waterhouse,

Doctor Aaron Dexter,

} Trustees.

Such gentlemen in this Commonwealth, as wish to encourage this benevolent institution, are requested to apply to either of the Trustees, with whom subscription papers are lodged; and those, to whom it is not convenient to apply in person, may, on

¹ Thomas Bulfinch, M.D., was elected First Vice-President, but declined to serve. At the meeting of June 13, 1786, Oliver Wendell, Esq., was chosen to the office, and, Dr. Rand and Dr. Waterhouse declining to serve as Trustees, the three vacancies were filled by the election of Rev. Samuel Stillman, D.D., Nathaniel Balch, Esq., and Samuel Henshaw, Esq.

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transmitting their names, with the sum they incline to subscribe annually, have their names entered as members of the Humane Society.

THOUGH the following Methods are chiefly adapted to cases of apparent death from drowning, yet the Society think it proper to observe, that most of the means of restoration herein recommended are applicable to a considerable variety of other cases, such as hanging, convulsion, fits, cold, suffocation by damps, or noxious vapours, the confined air of wells, cisterns, caves, or the must of fermenting liquors. — The Society have in the most essential articles of treatment, followed the recommendations of foreign Societies of a similar nature; though they have endeavoured by a few necessary alterations, to render them more conformable to the particular circumstances of the country.

Methods of Treatment to be used with Persons apparently dead from drowning

I. The unfortunate person is to be conveyed carefully to the nearest public or other house open for its reception, in such a manner as to prevent the extinction of any small remains of life that may exist: For this purpose the head is to be raised a little, as in bed, and the body should be carried in a natural and easy posture, as in the same situation.

II. The object is to be immediately stripped, and laid on a warm bed, and the skin well dried with heated flannels, the mud and froth to be re-

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moved from the mouth and nostrils; if the body was naked at the time of the accident, it is then to be surrounded as expeditiously as possible with a hot blanket, and thoroughly dried with coarse cloths or flannels.

III. When the air is very *cold* or *moist*, the various methods of treatment are to be made use of *near a large fire*, or in a *heated* apartment. On the other hand, if the weather is *warm*, or *sultry* (as in the summer season) the windows and doors of the room should be opened; and in every other possible way a cool refreshing air obtained; as it is of the greatest importance in bringing forward the latent spark of life, or in restoring natural breathing.

IV. No persons are to be admitted into the room but those who are actually employed in exerting their utmost endeavours for the recovery of the unfortunate; six persons are therefore the greatest number that can ever prove useful on such occasions; and those who are by-standers for the sake of curiosity should be requested to withdraw, as their presence may retard or totally prevent the restoration.

V. The smoke of tobacco thrown up the fundament should be ranked among the earliest applications; if a fumigator * should not be at hand, the

* A number of these instruments will soon be procured, and notice will then be given where they shall be deposited. — When the common pipe is used, the smoke is to be blown with the mouth from the bowl, through the stem, into the fundament, covering the bowl with a handkerchief, or thin piece of linen. [Note in "Institution."]

The following footnote appeared in an Appendix of the pamphlet

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common pipe will answer the purpose of applying this vapour to the bowels. So easy and important an operation should be repeatedly performed, as the good effects of tobacco smoke have been proved in many cases.

VI. The skin is to be gently rubbed with warm woollen cloths, and a warming pan heated (the body being surrounded with flannel) may lightly be moved up and down the back for a considerable time. Wooden bottles, filled with hot water, &c. or *heated bricks*, covered with flannel, may be efficaciously applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and other parts of the body.

containing the Reverend Dr. Lathrop's Discourse of 1787, beneath directions for using the fumigators:.

"Two sets of these instruments are already procured at the expence of the Society; one set is deposited, by order of the Trustees, with Doct. John Warren, in School-Street, another with Doct. David Townsend, in Essex-Street: The Trustees intend, as soon as possible, to procure one or two more sets, when the Publick will be notified with whom they are lodged."

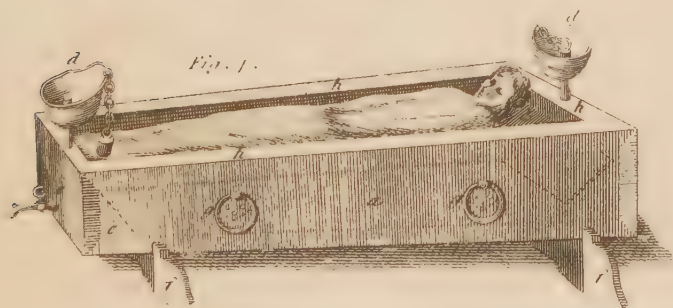
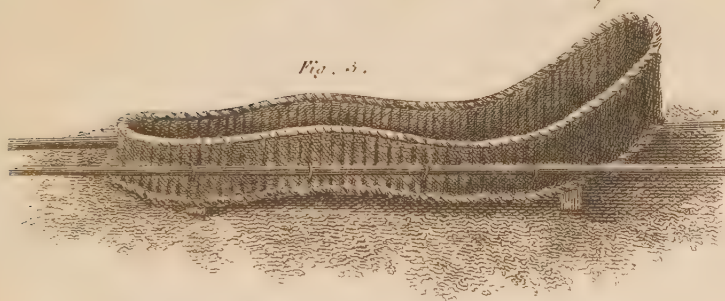
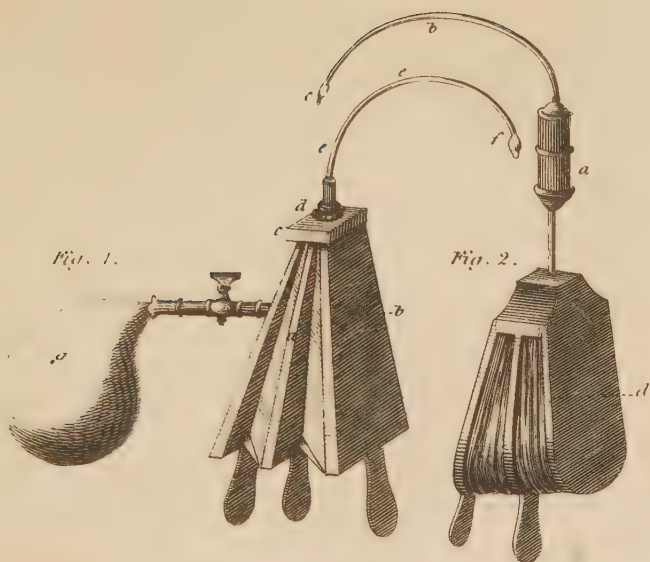
In the pamphlet containing the Reverend Dr. Chandler Robins's Discourse of 1796, it appears that three more instruments were then available — at the house of Dr. L. Hayward in Newbury-Street, of Dr. Dexter in Milk-Street, and of the Reverend Dr. Lathrop, North-Square.

In February, 1774, the year in which the Royal Humane Society was established, there appeared in the *Royal American Magazine* an account of "Dr. Tissot's Method of Recovering Drowned Persons." Besides the blowing of tobacco-smoke into the intestines, this method proposed blowing it into the mouth, "stopping the sufferer's nostrils close at the same time." An attractive plan was to "blow up the patient's nostrils the powder of some strong dry herb, as sage, rosemary, especially marjoram, and well-dried tobacco."

Implements of Restoration from Drowning

This illustration is reproduced from "Willich's Domestic Encyclopædia," vol. 2 (London, 1802). Figs. 1, 3, and 4 represent, respectively, bellows to inflate and extract air from the lungs; a bier made of wicker-work, that water may easily run off; and a warming machine of block tin or copper, with double walls to contain hot water. Fig. 2 shows the "fumigator," thus described in Willich :

"A machine for injecting the smoke by way of clyster, in those desperate cases which require the application of this remedy. It consists of a pair of bellows, to the muzzle of which is fitted a metal box, a, provided with a ring, in the middle of which it may be unscrewed, and again closed, after being filled with tobacco, and set on fire: the pipe c (which, by mistake, is represented with a sharp point in our plate, but should be perfectly round and blunt at the top) of the flexible tube b, is introduced into the fundament; and thus, by means of the bellows d, the smoke is forced into the rectum."



*Implements of Restoration
from Drowning.*

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VII. If a child has been drowned, its body should be wiped perfectly dry, and immediately placed in bed between two persons of good constitution; the salutary effects of the natural vital warmth have been clearly proved in a variety of successful cases.

VIII. The body is to be rubbed with flannels, sprinkled with spirits, and fomentations of hot rum to be applied to the breast, &c. and often renewed. The nostrils may be every now and then tickled with a feather; *snuff* and *volatiles* should be occasionally made use of, to excite sneezing if possible. The various means of recovery should be made use of by the *assistants* for several hours, the body is to be gently shaken every ten minutes, in order to render the process more certainly successful; and the bodies of children in particular are to be agitated, by taking hold of their arms and legs frequently, and for a continuance of time. In a variety of instances agitation, in conjunction with the methods laid down, has forwarded the recovery of boys who had been drowned, and continued for a considerable time apparently dead.

IX. If there be any signs of returning life, such as sighing, gasping, convulsive motions, pulsation or a natural warmth, a spoonful of any warm liquid may be administered; and if it proves that the power of swallowing is returned, then a cordial draught may be given in small quantities, but not without the direction of a Physician.

Bleeding is never to be employed in such cases, unless by the direction of one of the Medical Assist-

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ants, or some other respectable gentleman of the faculty, who has paid attention to such unfortunate accidents.

The methods which have been so fully recommended, are to be made use of with vigour for several hours, although no favourable circumstances should arise; for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to suppose that persons are irrecoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance; and upon this opinion, an immense number of the seemingly dead have been committed to the grave; who might have been RESTORED TO LIFE by *resolution* and *perseverance* in the plans of treatment now recommended.

Whenever any good has been produced by the means recommended, the person who has superintended the cure is desired to write a circumstantial account of it to the Society.

NAMES OF THE SUBSCRIBERS

Doctor Samuel Adams.

Mr. Thomas Amory.

John Avery, jun. Esq;

Mr. Jonathan Loring Austin.

Mr. Nathaniel Balch.

Samuel Barrett, Esq;

Joseph Barrell, Esq; £1 os. 6d. per annum.

Doct. Josiah Bartlett, *Charlestown*.

Mr. William Billings, £0 12s. per annum.

His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq; £3 0 0 per annum.

James Bowdoin, jun. Esq;

John Boyle, Esq;

Mr. Samuel Bradford.

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Samuel Breck, Esq; £1 0 0 per annum.

Mr. Henry Bromfield, jun.

John Brown, Esq;

Thomas Bulfinch, M.D. £1 0 0 per annum.

Rev. John Clark.

His Honor Thomas Cushing, Esq; £1 0 0 for one year.

Hon. Francis Dana, Esq; *Cambridge*, £1 0 0 per annum.

Thomas Dawes, jun. Esq;

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Rev. Joseph Eckley.

Rev. John Eliot.

William Erving, Esq;

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Mr. Bossenger Foster.

Mr. William Foster.

Rev. James Freeman.

Joseph Greenleaf, Esq;

Mrs. Mary Haley, £3 0 0 per annum.

Mr. Joseph Hall, *Charlestown*.

Doct. Lemuel Hayward.

Samuel Henshaw, Esq;

Stephen Higginson, Esq;

Benjamin Hitchborn, Esq;

Mr. Alexander Hodgdon, £0 18s. for one year.

Rev. Simeon Howard, D.D.

Hon. Jonathan Jackson, Esq;

Henry Jackson, Esq;

Leonard Jarvis, Esq;

John Coffin Jones, Esq;

Doct. John Joy.

Doct. Thomas Kast.

Rev. John Lathrop, D.D.

Mr. Benjamin Lincoln, jun.

MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY

Doct. James Lloyd.
Hon. John Lowell, Esq; £o 18s. per annum.
John Lucas, Esq;

Jonathan Mason, Esq;
Mr. Joseph May.
Mr. George R. Minot.
Rev. John Murray.

Hon. Robert T. Paine, Esq;
Rev. Samuel Parker.
Edward Payne, Esq;
William Powell, Esq;
Mr. Henry Prentiss.
Ezekiel Price, Esq;

Mr. Samson Read. .
John Rice, Esq;
Thomas Russell, Esq; £2 8s. per annum.
Mr. Joseph Russell.

Doct. Oliver Smith.
Mr. William Smith.
Rev. Samuel Stillman.
Hon. James Sullivan, Esq;
James Swan, Esq;

Rev. Peter Thacher.
Doct. Thomas Thaxter, *Hingham*.
Doct. David Townsend.

Doct. John Warren.
Benjamin Waterhouse, M.D.
Josiah Waters, Esq;
Arnold Welles, Esq;
Doct. Thomas Welsh.
Hon. Oliver Wendell, Esq;
Doct. Moses Willard, *Roxbury*.

An ingenious and very useful Communication on
the subject of *Restoration from apparent Death*, has

Certificate of Membership

Humane Society, Instituted 1785

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come,

G R E E T I N G.

The Trustees of the Humane Society (incorporated by a Law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed in the year of our Lord 1793) do, Meeting held in Boston on the Twenty seventh Day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, admitted Ezekiel Rice Esq. a member of the said Society, granting him all the rights and privileges thereto belonging.

In testimony of the above, we have caused the Seal of the Society to be affixed to this copy, the same to be duly attested.

SECRETARY

John. Burgess

John. Burgess

PRESIDENT

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been received from Mr. Jonathan Williams of Boston, from which, as an encouragement for exertion in similar cases, the following facts are extracted — A child of Mr. Williams, at that time in Nantz, at about the age of 12 days was taken ill, and on the 13th to appearance died. — Mr. Williams immediately determined to try an experiment on his child, and by gentle friction with soft flannel near a fire, in about fifteen minutes restored it to life; though being very weak from a premature birth, it lived only about 20 hours longer. — Mr. Williams himself, at the age of nine years, fell into the mill-creek — it is uncertain how long he continued under water — he was at length discovered and taken up breathless; the body was placed between hot blankets and rubbed on every part with hot cloths, hot bricks were applied to the soles of his feet, and all the other usual methods were employed, till every one except his mother was discouraged, and desisted from the use of means; she alone, however, indefatigably persevered, and was rewarded, though not until the end of four hours, with the exquisite pleasure of restoring him to life.

Doctor Franklin communicated to Mr. Williams the case of a gentleman, who laboured under a disease which he himself supposed would prove mortal: When he approached the last agonies, his faithful servant was weeping by his side — he ordered the servant to watch him, and when he had breathed his last, to get naked into his bed, and as far as possible encompass the body; then to breathe forcibly into

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his mouth, and to continue this act till he should recover, or become cold. — He punctually obeyed; the gentleman recovered, and lived to relate the story many years after.

Another well known instance is produced of a Philadelphia gentleman in France, who about five years since was supposed to have died, and three days afterwards was about to be buried, when a physician present happening to look into the coffin, was induced, from the appearance of the countenance, to delay the funeral; he immediately made use of the common methods; the gentleman revived, and is now alive and well in Philadelphia.

A number of other cases have been received, and will be duly noticed by the Society.

It is with the highest satisfaction that we communicate to the public the case of a Lad, who, since the institution of the Society, had fallen through the ice into the mill-pond. — He had repeatedly sunk to the bottom, when young Mr. Sloane discovered him, and without waiting to take off his clothes, plunged into the water, and brought him to the shore; where by the use of proper means he was soon entirely recovered. — At a meeting of the Trustees Mr. Sloane has been declared entitled to the sum of *twenty eight shillings*, as a premium for his services.

The foregoing pages claim careful reading for various reasons. Mr. Henry James, not long before

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his death, defined the period through which the world has just passed, the half-century since the Civil War, as "the Age of the Mistake." The hideous awakening to which the War of Europe has brought mankind was, in the view of Mr. James, an awakening to the fact that the sense of security in realized ideals, in a state of peace won by savage warfare, was a mistaken sense. The ideals, he sought to remind us, were destined to inevitable overthrow. If there was something too much of naïveté in the mental and spiritual condition of America in the years following the Civil War, this quality was far more conspicuous immediately after the Revolution. The opening paragraphs of the "Institution" give characteristic expression to it. With the new sense of liberty was closely associated a new sense of the value of individual lives, a new realization of the necessity to become your brother's keeper. The Rules for the regulation of the Society laid down a form of government and a system of awarding premiums which formed a practicable working basis for the activities of the Society through all the years since 1786. The most important change that has come about — through the accumulation of permanent funds by

MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY

gift and bequest, removing the need of annual subscriptions — has been the disappearance of the list of members, printed in early reports, and the transfer of all the functions of the Society to the Trustees. The methods of restoring life to the apparently dead seem primitive enough in comparison with those set forth in the Biennial Reports of the Society to-day. Bleeding was still an accepted practice, but the Society wisely restricted its employment to members of the medical faculty. Other suggestions are clearly seen to have had a basis of common sense, though it may be questioned whether our own contemporaries would derive much hope from placing the body of a drowned child, wiped perfectly dry, in bed between two persons of good constitution, to obtain “the salutary effects of the natural vital warmth.” The method upon which the young Society seems to have placed the strongest reliance of all — the use of “fumigators” — is obviously that most distantly removed from present practices. More than one Boston physician has recently been asked whether any restoration of life is to be expected, on physiological grounds, from the blowing of tobacco smoke into the bowels. The most en-

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couraging reply that has been received was the counter-query: "Would n't it make you sit up?"

The faith in the efficacy of "fumigators" had many expressions. In the Royal Humane Society *Report* for 1796, all the accepted means for restoring life are set forth in rhymed pentameter, introduced in the following terms:

The Editor, with the Pleasing Hope
of saving the Lives of his fellow-creatures
has at this time pursued his grand object

In Verse,

in order to make a strong impression on the public mind,
and earnestly wishes that it may be attended
with the happiest consequences
to Individuals, the Public, and to the State.

The fourth method of restoration on his list is thus described:

Tobacco-Fumes

Yet, should not these, with every care succeed,
With vigour still to other means proceed:
Tobacco-smoke has often prov'd, indeed,
Of wondrous use, in cases of such need.
Try ev'ry means, not even this neglect,
With this herb's fumes the bowels to inject.
Thrice administer the same within the hour;
And, if it proves inadequate in power,
To *clysters* of this pungent weed apply,
Or other juice of equal potency high.

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It is not surprising that in a century and a quarter there has been an utter reversal of methods upon which learned men once placed a high value. In the rapid progress of the healing art, we accustom ourselves to much discarding of what has recently been accepted. Yet changes came quickly even in the years immediately following the publication of the Humane Society's "Institution" in 1786. Dr. Franklin's communication to Mr. Jonathan Williams was still of "the present" when Dr. Waterhouse, in his Discourse before the Society in 1790, declared: "To blow one's own breath into the lungs of another is an absurd and pernicious practice." And in 1807, the Reverend William Emerson, in his Discourse of that year, asked his hearers, "By what means shall the victims of casualty be rescued from the jaws of death?" and answered, first of all: "Never by the smoke of tobacco, which uniformly induces such a degree of debility in the human frame, as the best powers of life are hardly able to support."

In the lists of officers and members the characteristic local flavor of the new Society is most clearly recognizable. The names are conspicuously those of the dominating persons of the town as it immedi-

THE FOUNDING AND THE FOUNDERS

ately survived the Revolution. Many Tory families, whose representatives would have been found on any corresponding list fifteen or twenty years earlier, are unrepresented. The invasion of Essex County families, whose names were soon to appear in connection with many local affairs, was not yet extensive enough to affect such a list. But the undiluted Boston of 1786 gave freely of its clergy, its physicians and lawyers, its men of varied affairs, to the rolls of the infant organization. The only woman on the list, Mrs. Mary Haley, whose annual subscription of three pounds was matched by none other but Governor Bowdoin's, was presumably that sister of John Wilkes, afterwards Mrs. Jeffrey, no more beautiful than her ill-favored brother, whose personal and social eccentricities are amusingly recorded in Samuel Breck's *Recollections*. A Boston list of subscribers to any agency for good works, containing but one feminine name, would be indeed noticeable in these later days.

A few words about the several officers elected at the first meeting of the Society will suggest something of the personal quality that contributed to its formation. James Bowdoin, Governor of Massa-

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chusetts, the first President, was esteemed equally as a philosopher and as a statesman. A Fellow of the Royal Society of London, an early friend of Benjamin Franklin, a friend and correspondent of George Washington, with whom he discussed the possibilities of a Cape Cod Canal, he represented and helped to fix all the best traditions of the community. "In his juvenile days," said John Lowell in the eulogy after his death in 1790, "he indulged himself in sporting in the fields of *Parnassus*; but he never suffered his muse to lead him astray from the paths of decency and virtue." Many allowances must be made for the terms of praise showered upon him by his contemporaries; but when all this has been done, it is clear that the Society met with an early good fortune in securing James Bowdoin for its presidency.

The second name on the earliest list of officers — that of Dr. John Warren as Second Vice-President — is one which may well stand beside that of Governor Bowdoin. A brother of the hero of Bunker Hill, he was himself superintendent of the military hospital in Boston, and from the demonstrations which, in 1780, he there began to make for the benefit of a few physicians and medical students, the Harvard

THE FOUNDING AND THE FOUNDERS

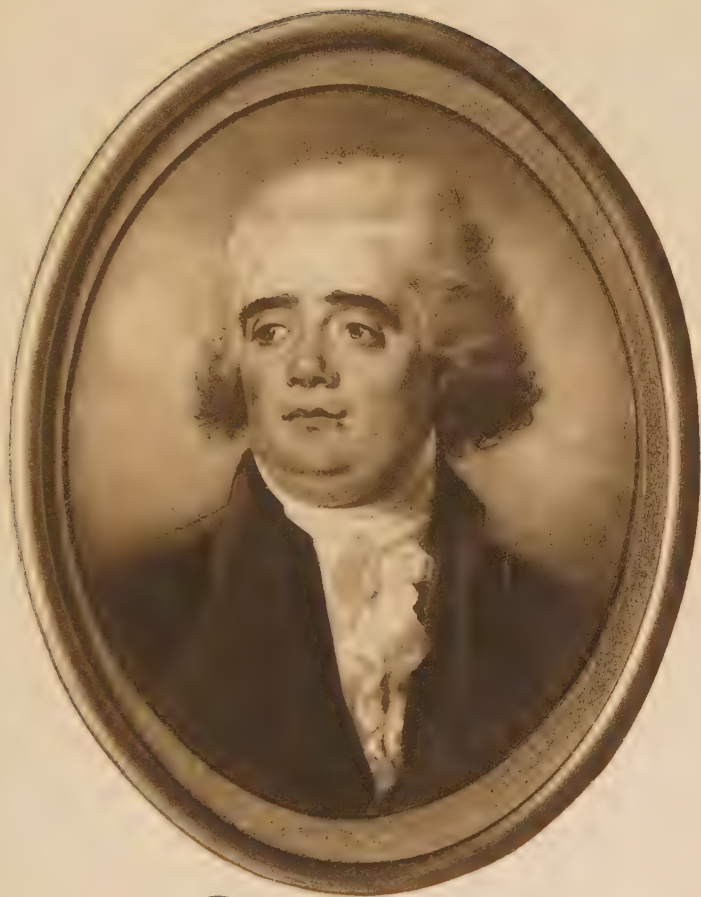
Medical School may be said to have had its origin in 1783. Dr. Warren was the first professor of anatomy and surgery — a post to which, on his death in 1815, his son, John Collins Warren, succeeded, occupying the chair until 1847, when it was taken, though under a different title, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. During his incumbency its duties had a range which led him to characterize the professorship as a “settee” rather than a “chair”; but its later scope is of less import to the present matter than the somewhat curious fact that Dr. John Warren was the first of three professors whose united terms covered a century in a single teaching position. Dr. Warren’s broad humanitarian and scientific interests qualified him admirably for an active relationship with the Humane Society, of which he was Second Vice-President from 1786 to 1797, First Vice-President from 1797 to 1798, and President from 1798 to 1814. In the biography of Dr. Warren by his son, Dr. Edward Warren, it is recorded: “The Massachusetts Humane Society was one of my father’s strongest objects of interest,” and certain portions of its work which specially received his attention are named. One gathers at the same time an

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impression of the social aspects of the Society from the following bit of reminiscence: "I remember a festive meeting held at my father's residence in one of the last years of his life. The ample house, with its dining-hall, opening into the garden, furnished ample space for the Society to range at will, and the shaded walks afforded the luxury of a rural residence within the very heart of the town. I do not know how many members were present. To my childish eyes the number seemed immense."

The lack of a First Vice-President in the original roll of officers has been noted. In 1787 Thomas Russell, of Charlestown, was elected to this post. In 1792 he was elected President, and held the position until his death in 1796. Russell was one of the "merchant princes" of his time. His large fortune, acquired through commerce with foreign countries, including Russia and the East Indies, and through a large business of marine insurance, he administered with the greatest liberality towards all good works. His place in the community may be inferred from the title-page of an address delivered in the Brattle Street Church soon after his death. It is "An Eulogy on The Honourable Thomas Russell,

Thomas Russell
SECOND PRESIDENT



Thom. Russell

1791-1796

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Esq., late President of The Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others, in North America; the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; the Agricultural Society; the Society for the Advice of Immigrants; the Boston Chamber of Commerce; and the National Bank in Boston. Who died at Boston, April 8, 1796. Delivered, May 4, 1796, before the Several Societies to which he belonged. By John Warren." From the eulogy itself it is learned further that he was a member of the Legislature and of the Council of the Commonwealth, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a valuable member of the Boston Marine Society, and a member of the Council of the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society. After Dr. Warren's eulogy there was sung a monody on the death of Russell, "written at the request of the several Societies of which he was a Member," and "set to music by Mr. Hans Gram." The first of its ten stanzas ran as follows:

"Shade of departed worth! we come
To pour our sorrows o'er thy hallow'd bier;
To mourn thy unexpected doom,
That draws from grieving virtue many a tear."

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The first Treasurer of the Society, the Reverend Dr. Simeon Howard, was minister of the West Church, in direct succession to the Reverend Jonathan Mayhew, whose famous sermon of January 30, 1749-50, was known as "the morning gun of the Revolution." Dr. Howard's spirit of independence was evidently like that of his predecessor, for his successor in the ministry of the West Church, the Reverend Charles Lowell, said of him: "It was his own language, with respect to the duty of a Christian minister, that he should 'subscribe to no man's creed, and require no man to subscribe his.'" In the annals of the Society, in relation to his work as Treasurer, it is recorded of him: "The funds of the Society were at first very inconsiderable. The condition of a membership was the annual payment of a crown, or of one dollar ten cents. But on representation of the treasurer, Dr. Howard, 'of the exceeding trouble of *making change*' in the payment of such a sum, crowns having become scarce, the price was altered to one dollar." It may be worth remark in passing that this bit of record occurs in a footnote to a sentence in which Dr. Howard is defined as "an Israelite indeed." In 1797-98 he was

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Second Vice-President of the Society, and from 1798 to 1804, First Vice-President.

The Reverend John Clarke, D.D., the original Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary from 1787 till 1790, was minister of the First Church, who died (1798) in his forty-third year. In preaching about him on the Sunday after his death, President Willard, of Harvard, said: "To the liberal Arts and Sciences, for which he had a true relish, and in which he was no *common* proficient, he, at times, paid attention. But these he considered as nothing more than handmaids to divinity, and of but secondary consideration. Divinity was his profession, and to this he directly applied a principal part of his time." ¹ Besides his Discourse before the Humane Society, delivered in 1793, his published works were almost entirely sermons. In him the idea that the work of the Humane Society was also the work of the sacred ministry had one of its most striking embodiments.

A special distinction of Dr. Thomas Welsh, the first Corresponding Secretary of the Society, was that he had served as an army surgeon both at Lex-

¹ See *Collections*, Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. vi, p. vii.

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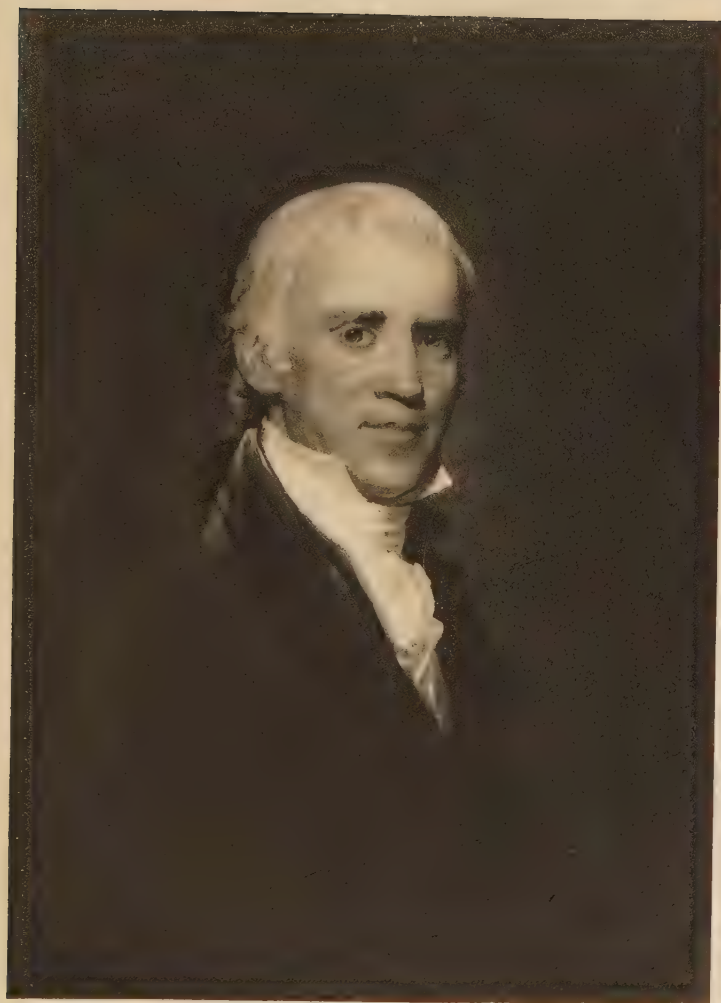
ington and at Bunker Hill. He was afterwards a hospital physician and surgeon, a member of the Boston Board of Health, and Vice-President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Withal he was an orator, and in 1783 delivered the last of the series of orations on the Boston Massacre.

Judge Oliver Wendell, the grandfather of Dr. Holmes, held many offices of local consideration: member of the Senate and Council in the Government of Massachusetts, Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, President of the Union Bank, Fellow of the Harvard Corporation, Trustee of Phillips Academy, Andover, President of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America. "In all relations of life" — it was said of him by President Quincy — "as a man, citizen, and magistrate, Judge Wendell was distinguished for uncommon urbanity of manners, and unimpeachable integrity of conduct."

Dr. Isaac Rand, second on the original list of Trustees, but relinquishing his place soon after his election, was a Boston physician, who graduated at Harvard College in 1731, and began his medical practice in 1764. The fact that he was a Tory, re-



Jonathan Mason
THIRD PRESIDENT



Jonathan Mason
1797

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maining in Boston through the siege, did not stand in the way of his becoming President of the Massachusetts Medical Society from 1798 to 1804. This society was formed in 1781. Dr. Rand's connection with it may justify a quotation from the diary of his brother-in-law, Dr. Ephraim Eliot, giving some idea of the recompense of physicians just before the Humane Society began its work:

“Physicians’ fees had been very small: by recurring to Dr. Rand’s books, I found the fee for a visit at his first commencing business was one shilling and sixpence. It was afterwards increased to two shillings. Dr. Lloyd, and perhaps some others, demanded half a dollar; but their practice was amongst such as were in high life. Midwifery was at a guinea; capital operations about the same; and the patients were charged with after-dressings as visits. The first fees established by this medical club [the Massachusetts Medical Society] were half a dollar for a visit; if in consultation, a dollar; rising and visiting after eleven o’clock, and previous to sun-rising, a double fee; cases in midwifery, eight dollars; capital operations in surgery, five pounds lawful money; reducing a dislocation, or setting a fractured bone,

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one guinea; small operations in surgery, according to circumstances; bleeding and opening abscesses, half a dollar; extracting a tooth, the same, if a person called on the doctor; if not, a fee for a visit was added.”¹

The Reverend Dr. John Lathrop, another of the original Trustees, afterwards to become Second and First Vice-President, held the rare position in the Boston of his time — as indeed it would have been in subsequent years — of a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Princeton who became a Fellow of the Corporation of Harvard College. He was not only minister of the Second (North) Church from 1768 to 1816, but gave evidence of his interest in scientific matters by his writings for the American Academy on the effects of lightning and on the springs and wells of Boston.

The Reverend Samuel Parker, who began as a mere Trustee, and was subsequently elected to the offices of Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, was the only Episcopal minister who remained in Boston when the Revolution

¹ See *Proceedings, Massachusetts Historical Society*, vol. VII (1863-64), p. 181.

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came. At Trinity Church he continued his prayers for the King until the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on the principle that this country was opposing the Parliamentary claim of taxation, not the sovereignty of George III. As soon as all allegiance to the King of Great Britain was formally dissolved by Congress, Dr. Parker — in the words of the Reverend Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner, his successor in the rectorship of Trinity Church — “adhered to the Government of his country, and faithfully discharged the duties of his new allegiance.” Shortly before his death in 1804, he was chosen bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. To quote again from Dr. Gardiner’s memorial sermon on Bishop Parker: “There is not a society in town, established for the promotion of public good, or private benevolence, of which he was not a distinguished member, and in most of them an active officer.”

Still another of the Trustees originally elected was Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, whose immediate resignation has been noted. Dr. Waterhouse, one of the three original professors of the Harvard Medical School, distinguished for his professional training

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in London, Edinburgh, and Leyden, and still more for introduction of the use of vaccine virus for inoculation against smallpox, — an incredible scourge to ancient Boston, — was one of the characters of his day. Dr. Holmes, who remembered him, not only as the physician at whose hands he was vaccinated, sketched a few lines of his portrait in the following words: “He probably liked to write and lecture and talk about medicine better than to practise it. A brisk, dapper old gentleman, with hair tied in a ribbon behind and I think powdered, marching smartly about with his gold-headed cane, with a look of questioning sagacity, and an utterance of oracular gravity, — the good people of Cambridge listened to his learned talk when they were well, and sent for one of the two other doctors when they were sick.”¹

The remaining name on the original list of Trustees is that of Dr. Aaron Dexter. The son of a Malden farmer, he graduated at Harvard, in 1776, studied medicine, became a ship-surgeon, was captured by the British and taken as a prisoner to Halifax. “At the close of the war,” the *Memorial History of*

¹ *Memorial History of Boston*, vol. iv, p. 564.



John Warren
FOURTH PRESIDENT



John Warren
1729-1813

THE FOUNDING AND THE FOUNDERS

*Boston*¹ goes on to say of him, "he settled as a physician in Boston. In 1791 the professorship of chemistry was founded in Harvard College by Major Erving, partly as a token of respect and affection for Dr. Dexter. He was professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica from 1783 to 1816, and honorary professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy from 1816 to the time of his death in 1829.² In 1793 he published in the *Memoirs* of the American Academy a paper on the manufacture of potash." In the Humane Society he served as Corresponding Secretary from 1798 till 1806, when he became Second Vice-President; from 1814 to 1828 he was President of the Society.

Such, in brief survey, was the group of Boston worthies to whom the fortunes of the Humane Society were first committed. To a conspicuous degree they represented the humanitarian, scientific, and public-spirited interests of their community. To what extent they were conscious of the possibilities of the undertaking which they launched, it is impossible at this time to declare with certainty. In all the

¹ See vol. IV, p. 511.

² In the *Quinquennial Catalogue* he appears as Erving Professor Emeritus through these years.

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printed expressions of their aims, however, there is a note of confident idealism, a sense of responsibility perhaps most truly characterized by the word "religious," which seem to speak for a simple, uncomplicated view of life and its value, marking the natural freshness of sentiment in a generous and intelligent community first standing squarely upon its own feet. This was not merely a local sentiment, but one which characterized the whole new nation. From no source could a more typical expression of it be expected than from General Washington, and from him, in 1788, came a letter to the Reverend Dr. Lathrop, embodying the chief American's view not only of such work as the Humane Society had begun to accomplish, but of the new political system under which the people of America were planning to live:

MOUNT VERNON, *June 22d, 1788.*

Reverend and Respected Sir,

YOUR acceptable favour of the 16th of May, covering a recent publication of the proceedings of the Humane Society, has, within a few days past, been put into my hands.

I observe, with singular satisfaction, the cases in which your benevolent institution has been instrumental in recalling some of our fellow creatures (as

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it were) from beyond the gates of eternity, and has given occasion for the hearts of parents and friends to leap for joy. — The provision made for shipwrecked mariners is also highly estimable in the view of every philanthropick mind and greatly consolatory to that suffering part of the community. — These things will draw upon you the blessings of those who were ready to perish. — These works of charity and good-will towards men reflect, in my estimation, great lustre upon the authors, and presage an æra of still farther improvements. — How pitiful, in the eye of reason and religion, is that false ambition which desolates the world with fire and sword for the purposes of conquest and fame; when compared to the milder virtues of making our neighbours and our fellow men as happy as their frail conditions and perishable natures will permit them to be!

I am happy to find that the proposed general government meets with your approbation, as indeed it does with that of most disinterested and discerning men. The convention of this state is now in session, and I cannot but hope that the constitution will be adopted by it, though not without considerable opposition. I trust, however, that the commendable example exhibited by the minority in your state will not be without its salutary influence in this. In truth it appears to me that (should the proposed government be generally and harmoniously adopted) it will be a new phenomenon in the political and moral world; and an astonishing victory gained by enlight-

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ened reason over brutal force. I have the honour to be with very great consideration,

Reverend and respected Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.¹

The Rev. John Lathrop, D.D.

Some details of the early activities of the Society will show how the principles of the founders — wholly in accord with the sentiments of this letter — were applied. But before proceeding to these details, the Act of Incorporation of the Society, adopted under the laws of Massachusetts in 1791, may well be read:

ACT OF INCORPORATION
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND
SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE
AN ACT

*To Incorporate and Establish a Society by the name of
The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Mas-
sachusetts*

WHEREAS, it is the duty of government at all times to countenance and support its citizens in their

¹ Among the books that belonged to Washington, which are now in the Library of the Boston Athenæum, a bound volume of Orations contains Dr. Lathrop's "Discourse before the Humane Society" (1787), inscribed, "His Excellency General Washington from his humb^l serv^t the Author"; also, "The Institution of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" (1788).

Autograph of Aaron Dexter

FIFTH PRESIDENT

No portrait known

NO KNOWN PORTRAIT

Aaron Dexter

1814-1827

THE FOUNDING AND THE FOUNDERS

exertions for alleviating the distresses of their fellow-men; and whereas, divers persons have petitioned this Court for an act of incorporation, whereby they may more effectually carry into execution their benevolent designs:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq., Jonathan Mason, Esq., John Warren, M.D., Rev. Simeon Howard, D.D., Rev. Samuel Parker, D.D., John Avery, Jun., Esq., Rev. John Lathrop, D.D., Rev. Peter Thacher, Rev. John Clarke, Dr. Thomas Welsh, Aaron Dexter, M.D., and Mr. Nathaniel Balch, together with all those who now are, and such others who shall become members thereof, be, and they are hereby erected into and made a body politic corporate forever, by the name of The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation are hereby declared, and made capable in law of having, holding, purchasing, and taking in fee simple, or any less estate, by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, any lands, tenements, or other estate, real and personal; provided that the annual income of the said real and personal estate shall not exceed the sum of four thousand pounds; and also to sell, alien, devise, or dispose of the same estate, real and personal, not using the same in trade or commerce.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY

That the said Corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; that it shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all courts of record, or other courts or places whatsoever, in all actions, real, personal, and mixed, and to do and execute all and singular other matters and things, that to them shall and may appertain to do.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation may make, establish, and put in execution such laws and regulations as may be necessary to the government of said Corporation; provided the same shall in no case be repugnant to the laws and constitution of this State; and for the well governing of the said Corporation, and the ordering of their affairs, they shall have such officers as they shall hereafter from time to time elect and appoint; and such officers as shall be designated by the laws and regulations of the said Corporation for the purpose, shall be capable of exercising such power for the well governing and ordering the affairs of the said Corporation, and calling and holding such occasional meetings for that purpose, as shall be fixed and determined by the said laws and regulations.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the end and design of the institution of the said Society, is for the recovery of persons who meet with such accidents as produce in them the appearance

THE FOUNDING AND THE FOUNDERS

of death, and for promoting the cause of humanity, by pursuing such means from time to time, as shall have for their object the preservation of human life, and the alleviation of its miseries.

And be it further enacted, That the place where the first meeting of the said Society shall be held, shall be in the town of Boston; and that the Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq., be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to fix the time for holding the said meeting, and to notify the same to the members of the said Society, by causing the same to be published in one of the Boston newspapers fourteen days before the time fixed for holding the said meeting.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1791.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, *Speaker.*

In Senate, Feb. 23, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

By the Governor approved.

JOHN HANCOCK

True copy. Attest, JOHN AVERY, JUN., *Secretary.*

II

THE EARLY ACTIVITIES

A FULL knowledge of both the thoughts and the deeds of the Society, through the first thirty years of its existence, is fortunately accessible in the pamphlets containing the Discourses delivered at the semiannual, or June, meetings, from 1787 to 1817. Besides the address of the day, these pamphlets contain much information about the activities of each year. Receipts and disbursements of funds are recorded, reports of life-saving exploits by persons on whom medals or money were bestowed, letters to the Corresponding Secretary, directions for resuscitating the apparently dead, lists of officers and members — these, with other statistical and miscellaneous items, fill the pages of the pamphlets. It is impossible not to draw from them the impression that the maritime interest of Boston in these days filled a large place in the life of the community. Its importance is suggested both by the emphasis laid at first upon provisions for shipwrecked mariners and

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by the predominance of awards for life-saving to those who had rescued their fellow-creatures from drowning.

As if to bring the accuracy of the preceding statement into immediate question it must be said that the first recorded premium was paid for saving the life of a boy who broke through the ice on "the mill-pond." The circumstances of this rescue by Mr. Andrew Sloane were given in the "Institution" pamphlet of 1786, printed in the previous chapter. In the *History of the Humane Society* published, as a pamphlet, in 1876, the rescue was placed "near the Mill Dam in Boston," and a footnote informs the reader that "the 'Mill Dam,' at the time of this record, was near what is now Causeway Street." But, pond or dam, the premium of twenty-eight shillings to Andrew Sloane, for saving a boy from the peaceful waters near a mill, heads the list of awards by the Society.

In the Appendix to Dr. Lathrop's Discourse of 1787, no rescues are related; but when the "Institution" was reprinted in 1788, Mr. Sloane's deed was again recorded, and the two following instances were added to it:

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"To Mr. Gleason, for a similar exertion, in saving the child of Mr. Hollis, who had fallen from a wharf and was drowning; the sum of *One Guinea*.

"To Ebenezer Herring, jun. for saving a Boy who had broken through the ice and fallen into the channel in Charles-river; the sum of *Twenty Shillings*. — The Boy in this instance saved himself from sinking by holding upon the edge of the ice until he was dragged out of the water by young Herring, with no small risque of breaking in himself."

In the Appendix to the Discourse by John Bartlett, A.M., delivered and printed in 1792, a list of the premiums adjudged by the Trustees from July, 1789, to July, 1791, is given. Twenty-five awards are recorded. Most of the salvages were definitely from drowning. The maritime background has its first clear suggestion in an award of July, 1789: "To Lieut. Scott, of his Most Christian Majesty's ship the *Leopard*, for risking his life, in jumping from the stern of said ship, then in the harbour of Boston, and saving the life of a young lad, etc. a gold medal, £2 12s. 8d." A scene of shipwreck is first recognized in an award of June, 1791: "To Monsieur Julien Jean Durotoir, for saving the lives of Daniel Pierce, and

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three other men, who were shipwrecked near Nantucket Shoals, in December last, a gold medal. . . . £3."

The international amenities provoked by this award should be made a matter of record in this place. At the semiannual meeting of the Society on the second Tuesday in June, 1792, the following letter, from the President of the National Assembly of France, was communicated by M. de l'Etombe, the French Consul:

PARIS, *November 24th, 1791.*

The National Assembly, to whom I have imparted the letter which you directed to me, has given deserved applause to the behaviour of M. Durotoir, and has desired me to testify to him their satisfaction thereupon, and to forward to him the honourable medal, which has been decreed to him by the Humane Society of Massachusetts.

The National Assembly, at the same time, directed me to write to you, and to express how sensible they are to the earnest care taken by that Society to reward, in so flattering a manner, a French citizen. The happy revolution which has been effected in this empire, will draw more closely those ties which had already united the American and French nations: Thus linked together, in spite of the distance which separates them, they will have but one and the same spirit, and will be in no competition but in those

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virtues, which the love of liberty and patriotism inspire. The whole world will be solicitous to pay a just homage to the benevolent citizens, who, impelled by the generous ardour of rendering themselves useful to their fellow men, have formed an association under the sublime title of the HUMANE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS — instituted to relieve the unfortunate, and to reward those who imitate its noble intention.

The representatives of the French nation, do solemnly undertake, in the name of their constituents, the same engagement; and the whole nation, free hereafter from the yoke which restrained its native benevolence, will form one philanthropic society, which will keep up, with that of Massachusetts, a happy intercourse of virtues and fraternal regard, which no other interests will ever be able to interrupt. This is the vote of the National Assembly, and you, Sir, are requested, by them, to communicate these sentiments to the Humane Society of Massachusetts.

The President of the National Assembly.

(Signed) GRENOT VAUBLANC.

To this letter the following answer was signed by the President of the Society, and sent to M. de l'Etombe:

SIR,

I am directed by the Humane Society of Massachusetts, to which you have communicated a

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letter, addressed to you, by the President of the National Assembly of France, to express the great satisfaction, which this Society derives from the attention paid to their institution, by that august Assembly.

The circumstance, giving occasion to this pleasing intercourse, was a striking act of humanity, flowing eminently from the feelings of a French citizen, and has happily afforded us the means of impressing the French nation favourably, towards our infant institution.

Civil liberty takes its root in philanthropy, and will always produce institutions favourable to humanity and to all the social virtues. From the progress of that freedom, which the revolution effected in your country, is calculated to produce, the most useful institutions may be expected.

The Humane Society of Massachusetts, anticipates, with the highest sensations of joy, a reciprocation of friendship, with similar societies in that country: Indeed the world is convinced, that a nation, which has made the happiness of the whole human race, the basis of its civil constitution, cannot fail to exert all its powers in the completion of the glorious plan.

The Society is extending its aids to relieve the unfortunate, and the distressed; but we contemplate with inexpressible delight, the elevated principles exhibited by the French nation, necessarily tending to present those horrid calamities, which have too often ensanguined the soil of Europe. We behold,

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with rapture, the French and the American nations, inspired with the same ardour for human happiness — and feeling the most intimate alliance with Frenchmen, we will only try to emulate them, in the glorious work of restoring the whole world to the situation of one great family, dwelling in peace, liberty, and safety.

The Secretary of the Society will deliver you a number of tracts, containing our Constitution, our Rules, and some of our Transactions; if you can make them acceptable to the eminent citizen, who presides in the National Assembly of France, you will, as one of our members, render us the most essential service — you will be pleased to assure him, that the polite attention, which we have received from that Assembly, gives fresh vigor to the spirit of our association, and adds new force to the exertions of the society.

Impelled by the most exalted feelings of liberty and gratitude, the Americans have embraced the French as their brothers; and as both nations breathe the same spirit of patriotism and humanity, the cement of their affections can never yield to any adverse occurrence, or even to time itself.

I have the honour to be, in the name and on behalf of the Humane Society of Massachusetts,

Your most obedient,

and Very humble servant,

THOMAS RUSSELL, *President.*

Boston, June 14, 1792.

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This interchange of letters in terms of such exceeding cordiality helps one to a better understanding of that extraordinary episode in Boston history, the "Civic Feast" of January 24, 1793, which celebrated the sympathy of the New England community with the infant Republic of France. A roasted ox of a thousand weight and two hogsheads of punch were then borne through the streets in festal procession, and dispensed to the public at tables spread in State Street from the State House to Kilby Street. Before the feast was over, the punch wrought its effect in causing the feasters to throw the beef-bones as high as the windows from which ladies, looking down upon the spectacle, were obliged to withdraw. If the news of the French king's execution had reached Boston a few days earlier, it may well be thought that the cooled ardor for French republicanism would have forestalled such a celebration. But the fantastic details of it were no unnatural translation into act of the sentiment to which Thomas Russell's magniloquent letter gave expression.

This sentiment would have been a futile matter but for the many other translations of it — not into words, but into deeds, and these close at hand. It

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was a saying of Dr. Weir Mitchell's in private conversation that the materials for a man's biography should include his cheque-books, that its stubs might show at once where his money went and his heart lay. The Appendices to the early Discourses before the Humane Society show in many instances where its growing funds came from and how they were expended. The transition from pounds, shillings, and pence to dollars and cents in the keeping of these accounts illustrates the change of currency that followed soon upon the change of government. In 1792, for example, donations and premiums are reported entirely in the currency of England. In 1793 both the English and the American coinage are recognized. In 1794, and thereafter, all the financial statements are made in dollars and cents. The Appendix of 1810 is a separate pamphlet, for the discourse it should have accompanied never found its way into print. One of the items included in this Appendix relates to an important enterprise, early undertaken by the Society, and destined, through its development, to stand as the forerunner of the great work of the United States Life-Saving Service. The item reads as follows:

Receipt for Annual Subscription
1819

RECEIVED of *Geo. J. Fay. Esq.* one Dollar,

being his subscription to the MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY for one
year, ending December 1819

BOSTON, 18

Stephen Rich, Treasurer.

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HUTS ERECTED BY THE HUMANE SOCIETY

1787	One on Scituate beach, One on the outer beach of Nantasket One on the west end of Lovell's Island	} at \$40 each	\$120
1789	One on Calf's Island One on the east end of Lovell's Island One on the other end of Nantasket beach	} 95	
1792	One on Stout's Creek on Cape Cod		42 50
1794	Two on the Island of Nantucket.....		72
1799	One on Pettick's Island.....		50
1802	One between Race Point and the head of Stout's Creek, a mile from Peaked Hill, Cape Cod, One built by the Society in 1792, at Stout's Creek, having washed away for want of a proper foundation, another has been erected, there, One on Nauset Beach, One between Nauset and Chatham harbours, One on the beach of Cape Malebarre on the sandy point of Chatham,	} 192	
	The repairs on said huts, and supplying them with necessary articles, has cost the Society	} 161 33	
1806	Two on Duxborough beach,*		140
	Rebuilding one on Lovell's Island, and repair- ing others in Boston Harbour	} 232 58	
1807	Repairs, etc.....		65 17
1808	ditto		17 59
1809	ditto		18 30
			<u>\$1206 47</u>

* Duxborough beach, formerly called Salt's beach, is about 7 miles long, running from the Gurnet light-house to the southmost point. This distance from the Plymouth light-house to the southmost is two miles and a half, and about half a mile from the high pines. The other hut is erected two miles and a half north of the hut above mentioned, which is about half a mile south of Rowe's Hammock.

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This list, covering a period of twenty-two years, represents no mean achievement. Like every pioneer undertaking, it had that basis of imagination which provides it at once with a romantic appeal. In a period long before that in which charitable and humane enterprises had stretched forth their hands to help all the unfortunates for whom provisions are now made, it is not hard to imagine the sensations with which the Boston public must have read the following announcement in the *Columbian Centinel* of October 16, 1790:

Humane Society

The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereby notify the Public: That they have erected six small houses for the relief and preservation of shipwrecked seamen, two on Lovell's island in the harbour of Boston, one of which is situated on the north east side on a rising ground about forty rods from the shore; the other on the southeast point, near to the black rocks, two on Nantasket long beach, one near Strawberry-hill. The other near Point Alderton; one on the south west end of Calef's Island, and one on the Scituate beach a mile to the southward of the fourth clift, so called, and nearly opposite to White's ferry; and have caused poles to be erected with balls painted white to point out where said Houses stand, and have repeatedly

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deposited in them, the necessary means of kindling and preserving a fire, and some other means necessary for the comfort and relief of the Ship-wrecked Mariner; and they wish that the benevolent purpose for which the said *Huts* have been erected and the eminent service they have already been to several Persons, may protect them from lawless depredations; and whereas said Houses are frequently robbed of the means necessary for the relief aforesaid by Persons destitute of the feelings of humanity, the Trustees request those who reside in the vicinity of the said Huts to use their utmost care that the articles deposited therein may remain uninjured.

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN AVERY, JUN.

Recording Secr'y.

It is evident from this notice that the community which the Humane Society was seeking to benefit contained individuals whose base vandalism increased the difficulty of the task. A concrete instance of the trouble is found in a later issue of the *Columbian Centinel* — for April 11, 1795:

Notice to Humane Society

Persuaded that any information or remarks tending to serve the cause of humanity will always be acceptable to benevolent minds, I shall proceed to state some facts which appear to call for the farther

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attention of your truly Humane and benevolent society — viz: the deficiency of the mode to secure to the unfortunate ship-wrecked wretch, those articles of comfort and relief which are provided for, by your useful Institution.

To convey the ideas I wish, I would relate the misfortunes that happened about last November, to a number of seamen on board a schooner, (if I remember aright) from *Cape-Ann*, who were driven in the night on Point *Alderton*, opposite Boston Light House, and with much difficulty swam, or otherwise got on shore; when, arrived at the asylum erected by humanity, they were disappointed of relief, the tinder box being wet, and otherwise in a situation useless to them; the provisions devoured by the mice, or some inhuman mouse in the shape of a man. Thus situated, they were obliged to quit the place after some time, and seek shelter elsewhere to save their lives, they being almost perished with wet and cold — but not knowing where to direct their steps, they wandered on in the darkness some miles, when providentially meeting with a man, who at an early hour of the night, had come down for the purpose of gunning along the shore for fowls, were conducted by him a long way back, to *Nantasket*, where they found a comfortable shelter.

I will not comment on the above story, but would only suggest, by inquiry, whether it would not give a greater effect to your laudable endeavours, if one or two men were hired during the inclement season, to inspect and guard those necessary matters;

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and whether a trunk, or chest, lined with tin or something else to prevent the mice eating them, and also make said man or men, accountable for any neglect or deficiency; these ideas are submitted—and would sign myself, to the cause of humanity,

A Well Wisher

Boston, April 7th, 1795

The “inhuman mouse in the shape of a man” was an obvious enemy to one of the chief early enterprises of the Society. The vandals, however, had little effect upon the spirit in which the Trustees prosecuted their endeavors. This spirit found repeated expression at the June meetings. The Reverend Thomas Barnard, A.M., minister of the North Church in Salem, delivered the Discourse in 1794. Thus, in brief part, he spoke:

In addition to the provision, made by this Society for those who are threatened with death, by either of the causes which have been mentioned, it has also extended its kind providence to the shipwrecked sailor. Our brethren of the sea have peculiar claims upon us, for our humane attention. This coast is eminently dangerous at the cold and stormy season of the year. And then our sailors usually meet with their most cruel disasters. Yet at this season, they must be upon it, as well as the more safe and pleasant. With courage, they expose themselves

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to all the risks and dangers of a most adventurous situation. By their labours, they are a rich source of convenience and wealth to their country; and by their resolution and hardy habits, a powerful means of defending it, when attacked. Say ye, who feel for another's woe! Is not the ship-wrecked sailor an object deserving your tenderest pity, your generous compassion! Worn out with watching, overstrained labour, and that conflict of passions which is severely painful, his life hangs in doubt before him. The recovery of land which he beholds with eager eyes, appears the only means of safety. The value of the prize, and the force of despair, brace the system again; and he plunges into more threatening danger, that he may seize it. He succeeds: he treads again upon firm ground; and for a moment thinks himself safe. But wet, cold, and hungry, he becomes torpid and inactive; and is convinced that he must die, notwithstanding all his exertions, unless he is soon relieved. Yet alas! there is no friend near him; there is no hospitable country around him! He feebly travels however, to find them, though with slender encouragement. At this moment of high distress, with what transport of joy must he behold the humble shed, which we have erected; and find a supply of the necessaries he needs. Then, the blessing of him that is ready to perish, will descend upon us, with a fervency of desire, which cannot be expressed. A blessing, which, if we have a due degree of compassion we shall never esteem our expences upon these occasions, too much to acquire.

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Two years after, on June 14, 1796, in the Brattle Street Church, to which the members marched from the Meeting Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, the Reverend Dr. Chandler Robbins, minister of the First Church in Plymouth, discoursed on the text: "This my Son was dead, and is alive again." The pages of his printed words which refer to the huts erected by the Society have a special interest from their narration of a personal experience:

On this occasion, the *Humane Society* would express their grief, and their sympathy with their fellow citizens, at the recollection of the unusual number of shipwrecks, and loss of the lives of so many of our *seafaring brethren*, on this coast, since our last anniversary. Ah! poor sailors! arrived within sight of their native shore — fondly imagining the dangers of the voyage were over — preparing to fly to the arms of their families and friends — Dreadful Reverse! at once, to have all their hopes lost, and themselves whelmed in a watery grave! O! how does humanity weep at the sad recital! weep, that it was not in her power to reach forth her benevolent arm to rescue them in the agonies of death, and snatch them from the relentless waves! — But — *God* was there! Let this consideration quiet our minds, and hush to silence every repining thought! Let it calm the grief of their surviving friends; whose hearts have been rent with anguish, at the unex-

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pected and awful catastrophe! Yes, afflicted friends! — when all other hopes were gone, HEAVEN saw their situation! — HE knew their sorrows, and heard their cries. And, O comforting reflection! He was both “able” and willing, even at the “*eleventh hour*” — at the last moment, “to save to the uttermost,” their immortal, their better part. And that he did so, we have the fullest assurance, from his own word, if, with their dying breath, they cast themselves upon his infinite mercy, through the atoning merits of a gracious Redeemer: Whose language, in such a case, to each of them, was, “To-day thou shalt be with me in paradise.” . . .

Among all the sons of adversity, few, (I believe it will be allowed) have a juster claim to the humane attention, and timely exertions of their brethren, than that valuable class of men, our *seafaring* friends. Their employment, eminently useful and important to society, is, at all times, hazardous — peculiarly so, in the severity of winter. Their sufferings at that season, especially when coming upon this coast, it is well known, are oftentimes extreme. Of their dangers, few can form any tolerable idea, who have never, in any degree, experienced them. It may naturally be supposed, the speaker is a very incompetent person to attempt a description of the dangers and sufferings to which seamen are exposed. He freely acknowledges it. Yet he imagines he can, in some small degree at least, conceive of them. And, could he suppose it might tend to excite greater compassion, and kindle a warmer flame of generous

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philanthropy in the breasts of this humane assembly, towards that enterprising race of men — Or, were he assured that the introduction of an occurrence so *personal*, would be excused, on such an occasion as this, he would willingly explain himself.

The candor of his brethren, will, however, indulge him so far as to say, he should have reason, while he lived, to reproach himself with the basest ingratitude to HEAVEN, were he ever to forget the horrors of a dismal night, not long since; in which, fifteen souls, besides himself, were exposed to momentary destruction in this bay, and not far from the entrance of this harbor; in one of the most violent storms of snow, that this country has ever witnessed. The darkness of the night increasing the terrors of the storm, the company impatiently waited for day; hoping to discover some means of relief. But alas! when daylight appeared, we might with propriety, say, in the language of scripture, “Behold the morning was as the shadow of death!” The growing violence of the storm rendered it as impossible to discover the land, as if it were midnight. Unable to keep the sea any longer, no alternative now remained, but to run the vessel for the shore, fall where it might. And when, by general consent, this was determined upon, as the last resource; orders were by the master immediately given. And now a few moments must decide our destiny. Gracious Heaven! what a solemn interval! In dread suspense what the event would be! The apprehension in each one’s mind was, perhaps never before, so real, that in all

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probability, we should soon know, some of us at least, what the agonies of death by drowning were — and what, to launch into the presence of our Maker, GOD!

The moment, at length arrives, when HEAVEN propitious, appears for our relief. The vessel falling between two ledges of rocks, struck upon a sandy bottom; but with such violence, and at the distance of more than an hundred yards from the shore, that it was apprehended she would soon go to pieces by the fury of the surf. Instant recourse was therefore had to the boat — and though it was with the greatest difficulty, and the attempt extremely hazardous, yet, by this means, through the mercy of God, every soul was, finally, landed safe on the shore. — Little did we imagine, however, the dangers which still awaited us. Wet and cold — on a desolate beach — without any shelter — the storm increasing — not knowing the shore on which we were landed — or what course to steer for a house. In this situation we roamed about a mile, when we discovered a small, miserable *hut*, without an inhabitant, erected by some gunners and fishermen, for a temporary convenience. In this, we sheltered ourselves for a while, from the violence of the storm — till at length, by means, to us wholly unexpected, which I forbear particularly to mention (having been, I fear, too long already, in the detail) we were all happily relieved from our suspense; and after travelling four miles, in that exposed condition, we arrived, under the conduct of a guide, to a lonely, but hospitable

William Spooner
SIXTH PRESIDENT



Wm Spooner
1828

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family,* the only dwelling house on the Peninsula; where we received every attention our situation called for, and which humanity and friendship could bestow.

This incidental narration, it is hoped, will find an apology in the candor of this audience — and that it will be viewed, as not altogether foreign from the present occasion; as it naturally suggests to us the following remarks. —

It exhibits, at least, a small picture of the distress and dangers to which our seafaring brethren are exposed on this coast, especially in the stormy months.

It confirms the propriety and importance of the measures our Society have adopted (and which, I am told, were suggested by this very disaster) in providing small HUTS, with suitable accommodations, in different parts of our shores, for the comfort of those unhappy persons who may meet with similar misfortunes.

It reminds us, generally, of the necessity of using every possible means to alleviate the sufferings, and prevent the loss of the lives of shipwrecked mariners. — The small building which proved so seasonable a refuge for the distressed company before mentioned, was, indisputably, the means, under GOD, of preserving the lives of some, if not the whole of that company: As it would have been impossible for them, in *their* situation, to have reached the nearest inhabited dwelling — which was not less than five miles distant; and the course obstructed by creeks;

* Mr. Burgis, keeper of the Light-house on the Gurnet, near Plymouth.

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the waters of which were not sufficiently frozen, to admit of a passage over them.

And while upon this subject, I would beg leave to submit to the Directors of this Society, whether the increasing the number of these small houses, in other exposed parts of our coasts, might not prove of essential benefit, in answering the charitable purposes of the institution. The hapless sailor, my brethren, may bless you, as long as he lives, as the means, under providence, of rescuing from death, a life, infinitely dear to HIM, and a life, which ought to be precious to every member of the community.

Early in 1803 a committee of the Trustees, "appointed to enquire into, and publish a state of facts respecting the preservation of a number of persons by the Society's Hut on Nantasket Beach," set forth in the following statement an instance of the partial frustration of needed help:

THE Subscribers being appointed a Committee of the Trustees of the *Humane Society of Massachusetts*, to enquire into, and publish a state of facts respecting the preservation of a number of persons by the society's Hut on *Nantasket Beach*,

REPORT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

THAT Capt. WILLIAM GIBSON of the brigantine *Elizabeth*, bound from *St. Vincents* to *Boston*, consigned to Mr. David Green, arrived in the Bay on

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Dec. 15; that Mr. Thomas Knox, jun. the Pilot, went on board her at 11 o'clock P.M. then in the Light-House-Channel, and found her in a very disabled condition; That at 2 o'clock A.M. of the 16th, the wind coming to the North West, and blowing almost a hurricane, the brigantine parted her cable, and drifted till 2 o'clock P.M. when she struck on *Point Alderton Bar*. The sea beating entirely over her, and the brig striking very hard, four of the hands, much fatigued, and overcome by the excessive cold, committed themselves to the mercy of the waves, and swam to Nantasket Beach, distant about fifty yards, and proceeded to the town of *Hull*; but before they reached the houses, one of them gave out, and could not walk further, and must have perished, but for the assistance afforded him by some of the inhabitants; in consequence of intelligence received from the other three; That at 4 o'clock, P.M. the brigantine still beating upon the bar, it was expected she would go to pieces, and that there was no other alternative for those on board, but to attempt to get on shore or to perish; some of them thought that in their debilitated and almost frozen condition they should never be able to reach the shore. Mr. Knox, however, made the attempt, and taking with him the end of a deep sea line, the other end of which was fastened to the bodies of the others, he swam to the beach and drew them on shore. Upon getting ashore, they proceeded to the house erected by the Humane Society for the preservation of shipwrecked seamen. Their cloathes wet and very much

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frozen, and themselves much spent, it was with great difficulty they reached the house. But who can describe their extreme grief and disappointment, when, upon their arrival, they found no fire works, candles or straw, and but a small quantity of wood! — Capt. Gibson and Mr. Knox are, however, of opinion, that though they could not experience the salutary influence of a fire, they must have perished had it not been for the shelter afforded them by the house, from the violence of the wind and the extreme cold. Some of the inhabitants of *Hull* very humanely carried some fireworks to the house, by which means a fire was kindled, their cloathes dried, and they recovered strength sufficient, by assistance, to get to *Hull* that night, all except one man, who was too weak to make the attempt. But he was made comfortable by the fire, and other refreshment afforded by the inhabitants. This simple unadorned statement of facts, furnishes an additional evidence of the great utility which the houses erected by this society have been to that worthy and valuable part of our fellow-citizens, the mariners of our country. And it is with great regret that your committee observe, that there are found in a civilized country, persons so abandoned and devoid of every principle of humanity, as to take from those houses, erected from principles of benevolence, to alleviate the distresses of the unfortunate shipwrecked seamen, the tinder-box, candles, straw and fuel, with which they are supplied every year by this society, as was the case with this to which these persons resorted; and thereby

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leave these distressed people to perish for want of articles of so small value, as not to be an object worth purloining. Such inhumanity is a disgrace to any people, that are not barbarians. And the committee, in behalf of the trustees, call upon their fellow citizens of every description to detect, and they will prosecute to the utmost severity of the law, all such inhuman robbers.

JOHN LATHROP, } *Committee.*
S. PARKER, }

Jan. 11, 1803.

A single further quotation, from the Discourse of the Reverend John Sylvester John Gardiner, then assistant minister of Trinity Church, to which the members of the Society proceeded on June 14, 1803, from the Senate Chamber in the Old State House, will indicate that the inhumane still continued their depredations:

The aggrandizement of nations, no less than the interest and pleasure of individuals, requires so many to risque their lives on the watery element, that numberless calamities must happen, which no human wisdom can foresee, and no human ability prevent. The furious tempest will, at times, destroy the ship, and the irresistible billows bury the crew. But how many, after having escaped the dangers of the sea, have been unable to resist those of the land; and even

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should they reach the shore, how often do they perish, amidst the darkness of the night, and the inclemency of the weather!

Your exertions, Gentlemen, to assist these poor shipwrecked wretches, have been laudable in the extreme; and it is to be lamented, that your benevolent intentions, should, in any manner, have been frustrated, by the thoughtlessness, of the inconsiderate, or the malevolence of the hardhearted. Could these persons but figure to themselves the poor mariner, having, with difficulty, reached the land, almost exhausted with fatigue, in solitude and sorrow, amidst howling winds and driving snows, looking anxiously around for one of those sheltering huts, which, probably, he has heard, that the Humane Society have stationed along the coast, discovering, at length, the object of his wishes, invigorated by hope to renew his exertions to reach it, flattering himself, that he will there find the means of safety and comfort, could they paint to themselves the bitterness of his despair, at finding, on his arrival, all his hopes blasted, and the cheap, but to him invaluable, materials, basely pilfered; could they view his dying agonies, doubly poignant by the disappointment of his well founded expectations, they would surely abstain from a robbery, which, without enriching them, may deprive a fellow creature of life. But their own feelings, if they are not callous to every emotion of humanity, must be a punishment sufficiently severe, and deter others from similar acts of cruelty.

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A discouraging parallel to the vandalism of those who destroyed or stole the provisions for shipwrecked mariners is found in the cupidity of others who sought rewards for heroic deeds they had never performed. The Society as early as 1799 attempted to separate the worthy from the unworthy applicants for premiums by laying down conditions, the third of which read:

That any person who shall, by any signal exertion, save another from death, is entitled to a reward in proportion to the risque and danger incurred.

By a signal exertion the Trustees conceive must be understood something more than barely reaching out the hand, or throwing a rope from a wharf, or a boat, or even wading into the water to help a man's depth, and rescuing a man from drowning; for the principles of common humanity and sympathy are sufficient motives for such exertions; but it must include the endangering of his own life, or incurring some damage, by impairing the health, or injuring his apparel or other property. In any or all these cases the Trustees are ready to grant adequate reward, when properly authenticated, but do not think themselves warranted by the regulations of the society to bestow them in other cases.

In the *History of the Society*, published in 1845, there is the record under the list of premiums awarded in

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1826 that: "At the meeting in December, Mr. Heard¹ reported, that, upon diligent inquiry into several cases committed to him at the last meeting, he had reason to believe that the several persons represented to have been saved from drowning, had intentionally thrown themselves into the Mill Creek, for the purpose of obtaining the Society's premiums. That he had, therefore, refused to award any compensation for the services thus pretended to be rendered." Two years later similar action was taken upon the application of "one Parker for saving out of the water one Joseph Foster, and it appearing doubtful whether the said Foster *had ever fallen in*, it was voted, *nemine contradicente*, that no premium be awarded."

In one point of humanity the Massachusetts Society appears, though reluctantly, to have surpassed that of England. In London it was the practice at the Anniversary Festival to place all available persons who owed their lives to the Society — like the condemned criminals of earlier days, whose condemnation included the endurance of sermons on their

¹ John Heard, Jr., became a Trustee in 1824, and Corresponding Secretary in 1829.

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impending fate—in a conspicuous place in the church. In 1788, when the Royal Humane Society was only fourteen years old, it claimed the restoration of nearly 1300 persons to life. A footnote to the anniversary sermon preached by the Reverend Robert Pool Finch, D.D., before the Society in 1788, reads as follows: “A considerable number of men, women and children, who had been restored by the Medical Assistants of this valuable Institution, attended Divine Service, and were placed in the front pews of the gallery; so that the congregation might behold the living fruits of the Humane Society. If we are struck with admiration at the productions of genius, in which the artist captivates us by an imitation of nature, and teaches canvas or marble to resemble animation, with what rapture must enlarged and benevolent minds view the corporeal faculties actually restored, the cheeks again blooming with undiminished lustre, and the countenance replete with gratitude to those who have been the happy instruments of resuscitation.”

Such periods may be ascribed only to the magniloquent Dr. Hawes, who wrote in 1799 to Dr. Aaron Dexter, the Corresponding Secretary of the

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Massachusetts Society: "It will be a reflection highly gratifying to the active friends of your humane institution to be informed that our society has increased the stock of human happiness, by exhibiting this year at their *Anniversary Festival* a greater number than ever, of men, women and children, restored to their friends and relatives; so that the Medical Assistants enjoyed the inexpressible pleasure of being applauded by more than four hundred exalted and philanthropic characters."

It was Dr. Hawes, again, who in 1800 expressed to the Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Society his satisfaction that Dr. Warren and Dr. Manning had honored the Anniversary Festival in London with their presence, and, finding the floor of the church no less inspiring than its galleries, wrote: "To survey near 400 philanthropists assembled to promote the most laudable of all institutions — the restoration of human life — exhibited the strongest proof of the beneficence of Britons."

The impression produced upon a visiting Bostonian by the spectacle of the Anniversary Festival is preserved in the *Annual Report* of the Royal Humane Society through a letter addressed by Dr. Amos



Jonathan Amory
SEVENTH PRESIDENT



Jonathan Amory
1828

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Windship to the "Governors, &c." of the London Society in what is described as "the following energetic language":

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I feel that I have never had more to say, nor was it ever less in my power, to express myself in so few words upon any occasion. Permit me to congratulate the Royal Humane Society on this joyful and noble Anniversary. The numerous procession, led on by the Reverend Doctor Finch, is the most affecting, though pleasing scene, that my eyes ever beheld; so much so, as not to have shed a tear, I should have been ashamed of myself. The *Boston Humane Society*, with hearts full of gratitude, consider *this Society* as the first which paved the way to the important and generous discovery of restoring of life, have been emboldened by the consideration of the living monuments, of the national importance of this most valuable institution, are now imitating with ardour your philanthropic labours.

The spectacle must have been indeed amazing. In the procession of the reanimated it was the fashion to carry banners inscribed with appropriate sentiments. At the Anniversary Festival of 1795, for example, we learn from the Royal Humane Society Report of 1796, the first banner, carried by Dr. Hawes, bore the following inscription:

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A RICH BANQUET PREPARED FOR SENSIBILITY

The Living Monuments of This Institution
Lamented as Dead,
Restored to Life,
To their Parents, their Friends,
And to the State,
To Swell the Awful Triumphs of this Glorious Day

The third banner in the procession was thus inscribed:

This Blooming Young Maid
Now Before the Governors of Life,
Will Probably be the Mother of Children,
And those Children the Parents of Others,
And so on
Whilst the Almighty suffers this World to Exist.

In the following year one of the banners bore these words:

GUARDIANS OF LIFE

It was reserved for the eighteenth century
To remove the Veil of Ignorance and Superstition,
By convincing mankind of the Practicability of
Awakening the Apparently Dead
To the Enjoyment of Intelligent Animated Existence.

In 1804 the Royal Humane Society was credited with having saved 2859 lives and rewarded 4587 persons for humane exertions. Of the rescued who marched in procession to the Anniversary Services, it is said in the *History of the Humane Society of Mas-*

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sachusetts (1845): "On one occasion, the numbers of this singular company exceeded seven hundred; and their anthem of Thanksgiving was that of the healed King of Israel. 'The grave cannot praise Thee: Death cannot celebrate Thee: they that go down to the pit cannot hope for Thy truth. But the living, the living, he shall praise Thee, as I do this day.' " Evidently the Massachusetts Society would have vied with this exhibition, for Mrs. Perez Morton (Sarah Wentworth Apthorp) wrote a hymn for the Boston meetings, at which, according to the *History*, Mrs. Graupner repeatedly sang it, though there is no recorded instance of such an assemblage as the hymn presupposed. In the programme of the Humane Society Anniversary of 1809, printed in the *Columbian Centinel* for June 10 of that year, "Mrs. Morton's Hymn, and music by Dr. Arne," is the fifth "performance" in a list of nine.

The author's own description of the verses, as they appear in her volume, *My Mind and its Thoughts*, show, as clearly as the final stanza, that there was no unwillingness in Boston to follow the London model:

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REANIMATION

Written at the request of the Boston Humane Society, and intended by the author to be sung by the reanimated persons walking in procession.

Who from the closing shades of night,
When the last tear of hope is shed,
Can bid the soul return to light,
And break the slumber of the dead!

No human skill that heart can warm,
Which the cold blast of nature froze,
Recall to life the perished form,
The secrets of the grave disclose.

But Thou — our saving God — we know,
Canst bless the *mortal* arm with power,
To bid the stagnant pulses flow,
The animating heat restore.

Thy will, ere nature's tutored hand
Could with young life these limbs unfold,
Did the imprison'd brain expand,
And all its countless fibres told:

As from the dust thy forming breath
Could the unconscious being raise,
So shall the wasted voice of death
Wake at thy call in songs of praise.

Since *twice* to die is ours' alone,
And *twice* the birth of life to see;
Oh let us, suppliant at thy throne,
Devote our *second* life to *Thee*.

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The name of Mrs. Graupner, as the singer of this hymn, bears one back to the earlier days of music in Boston, when Gottlieb Graupner, the German musician and teacher, and a little company of his friends, organized in 1810 or 1811 a "Phil-harmonic Society" for orchestral playing. Another local singer of this early time is recalled in the Society's record of July 3, 1797, when Mr. Nathaniel Balch, the wise and witty hatter, — whose shop was a favorite lounge of the leading persons of the town, including Governor Hancock, — informed the Trustees that he had furnished Mr. Daniel Rhea with a new hat, delivered to him for his attention to the Society in procuring a select company of musicians upon their "anniversary-day," and became the beneficiary of the vote, "That there be allowed and paid to Mr. Nathaniel Balch eight dollars in full of his account." Still another singer emerges from the past in the Appendix to the "Scientific Discourse, embracing the great objects of the Society," pronounced by Dr. John C. Howard, on June 12, 1804; for it is recorded that "the following original Ode, written by R. T. Paine, jun. Esq. was sung in an admirable style by Mrs. Jones." From the voice of Mrs. Jones there

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is no faintest echo, but the Ode remains, clearly touched with the flavor of the time; and it is good to read beneath it: "The collection for the Society's funds was handsome."

SPIRIT OF THE VITAL FLAME!

AIR — ADAGIO

O'er the swift-flowing Stream, as the Tree broke in air,
Plung'd a youth in a tyrannous wave;
No ear heard his shriek; — faint with toil and despair,
He sunk, and was whelm'd in his grave!

RECITATIVO

See Humanity's angel alight on the scene!
Tho' the Shadows of Death have dissembled his mien;
See his corse is redeem'd from the Stream's icy bed,
And a Mother's wild grief shrieks "alas! he is dead!"

AIR — LARGO MEASTOSO

Spirit of the Vital Flame!
Touch with life his marble frame!
From the day-star's radiant choir,
Bring thy torch of quenchless fire,
And bid a Mother's hope respire!

ALLEGRO

Hither, sparkling cherub, fly!
Mercy's herald, cleave the sky!
To human prayer benignant heaven
The salient spring of life was given;
And science, while her eye explores
What power the dormant nerve restores,

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Surveys the godhead, and adores;
And *him*, the first of glory's clan,
Proclaims, who saves a fellow man!

MEASTOSO

Spirit of the vital flame!
Touch again his marble frame!
Bid the quivering nerve return,
Till the kindling eye discern
A Mother's tears with rapture burn!

ALLEGRO ASSAI

Behold, the quick'ning Spirit raise
The *trembling limb*, the *wandering gaze*!
Instinct listens! Memory wakes!
Thought from cold extinction breaks;
Reason, Motion, frenzy, fear,
Religion's triumph, Nature's tear,
Almighty Power, thy hand is here!

There were other vital flames to be kindled besides that to which the poet referred. The first lighthouse in America, Boston Light, was built at the entrance to Boston Harbor as early as 1716. The safeguarding of mariners by such means proceeded but slowly. In 1788, two years after the organization of the Society, it formed a project to build houses and settle families on the Isle of Sables, near Cape Breton, where many sailors lost their lives every year. As there were no sufficient funds for this pur-

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pose, Governor Hancock, one of the proprietors of the island, was asked to interest himself in the project, and addressed a message upon it to the General Court. A record of the matter is found in a small pamphlet called "A Continuation of the Proceedings of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, from the second Tuesday in June, 1788, to the Second Tuesday in June, 1789." It reads as follows:

In consequence of the distress of some shipwrecked people on the *Isle of Sables*, being represented to the Society, a Committee was appointed to examine into the situation of said island, who made the following report, and address to the Governor, which was voted to be presented.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE RESPECTING THE ISLE OF SABLES, MADE TO THE TRUSTEES, OCTOBER, 1788

The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of what measures are proper for this Society to take respecting the erecting houses or settling families on the *Isle of Sables*, to preserve the lives of shipwrecked Seamen, &c. beg leave to report, That they have made enquiry respecting the same, and find that before the war one or more families were settled on said Island, but being plundered and harrassed by the hostile parties were obliged to quit the Island, that the extent of said Island, being about

Autograph of Benjamin Rich

EIGHTH PRESIDENT

No portrait known

NO KNOWN PORTRAIT

Orin Rich

1820-1843

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30 miles, requires several houses or families to answer the benevolent purposes intended by this Society; that it ought to be made a governmental or national concern, as the funds of this Society are utterly inadequate to a matter of such magnitude; that as a great part of said Island is the property of his Excellency Governor Hancock, your Committee are of opinion that an address be presented to him by the Trustees, to take the matter into consideration, and by laying it before the General Court or Congress, or some other way, endeavour that suitable provision be made for saving the lives and property of those cast on shore on said island. And your Committee beg leave to report a draught of an Address for this purpose.

THOMAS RUSSELL, *Chairman.*

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. HANCOCK

May it please your Excellency,

The Trustees of the Humane Society beg leave to address your Excellency upon a subject which they conceive falls within the line of their Institution; and from your Excellency's well known regard for the interests of benevolence and humanity, they doubt not, will procure a favourable attention.

The Humane Society was primarily instituted for promoting attempts to recover persons from apparent death, especially in cases of suffocation or drowning. But though this is the principal object of the Society, the Trustees were early of opinion, that adopting necessary means for the preservation of the

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lives of their fellow men, particularly of unfortunate shipwrecked Seamen, was by no means foreign to the design of the Institution. To this end they have caused to be erected, at the expence of said Society, several houses, furnished with necessary means of relief, in the most exposed places, in and near the harbour of Boston, which may afford a temporary shelter for those whose unhappy lot it is to be cast on shore near said places; and they have had the pleasing satisfaction of finding that they have by these means preserved the lives of a number of that valuable part of the community, who must otherwise have inevitably perished.

The accounts the Trustees have frequently heard of the lives which have been lost, and the distresses which have been endured by Seamen shipwrecked upon the *Isle of Sables*, have led them to wish it was in their power to erect some buildings and other accomodations, or to place some families upon that Island, who might afford relief to unfortunate Mariners there cast on shore. Were the funds of the Society adequate to this object, they would not hesitate to apply them to so benevolent a purpose, but the present State of the Society's funds renders it impracticable.

Your excellency's being a large Proprietor of this Island, your exalted Station, and your readiness to promote the cause of humanity, designate your Excellency as the proper Person to apply to, and encourage us to request your Excellency to take this matter into your consideration, and by laying it be-

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fore the General Court of this Commonwealth, or the Grand Council of the United States, or in any other way your wisdom shall point out, to devise means for defraying the expence of affording assistance and relief to distressed Mariners who may be shipwrecked on said Island.

In consequence of the Address to his Excellency, he was pleased to send the following Message to the two Houses of the Legislature:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you an Address, which has been presented to me by the Trustees of the Humane Society.

You will readily perceive that the object of it is the result of humanity, and clearly within the intention of their Institution. The means which the charity of their own members, and the donations of others, willing to aid and encourage their benevolent exertions, have placed within their reach, have enabled them under Divine Providence, to save the lives of several persons, who, as we have reason to believe, must have otherwise perished in shipwreck.

It is well known that vessels are very frequently shipwrecked on the *Isle of Sables*, where the unhappy mariners miserably perish for want of that aid which might be afforded at a trifling expence. The best judges who have attended to this subject, are clearly of opinion that it would be of the greatest

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utility, to place a Light House, and a few families there. Though this Island is situated in a foreign kingdom, yet it would be no less advantageous to the navigation of the United States, than to that of other commercial nations.

Should you find that the Treasury cannot be at any part of the expence of a measure of this kind, yet a plan formed or approved by the Legislature will have great weight, not only with the people in these States, but with all other Countries whose vessels may be called to navigate those seas.

The Society which have suggested this plan, have so exerted themselves in the purposes of their institution, that they have justly merited the highest marks of public confidence, as a Corporation.

The humane and benevolent principles which ever actuate the conduct of the members of the Legislature forbid my adding any recommendation, I therefore submit the subject to *their* wise decision.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 10, 1788.

In the *Annual Report* of the Royal Humane Society for 1793 it appears that Dr. Amos Windship, of the Massachusetts Society, visiting London in the year before, thus addressed himself to the Governors of the London organization: "I beg leave to invite your attention to the *Isle of Sable*; for it is a serious truth, that in each revolving year, seamen

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are forced on shore, with nothing left them but the liberty of complaining: and confident I am, that the Humane Society of Boston, small as their funds are at present, will be highly gratified, to second a proposition, made by the Royal Humane Society of London, for the promotion of such an exalted work of benevolence and humanity to their fellow creatures." The terms of this benevolent proposition are left wholly to the imagination. Whatever the results of the appeal to Governor Hancock, and of the suggestion to the Royal Humane Society, may have been, the Massachusetts Society is to be credited with a clear and early recognition of a crying need. A similar recognition led to the adoption, on February 6, 1792, of the following resolution:

Voted, That the President, the Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Corresponding Secretary be a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, and request him to represent to such officers of the government as he may think proper, the necessity of having a Light House erected on some part of Cape Cod, in order to preserve the lives and property of those who navigate the Bay of Massachusetts; and to desire that such Light House may be erected at the charge of the Continent.

It was also voted that a committee of the Humane

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Society should confer with a committee of the Marine Society on this subject; and on February 23, 1796, a special meeting of the Trustees gave occasion for the following record:

The President informed the Trustees, that the Marine Society and the Chamber of Commerce have come to the determination to make an immediate application to Congress, that a Light House may be erected on the highlands of Cape Cod, for the purpose, not only of promoting the mercantile interest, but also for the preservation of the lives of seamen, and have expressed their wishes for a coöperation of the Trustees of the Humane Society to obtain so desirable an end. And the Trustees having taken the subject in consideration, *Voted*, unanimously, That a Memorial be presented to Congress, and that Rev. Dr. Clarke and Dr. Dexter, be a committee to prepare and report a Memorial on the subject.

It is recorded, further, that "the Memorial itself bears clear evidence of the benevolent spirit, as well as of the classic style of the Chairman of the committee who prepared it, Dr. John Clarke." His powers as a writer were evidently turned to good account, for in 1797 the Government established its first Cape Cod light-house on the highlands of Truro.

This early activity of the Society, connecting it

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closely with so important an object in the seafaring life of New England as Highland Light, was soon to be followed by another, equally notable for its marking of a forward step in the provision of safeguards for mariners. It was a natural sequence to the establishment of shelter-huts for shipwrecked seamen along the coast of Massachusetts that the invention and successful operation of the life-boat in England should have suggested in Boston an extension of the work of the Humane Society in a direction then wholly novel. If the intelligence that such a craft as the life-boat had been built reached New England as promptly as it might have done, the possibilities of its use on this side of the Atlantic do not seem to have suggested themselves immediately. In the *Annual Report* of the Royal Humane Society of London for 1801 the following passage from a letter written by Dr. Dexter, corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Society, to Dr. Hawes, of the English Society, is printed:

The Trustees are highly gratified by the ingenious observations contained in your Report; particularly by the publications of Dr. *Anthony Fothergill*, and the description of the *Life Boat* at South Shields. — Knowing your feelings to be greatly inter-

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ested in the humane exertions of philanthropists of all countries, they desire me to request you to take the trouble, if not too great, to obtain a model of the boat, and deliver the same into the hands of Bainbridge, Ansley, & Co. with a bill of the same, which will be discharged at sight.

Apparently the Royal Humane Society had up to this time taken no active steps towards bringing the life-boat into more general use, for in the *Annual Report* from which a quotation has just been made — that of 1801 — the following passage appears:

The *Humane Society* embraces this opportunity of announcing their public approbation of the *Life Boats* established at North Shields, &c.; and, as the managers understand that a subscription is now soliciting for the encouragement and promotion of this excellent and judicious plan, they consider it as their duty to recommend the same to a discerning and liberal public. — As a proof of their sincerity in the cause of life, in this recommendation, the *Humane Society* has subscribed five guineas to an object so truly interesting and important.

In the Appendix to the Discourse delivered by the Reverend Eliphalet Porter, of the First Church in Roxbury in 1802, the following bit of record is found:

At a Meeting of the Trustees, November 2, 1801,

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The Corresponding Secretary communicated a short letter from Dr. Hawes, Treasurer of the Royal Humane Society, London, with some of the reports and sermons preached before that society in April, 1801, by Reverend William Langford, D.D. Also the following construction of a life-boat, used at South Shields for the preservation of seamen in distress.

Construction of the Life-Boat at South Shields

Sir,

IN reply to yours of the 14th, respecting the LIFE-BOAT at South Shields, which we have found to answer beyond the most extended idea we entertained of the plan on which she was built; and, to our great satisfaction, she has been the means of *saving the lives of many of our fellow creatures*, who could by no other means have been preserved. The boat is 30 feet by 10, in form much resembling a common Greenland boat, except the bottom, which is much flatter. She is lined with cork inside and outside of the gunwale, about two feet in breadth, and the seats underneath are filled with cork also.

She is rowed by *ten men*, double banked, and steered by two men with oars, one at each end, both ends being alike. *Long poles* are provided for the men, to keep the boat from being drove broad-side to the shore either in going off or landing. About six inches from the lower poles it increases in diameter so as to form a *flat surface* against the sand, otherwise they would sink into the sand, and be of no use. The *weight of the cork* used in the boat is about seven

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cwt. She draws very little water, and, when full, is *able to carry twenty people*. The boat is able to contend against the *most tremendous sea*, and broken water, and never, in any one instance, has she failed in bringing the crew in distress into safety. The men have no dread in going off with her in the highest seas, and broken water. CORK JACKETS were provided for them; but their confidence in the boat is so great, they will not use them.

She has surprized every nautical man that has seen her contend with the waves. Any further description I can give will not be equal *to a view of the model* of her upon a scale now with the Duke of Northumberland.

In the Discourse by the Reverend John Sylvester John Gardiner in the ensuing year, 1803, he gave a brief account of the life-boat described by Dr. Hawes, quoted a witness examined by a Committee of the House of Commons on the subject, and made the following proposals:

Would it not be advisable to procure a model of this boat, with an accurate description of its capabilities? If the expence should be found too great for ships to furnish themselves with it, or even for private societies to supply, could not the humanity of the Legislature be excited to raise a tax for this purpose? A few boats of this kind, distributed along the coast, and stationed at places, where shipwreck is most

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common, might be the means, of saving, in the course of time, thousands of valuable lives to their country and friends. I mean not however, to obtrude, but to offer my sentiments on this subject, leaving it to your superior judgment, Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this society, to consider the propriety of the application.

Why they were not asked to consider it before 1803, one does not wholly understand. It was in 1784 that Lionel Lukin, a coach-builder in Long Acre, London, by the use of cork and water-tight compartments first rendered a boat, a Norway yawl, "unimmergible." Though Lukin was under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, and in 1785 was successful in securing a patent upon his design, his plan was never put to general use. A tombstone in the churchyard of Hythe in Kent recorded of the person beneath it, "This Lionel Lukin was the first who built a Life-boat, and was the original Inventor of that principle of safety, by which many lives and much property have been preserved from shipwreck." Another tombstone, in the Church of St. Hilda at South Shields, described one William Wouldhave, a painter in the town, as the "Inventor of that invaluable blessing to mankind, the Life-boat"; and a model

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of his craft was suspended from the chandelier of St. Hilda's. In spite of these testimonies it was Henry Greathead, a boat-builder of South Shields, whose life-boat seems first to have become known in Boston, and to have given him the general fame of having invented the craft. His first boat and Wouldhave's were built at the same time — after the *Adventure*, of Newcastle, was wrecked at the mouth of the Tyne in 1789, and the crew, only three hundred yards offshore, were seen dropping one by one from the rigging into the sea. The spectacle so impressed the people of South Shields that, depressed by their helplessness in such circumstances, they appointed a committee to offer premiums for life-boat models. Many were offered, and two accepted, Greathead's and Wouldhave's. To Greathead the prize was finally awarded. At a later day the House of Commons voted him £1200. Smaller gifts of recognition were received from other bodies, and from the Emperor of Russia a diamond ring. Greathead's first boat, built in 1790, soon proved its usefulness at wrecks near the mouth of the Tyne. In 1798 the Duke of Northumberland ordered another boat of Greathead, and before the end of 1803 he had built thirty-one life-boats, eighteen

Francis Parkman
NINTH PRESIDENT



Freiherr Paul von Arnim
1844 1852

THE EARLY ACTIVITIES

for England, five for Scotland, eight for foreign countries.¹ It was in this year, 1803, that the Boston philanthropists, perhaps having waited until then to be convinced that Greathead's boat could be copied, began to think of the uses of a life-boat in Massachusetts.

In 1806 there appeared a clear evidence that the possibilities of the life-boat had made a powerful appeal to at least one imagination. Printed as an Appendix to the Discourse of that year, by the Reverend Thaddeus Mason Harris, of Dorchester, and also as a separate pamphlet, there is a long poem, "The Life Boat, By a Member of the Humane Society." If it cannot be given here in its entirety, the "Argument" will suggest something of the omitted portions. So characteristic a specimen of the descriptive and reflective verse of the period, so clear a product of the long-surviving eighteenth-century spirit, should certainly not be permitted to perish:

¹ See *History of the Life-Boat and its Work*, by Richard Lewis, 1874; and *The Life-Boat and its Story*, by Noël T. Methley, 1912.

MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY

THE LIFE BOAT

A POEM

Yet Providence, that ever waking eye,
Looks down with pity on the feeble toil
Of mortals lost to hope.

THOMPSON

ARGUMENT

Exordium — South Shields noticed — The Boat described — Appeal to Humanity in behalf of designated exposed Situations — Shipwrecks described — Ice Islands and loss of the Jupiter noticed — Eulogium on Humanity — Evening at Sea — View of Isle of Sables — Conclusion.

To useful arts our homages we pay,
On MERCY'S ALTARS grateful tributes lay.
Shields! thou hast seen, amidst the doubtful
strife,
Thy first invention save the precious life!
When murky clouds the face of heaven deform,
The LIFE BOAT joyous, triumph o'er the storm.

The *curvy keel*, of downward convex sweep,
On broken waves shall still the balance keep;
In doubled leaves, along the moulded waist,
With art elusive, lighter *cork* is placed;
While *copper-lamina* o'er this extends
A polish'd surface, closing at the bends;
Staunchion'd, and double-bank'd, the *thwarts* are five,
While *iron thole pins* bid the rowers strive.
Ten shorten'd oars in circled *graumets* play,
On quick emergence traverse either way;
A longer oar, amid the billowy whelm,
Gives to the *Steersman's* hand a steadier helm:
At either end the Boat complying steers,
Heads the strong sea, nor fronted danger fears.*

* See Willich's *Domestic Encyclopædia*, article *Boat*.

THE EARLY ACTIVITIES

Let now, *Humanity*, like gifts display
 Along the shores of *Massachusetts Bay*;
 Exult, when *Greathead's* blest invention saves,
 While breaks the *Londoner* — or roar the *Graves*.
 Where *Great Nahant* uprears his sea wreath'd head,
 Or bays of *Ipswich* broader basons spread,
 Or where *Plumb Island* hears the frequent voice
 Of ship-wreck'd seamen — be the better choice;
 'T is equal — unregarded be the Muse,
 So may the pausing mind, judicious, choose.
 Where *Scituate's* cliffs, mid elemental strife,
 Lift their bold heads, preserve the sinking life;
 Or where *Cohasset's* castled rocks emerge,
 Redeem the victim from the whelming surge.

Extend thy just regards, with fond relief,
 Where *Marshfield* terminates in *ledgy reef*;
 So when the barque, at winter's shorten'd day,
 For *Plymouth's* leeward haven bears away,
 The stranded mariner, his fears increas'd,
 By sleety tempest, from the bleak *north-east*,
 Shall see, directed by the dauntless brave,
 The *Life Boat* buoyant o'er the baffled wave,
 Within, where *Gurnet*, or where *Sayquish* shew,
 Dread *sunken islands* — breaking on the view.
 E'en now, the wreck'd *Hibernia's** sighs complain,
 Where the long beach advances from the main.
 Or onward seek the breasted *Clayey Pounds*,
 Where, with *prophetic voice*, the deep resounds;
 Nor unavailing, haply, hints like these,
 Where *Brant Point* stretches to expanding seas.

* Ship *Hibernia*, outward bound from Boston, was lost on Plymouth Beach, January, 1805.

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Scenes of distress, that boreal rigours bring,
Say, shall the pensive Muse digressive sing?
Dismantled barques, yon whiten'd cliffs disclose,
Remain the beacons of disastrous woes.

* * * * *

Ye blood-stain'd Despots — scourges of the globe,
Abash'd, before HUMANITY disrobe;
Her pure *Medallions*, stamp'd in *Virtue's* mint,
Survive the legends *Glory* shall imprint;
Meeds incorruptible, to *merit* given,
Plead the blest "*well done*" of approving HEAVEN.

Borne on the vernal season's softer gales,
Yon gallant ship unfurls her pinion'd sails;
Sooth'd by the stellar host, the sailor's song
Propitious airs invokes, the still night long;
Meekly, the paly moon her milder ray
Sheds, and the breamy waves reflective play;
Unfelt, the rapid current's devious force
Withdraws the vessel from her midway course.
Sudden chill mist envelopes all the skies;
Lone *Isle of Sables'* foggy vapours rise;
Instant the surge infuriate force assumes,
And whelms the riches of a thousand looms.
The pensive merchant, sunk in gloomy thought,
Sees all his buried treasures vainly sought.

High o'er the desert strand, the beacon'd pole
Invites to amities, that cheer the soul.
Such are the blest pursuits of virtuous fame,
Reflecting lustre on her injur'd name;
For *glory's* votaries gorgeous wreaths be twin'd,
For wiser *Wentworth*, "*love of human kind.*"

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Speed my fond verse; thy venturous theme un-
tri'd,

Live with the LIFE BOAT, float along the tide.

Massachusetts, April, 1806.

In the Appendix to the annual Discourse of 1807, delivered by the Reverend William Emerson, more than three pages are devoted to the life-boat. They report, in the first place, that "it has been one of the objects of the Humane Society to provide a life-boat, which may prove the means of preserving many mariners coming upon our coasts in the season of storms. There is one now building at Nantucket, which will be finished in a few weeks, and exhibited in the harbour of Boston. It is not yet determined what part of the coasts is best to keep the boat the ensuing season, but generally thought it will be somewhere near the shores of Plymouth." Then follows some account of Henry Greathead and his invention, of which it is said, "a plan and description of this boat were taken from Mr. G.'s original by Col. Tatham, and sent by that gentleman to Mr. Jefferson, president of the United States."¹ Thus is the boat described:

¹ The correspondence of Jefferson bears many evidences of his interest in life-saving projects. Besides the Greathead invention, he

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CONSTRUCTION

The boat to be built from a given length. The breadth is one third of the length, with both ends alike. The keel of the boat is a plank, bearing a proportional breadth in the mid-ships, narrowing towards the ends to the thickness of the bottom of the stems, and forming a convex downwards. The stems are the segment of a circle, with a considerable rake. The bottom section to the floor heads, is a curve with the sweep of the keel; the floor head curving. A bilge plank is worked on each side, next the floor head, with a double rabbit groove, of a thickness nearly similar to the keel, on the outside of which are fixed two bilge trees corresponding nearly on a level with the keel. The ends of the bottom section form the part of the cable bow, more elliptical to the top, projecting considerably, each end the same. The sides from the floor heads to the top of the gunwale, flaunch on each side in proportion to nearly half the breadth. . . . The breadth of the boat is continued well towards the ends, leaving a sufficient length of straight side, and more elevated towards the ends. The gunwale is fixed on the outside; the outside is cased with cork the whole length of the regular shear, from the under part of the gunwale to twenty-three inches down the depth of the side. The cork has several thicknesses, so

received plans and a long letter of November 2, 1805, from Christopher Towill, of Teignmouth, in Devon, describing the life-boat, *Hope*. These are now in the collection of Mr. W. K. Bixby, of St. Louis. Jefferson also received letters from French correspondents on devices for saving the shipwrecked.

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as to project at top a little without the gunwale, and is secured with plates of copper. The quantity of cork employed in the construction is about 700 wt. The thwarts are five in number, all staunted, and row double-banked, with ten oars. The oars are short, fixed by iron thole pins, and slung with graummets, to enable the rowers to pull either way. The boat is steered by an oar at either end, and the steering oar is one-third longer than the rowing oar. The platform, in the bottom, is placed horizontally. The length of the mid-ships, and the sides from the bottom to the under part of the thwarts, is cased with cork. At the ends, the platforms are more elevated, for the convenience of the steersman, and to give him a greater command of power with the oars.

PRACTICAL REMARKS

The curving keel and bottom permit the boat to be turned with facility; she is kept more easily in equilibrium than any other shape; is more easily steered, and safer among the breakers; the great rake of the stems, and fine entrance below, forming part of the cable bow. This construction is superior to all others in a high sea and broken water; and with the projection to the top of the gunwale, is the means, when the boat is conducted to head the sea, of dividing the waves which generally break into a common boat. The breadth being continued well to the ends, supports the boat when rowing against the waves; and both ends being similar, she is always in a position to be rowed either way without turning. The addi-

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tion of the staunchions under the thwarts, admit the boatmen to act with a firmer force, and in the instance of the boat's striking the ground, the weight of the men, by the communication of the staunchions, will, in some degree, resist the shock. The advantage of a short oar, in a high sea, is obvious. It is more manageable, and permits the rower to keep his seat; but the long oar, in the midst of agitated waves, would be unwieldy, and the stroke frequently uncertain. The cork on the outside is a most excellent defence, and displaces a large column of water: and it has been proved by experience, to float the boat with the principal part of her bottom stove and loose. The great projection of the cork also, on the outside, prevents her being overturned. The best method of conducting the boat, is to head the sea; which, from her construction, aided by the force of the oars, will launch her over the water with rapidity, without taking in any water.

The person who steers the boat should be well acquainted with the course of the tides, in order to take every possible advantage; and great care should be taken in approaching the wreck, that the boat be not damaged, as there is frequently a strong reflux of the sea near the wreck; when the wind blows to the land, the boat will return to the shore before the wind and sea, without any other effort than steering.

(Signed) HENRY GREATHEAD.

Mr. GREATHEAD stated, "That he conceived the principle of his invention from the following idea, which had frequently occurred to him, viz.: Take a

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spheroid, and divide it into quarters, each quarter is elliptical, and nearly resembles the half of a wooden bowl, having a curvature with projecting ends; this thrown into the sea, or broken water, cannot be upset, or lie with the bottom upwards."

The testimony laid before the Committee of the House of Commons, by persons of credit who had either used the boat, or had witnessed its use by others, leaves no room to doubt of its being fully adequate to the purposes for which it was intended. Capt. GILFRED LOWSON REED, an elder brother of the Trinity-house, observed to the committee, "That when the sea does not tumble in upon the beach very much, the boat may be easily launched by laying the ways as far as possible in the water, and the carriage hauled from under her: when there is a great sea on the beach, the boat must be launched from the carriage before she comes to the surf, on planks laid across, as other boats are launched, the people standing on the ends to prevent the sea moving them; then, with the assistance of the anchor and cable (which has been laid out at sea for that purpose) the boat's crew would draw her over the highest sea."

Upon the boat returning to the shore, two double blocks are provided, and having a short strop fixed in the hole, in the end of the boat next the sea, the boat is easily drawn upon the carriage.

In 1810, when the Reverend John T. Kirkland delivered the Annual Discourse, the Society made the anomalous publication of an Appendix without the

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address to which it should have been appended. Dr. Kirkland explained in a letter written to two of the Trustees that the many duties connected with assuming the presidency of Harvard College had delayed the revision of his manuscript, which he still hoped to accomplish. In the *History* of 1845, his letter is published, "as altogether characteristic of the writer, whose felicity in the utterance of wisdom can only be equalled by his slowness to print it." The Discourse seems never to have been printed; but in the Appendix we learn, through the following passage, that between 1807 and 1810 the life-boat was actually built:

The life boat belonging to the Massachusetts Humane Society is stationed at Cohasset, under the immediate care and direction of Captains John J. Lathrop and Peter Lathrop of that town. She measures thirty feet by ten; in form much resembles a common whale boat, except the bottom, which is much flatter; and is lined with cork inside and outside of the gunwale, about two feet in breadth, and the seats underneath, together with the stem and stern, are filled with cork also.

She is rowed by ten men, double backed, but is fitted for twelve; and steered by two men with oars, one at each end, both ends being alike. Long poles are provided for the men to keep the boat from being

THE EARLY ACTIVITIES

drove broad side to the shore either in going off or landing. The poles, about six inches from their lower ends, increase in diameter so as to form a flat surface against the sand, otherwise they would sink into it, and be of no use. Seven hundred weight of the best cork would be sufficient for a boat of her dimensions; but that which was used inside her being indifferent, the weight of her cork is considerably increased. She draws very little water, and, when full, is able to carry twenty people. The boat is able to contend against the most tremendous sea and broken water, and boats of her construction have proved, in England, extremely useful in preserving the lives of shipwrecked mariners.

She was built at Nantucket, by Mr. William Raymond, under the inspection of Capt. Gideon Gardner, and was completed in October, 1807. She is stationed at Cohasset by the advice of the most respectable mariners. No occasion has yet called her into use.

One memorandum regarding the boat, thus at last secured, should be made. In Willich's *Domestic Encyclopædia*, which appears to have been a chief source of information for the Bostonians interested in the life-boat, this paragraph occurs:

The vessel, when complete and copper-nailed, costs about 150£. — But in the moment of distress, what shipwrecked mariner would not think this article a cheap purchase, and pronounce the value of such a boat to be truly inestimable.

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Among the expenses of the Society recorded in the Appendix to the Discourse of 1808 appear the two items:

Expenses of the Life Boat.	\$1433.11
Do. Shed at Cohasset.	160.

Whether the discrepancy between the English estimate of £150 and the American expenditure of more than \$1400 was due to the higher cost of American materials and labor or to an inadequate vigilance on the part of the Boston Society, economists may determine. Be that as it may, the Massachusetts Humane Society's life-boat, built in 1807, was the first craft of its kind in America; and for more than forty years, until the United States Government took the first steps that led to the establishment of its Life-Saving Service, the Society stood alone in its work of rescuing seafarers wrecked on the coast of Massachusetts.

A less spectacular need than that of life-boats presented itself, early in the life of the Society, under the very eyes of the Trustees. It is recorded in the *History* (1845) that "in the course of two or three successive seasons several deaths had occurred to persons bathing in Cambridge river, particularly

Robert Gould Shaw
TENTH PRESIDENT



Robt Shaw

1852

THE EARLY ACTIVITIES

among the students of the College." In "A Statement of Premiums," etc., a pamphlet issued by the Society in 1829, and containing some pieces of record otherwise inaccessible, the following paragraph is found:

June 12, 1798 — "*Voted*, that the vice president, Dr. Dexter, and Mr. Sheriff Allen, be a committee to confer with a committee of the college and the inhabitants of Cambridge, respecting the expediency and practicability of erecting a bath upon Cambridge river, for the purpose of preventing accidents that often occur in bathing in the open river; and the said committee are authorized to join them in a mutual expense of the same, provided they shall think proper." The society appropriated one hundred and fifty dollars towards the object.

In the Appendix to Dr. Jedidiah Morse's Discourse of 1801, an item of expenditure, ascribed to October, 1800, reads: "To the Committee for building a Bath at Cambridge, for the use of the Students when bathing, 150 Dolls." The next step in the matter appears in a resolution adopted by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, January 22, 1801, and not heretofore included in the annals of the Humane Society. It reads thus:

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Voted, that the thanks of this Corporation be given to Thomas Brattle, Esquire, for his kind and generous attention to the interests of humanity especially as they respect the preservation of the lives of the Students of the College, in assiduously and judiciously directing the construction of the Bath in Charles River, and superintending the work from day to day till it was completed, not only with neatness and elegance, but, what is of the highest importance, in such a manner as to make bathing in it secure, by which the benevolent design of the Humane Society and of those Individuals who have united with the Corporation in defraying the expense will be happily answered.

Another vote of the Corporation, of February 10, 1801, is printed in the Appendix to Dr. Morse's Discourse. The resolution and the letter from President Willard which accompanied it were as follows:

Voted, that the thanks of the Corporation be given to the Humane Society for their kind and generous donation of one hundred and fifty dollars towards the Bath in Charles River constructed, principally, with a view to the security of the lives of the Students while bathing; by which donation, and a number of benefactions from liberal and benevolent individuals, assisting the Corporation, the work has been completed in such a manner as to afford a pleasing prospect that the design of the humane undertaking will be happily answered.

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Cambridge, February, 1801.

President Willard to John Warren, M. D.

President of the Humane Society.

Sir,

I have the honor and pleasure of enclosing a vote of thanks, passed by the Corporation of Harvard College, for the benevolent and generous assistance afforded by the Humane Society towards finishing the Bath in Charles River, which was undertaken principally with a view to secure the lives of the Students, when bathing.

You will please, Sir, when you communicate this vote, to present to the Society my individual thanks, as Head of the College, for this very liberal and kind aid.

I am,

with sentiments of the highest esteem
and respect, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

JOSEPH WILLARD.

On March 2, 1801, the Trustees of the Humane Society "*Voted*, That this letter from President Willard, with the vote of the Corporation, be put on file."

To all this documentary material, yet another vote must be added, if only to indicate the frugal methods of the Harvard Corporation at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the small expense at which

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the sport of swimming, in the days of the long summer term, was rendered available to the students. On June 3, 1801, the Corporation "*Voted*, that the sum of ten cents per quarter be assessed upon each of the Students, towards keeping in repair the Bath constructed in Charles River for their benefit and security, and towards the gradual refunding of the money, which has been taken from the College Treasury, and laid out upon said Bath."

For several years the bath at Cambridge appears to have been maintained with much success. In the summer of 1810 a student at Harvard was drowned in the Charles, and a correspondent of the *Columbian Centinel* wrote, in the issue of that journal for July 11, 1810:

Not a single person has been drowned opposite the Colleges, during the whole time the Bath was standing. If it be asked, how came it no longer standing? the melancholy answer to this question is, that the ice carried away some of the timbers of the Bath; which not being at that time repaired, storms and high tide compleated the destruction which the ice began; and becoming useless, the young men ventured to go in to bathe from the bank of this very dangerous river. During the ebb-tide, this river is in most places four or five feet under water, like the brim

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and basin part of a soup dish; from which brim, the unwary youth slip down out of their depth, while the eddy sweeps them under the bank, whence they rise no more alive!

If the Humane Society continued to interest itself in the protection of swimmers, the fact has no conspicuous evidence until 1827, when the Trustees made another appropriation towards this end. In August of that year a resolution was adopted that, "considering the numerous cases, annually presented to the notice of the Society, of men and boys losing their lives from ignorance of the art of swimming, and believing it to be fully within the objects of this Society to aid the means of preventing death, as well as to resuscitate those in whom animation is suspended, the Trustees view with peculiar pleasure the establishment of a Swimming School in this city, under the charge of Dr. Lieber."¹ The Trustees accordingly "*Voted*, to appropriate one hundred dollars for the instruction in swimming of as many lads belonging to the public schools as Dr. Lieber, the teacher of the art, will receive for that sum, and as are unable to defray the expense. Dr. Lieber expressed his deep sense of the

¹ *History* (1845), p. 49.

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approbation bestowed upon his undertaking by the Society, and determined to receive as many scholars under their grant as he possibly could without injury to his other pupils, and fixed the number at thirty-six. (Only eight scholars attended and sixty dollars were paid, being the regular price for instructing that number of pupils.)”¹

The swimming-school which the Humane Society thus befriended was an undertaking that attracted much attention in its time. In 1827, the German scholar, Charles Follen, afterwards professor in Harvard College, gave up his work at the Boston Gymnasium to pursue his studies in theology, and another German, the young political philosopher Francis Lieber, was imported to take his place. One of the first extensions of his work was the establishment of a swimming-school on a model then much in vogue in the cities of Germany. That its patronage was by no means confined to the public-school lads appears from such entries in Lieber’s diary as that of August 4, 1832: “Swam in the swimming-school with Mr. Audubon, the ornithologist, who has just returned from Florida, where he shot birds and painted

¹ *A Statement of Premiums, etc.* (1829), p. 57.

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for his large work”;¹ and more especially from the following passage from a letter to Lieber’s parents written soon after his arrival in Boston:

You know already that six weeks ago I established a swimming-school on the plan of General Pfuel. It is on the bay, which is surrounded by hills, little towns, woods, and part of Boston itself.² Yesterday the mayor called on me and said Mr. Adams, the President of the United States, wished to visit my school. He desired to introduce me at once to the President, who had just come to the hotel where I am staying. Mr. Adams, who is a man of few words, asked me simply, after shaking hands with me, if he might see the school, and what hour would suit me. We made an appointment for ten o’clock that morning, as there would not then be many scholars present. He came punctually, accompanied by the mayor. Both were very plainly dressed.

After I had explained my plan to him, I asked him if he would do me the honor to swim with me, and if he preferred, we would go outside the enclosure, in order to avoid the frolicking boys, and let my boat follow us. The old man looked at the boys, and said: “No, I prefer to stay here, if they will not laugh at me. Those good little swimmers will make

¹ *Life and Letters of Francis Lieber*, edited by T. S. Perry, p. 95.

² A notice in the *Columbian Centinel* of July 18, 1827, places the swimming-school “on the north side of the Mill Dam.” A week later the same journal announces that visitors “will find a boat beyond the Toll-house on the Mill Dam in constant attendance to convey them to the School.”

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fun of me." We prepared ourselves for the bath, and this man of sixty-one sprang headlong into the water from a springboard six feet high. He repeated this several times, and swam about a quarter of an hour, conversing with me while he was in the water, and showing himself an experienced swimmer.

He praised the school, and expressed the wish that there were many establishments of the kind in the country, which would greatly tend to promote the public health. He said, also, he had tried all kinds of gymnastic exercises, but never had found greater refreshment after continuous mental exertion than from swimming. I returned part of the distance with him, and after many polite expressions of regard and thanks, we parted.¹

Though it does not appear that the future President of Harvard swam with the President of the United States on this occasion, it might almost be surmised that they had thus indulged themselves together on another day recorded in Edmund Quincy's life of his father, accused at the same time by his son of what he calls an "excess in early hours." By way of digression, the story may be repeated here: "One day, Mr. John Quincy Adams, who was addicted to the same vice of intemperate early

¹ *Life and Letters of Francis Lieber*, edited by T. S. Perry, pp. 77-78.

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rising, with much the same consequences [of somnolence], was visiting my father, who invited him to go into Judge Story's lecture-room, and hear his lecture to his law class. Now Judge Story did not accept the philosophy of his two friends in this particular, and would insist that it was a more excellent way to take out one's allowance of sleep in bed, and be wide awake when out of it, — which he himself most assuredly was. The Judge received the two Presidents gladly, and placed them in the seat of honor on the dais by his side, fronting the class, and proceeded with his lecture. It was not long before, glancing his eye aside to see how his guests were impressed by his doctrine, he saw they were both of them sound asleep, and he saw that his class saw it too. Pausing a moment in his swift career of speech, he pointed to the sleeping figures, and uttered these words of warning: 'Gentlemen, you see before you a melancholy example of the evil effects of early rising!' The shout of laughter with which this judicial *obiter dictum* was received effectually aroused the sleepers, and it is to be hoped they heard and profited by the remainder of the discourse." ¹

¹ *Life of Josiah Quincy*, by Edmund Quincy, p. 530.

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In permitting ourselves these glimpses of conspicuous figures, local and national, of the earlier years of the Humane Society, we have drifted from the records of the actual life of the organization. This may claim a certain warrant, however, in the fact that the Trustees of the Society seem always to have been equally human and humane. Their meetings, from the first, were evidently conducted with a due regard to social amenities and enjoyment. Even what might have been a disagreeable duty — the inspection of the shelter huts maintained in Boston harbor — could be happily converted into a party of pleasure. “On these occasions,” we are informed in the *History* (1845), “the President was authorized to invite the Governor, with distinguished strangers, and such other guests as he should deem proper. On one of these anniversaries, Governor Hancock being by indisposition unable to attend, ordered a salute to be fired in honor of the Society, as their boats passed the Castle William; for which courtesy he received their vote of thanks.” Not even the distress of finding the huts molested and plundered by the vandals to whom reference has already been made was allowed to mar the enjoyment of these

Trustees' Medal

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visitations, which, according to the *History*, "seem to have been abundantly relieved by a measure of festivity not unknown in those days to the fathers, and even to the highest dignitaries of the Commonwealth, under the burdens of their official duties."

The historian continues: "Probably it was in some observation of the tendencies of a generous hospitality to profusion, that the Trustees have from time to time adopted, for their own direction, some very judicious resolves, in the shape of sumptuary laws; of which, if the effects, with the usual slowness attending this species of regulation, have not yet been manifest to themselves, they will hope that they may yet be tasted to their fullest extent by their successors."

One of these "sumptuary laws," adopted at a meeting of the Trustees on June 2, 1826, suggests the need that arose, before the Society was a half-century old, to check the hospitable instincts of its members. The resolution read:

Voted, unanimously, that if, at any future meeting of the Trustees, there be more than four dishes of meat, fish and soup included, on the table, and

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two dishes of pastry, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to order each extra dish to be removed. It being understood that the master of the house be at liberty to determine which those dishes shall be; and that the Secretary furnish each member with a copy of this vote.

Upon this vote the chronicler of 1845 makes the following illuminating comment: "The terms in which this salutary regulation is expressed, amounting even to arithmetical precision, would seem to leave little scope to diversity either of opinion or action. But as the interpretation of the article belonged to each individual Trustee, and as no presiding officer, in any remembered instance, found it his duty to interpose authoritatively for the literal enforcement of the act, no effect has hitherto followed, differing at all from what any careful observer of the courses of human society will have learned to expect from all such judicious and well-meant regulations."

Thus it is evident that the merely social relations of the Trustees as a body early assumed an aspect of some interest. As the annals of the Society show, at least by implication, at what bounteous boards the Trustees were wont to assemble, so also we learn

THE EARLY ACTIVITIES

something of the hours at which they met. Through the earlier years the meetings were held on Monday evenings—the last, and later, the first of each month. “But in January, 1814,” according to the *History* (1845), “when probably the advancing age of some of the members made their assembling in the day more agreeable to them than the evening, the hour of meeting was changed to two o’clock; and after the transaction of such business as might occur, the Trustees, together with such guests as their host may have seen fit to unite with them, dined together.” The awarding of premiums and the transaction of other business must have delayed the actual dinner hour long beyond two; and when the feast came with its minimum of “four dishes of meat, fish and soup included, on the table, and two dishes of pastry,” it could hardly have been expected that the Trustees would attempt on that day any further pursuit of their regular occupations.

It was a spacious time, in the pleasant little community of Boston. The monthly dinners, the public meetings in June, when the Trustees and members assembled in some such room as the Senate Chamber of the State House, and proceeded in a body to

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the Stone (King's) Chapel or another house of worship, were characteristically colored, as we see them across the space of a century, with the tinge of the time and the place. It is, however, in the Discourses, delivered chiefly by divines but also physicians and other public servants, that the flavor of the early time is most truly preserved. When a speaker says, "the spirit of the CORPORATION, to which we, MY RESPECTABLE HEARERS, belong,"¹ the difficulty of seeing both him and his audience is instantly diminished. Many longer extracts might be taken from these Discourses to illustrate both the theology and the medical science of the years between 1787 and 1817, when the first and the last of the public meetings were held. Yet a single passage from the "Discourse delivered in the First Church, Boston, on the Anniversary of the Massachusetts Humane Society, June 9, 1807, by William Emerson, A.A.S., S.H.S., Pastor of the First Church in Boston," and father of a son, Ralph Waldo, then four years old, may speak for a spirit animating many of those who directed the activities of the Society; and it shall bring this chapter to a close:

¹ In Discourse by the Reverend Thomas Barnard, 1793.

Trustees' Medal

1854



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Of the ignorant and foolish, the cruel and impious, we will now be silent; but the wise and good are destined to inherit a future and a blissful life. The hope of this happiness we derive from the light of nature; but its certainty is the glorious intelligence of divine revelation. It is the peculiar province of the gospel to assure us, that God is both able by his power, and inclined by his goodness, to CAUSE BREATH TO ENTER INTO THE DEAD BODIES OF THE HUMAN RACE, THAT THEY MAY LIVE. This is a resurrection infinitely more valuable, than what the efforts of humanity can boast. We are grateful to you, friends of science and lovers of mercy, for restoring suspended respiration to those, whom the waves had whelmed, or the mephitic gas had suffocated; but we are more thankful to the Son of God, who rescues the nature of man from the dominion of eternal sleep, and maintains an undisputed triumph over death and the grave. Your intentions are merciful, but you cannot ensure to the life you restore a happy issue. You sometimes recall the subjects of your charity to a condition of hopeless wretchedness, often to the ills of poverty, and always to a scene of temptation, disappointment, and toil. The most you can give them is a short reprieve only from the power of our common foe, who will eventually enfold them in his icy arms, scorning alike their entreaties and their resistance. But the resurrection, of which Jesus Christ will make his disciples the subjects, will introduce them to a life of knowledge, unattended with the darkness and perplexities of ignorance; to a life of virtue, free from

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the arts of seduction; to a life of liberty, without apprehensions of licentiousness; to a life of glory, which cannot be tarnished by disgrace; to a life, in fine, which is encompassed by no enemies, tormented by no fears, and can be ended by no death.

Happy are they, who perform his commandments, that the breath of immortality may enter into them, and that they may live forever in that city of our God!

III

RESCUES AND RESUSCITATIONS

THE Appendices to the annual Discourses, which have already yielded so much to this narrative, contained much besides. In the Discourse of 1798, and frequently thereafter, there was published an appeal for communications on instances of reanimation, which indeed had formed the subject of many letters to officers of the Society before the appeal was published. It read as follows:

The Trustees of the Humane Society, having in their private capacity, been informed of several instances of persons who had incurred apparent death by drowning or otherwise, and been fortunately recovered by the means recommended by this Society, and no communication made thereof; and convinced that publishing the circumstances of such incidents would be attended with beneficial effects, hereby request the citizens of this commonwealth, and particularly the gentlemen in the Medical line, to communicate to the Corresponding Secretary, all the instances that have or shall come to their knowledge, of reanimation, and the means whereby those happy events are accomplished, with such other particulars of the

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time respiration was suspended, &c. as they shall think of importance to notice: As it is by comparing the success of different means and operations, that this important art can be brought to perfection.— The Trustees are also desirous of extending the rewards promised by the Society for signal exertions throughout the Commonwealth, and for this reason they request information of all attempts of reanimation even if they prove unsuccessful.

N.B. The Trustees request the same favour from the citizens of the neighbouring States.

An Extract from the Minutes of said Trustees,
JOHN AVERY, *Recording Sec'ry.*

To this appeal, and to what must have been before its publication the known desire of the Trustees to receive such information as the appeal specifically sought, the responses were numerous. The pages of Appendix in the annual Discourses, on which the instances of rescue and reanimation appear, are frequently the most interesting pages of the little pamphlets. In the Discourse a learned divine or physician sets forth the abstract beliefs on which the work of the Society is based — seeks to justify the ways of God to man, or to expound the vital principle as it appears in the eyes of contemporary science. In the Appendix, with its narratives of peril and heroism,

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of strange escapes from death on sea or land, is found the concrete illustration of human life. Perhaps it should not be surprising that at the end of a century and more these are the vital pages of record. They throw their light upon the customs and employments of the time in which they were written, and, no less clearly, upon that more constant element in all historic records, human nature itself. From these pages it is proposed to make liberal extracts.

The first of the communications, from a physician who practised in Billerica from 1789 till 1807, must have been received with special satisfaction by reason of its acknowledgment that the life so nearly lost was saved through following the instructions issued by the Society:

DR. WILKINS'S LETTER TO THE HUMANE SOCIETY

Gentlemen,

PERMIT me to lay before you the following remarkable case, as a token of my high respect and esteem for your benevolent institution.

JOHN MOULTON, of eighteen years of age, attended the fulling mill business in Stratham in the state of Newhamphshire. He went down to the mill on the morning of the 28th of September, 1789, in order to put the works in motion, which he effected by elevating a water gate. There being a great head of water

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at that time, the wheel was carried around with rapidity. He had occasion to cleanse a basket, in which was designed to shave fustick; and accordingly went to the sluice way before the wheel, and put the basket in, so that the water suddenly filling its cavity, pulled him forward with such violence, that he could not recover the equilibrium of his body: He found himself falling, and extending his arm for relief, the first object it met with, was one of the floats, which whirled him under the wheel in a moment. One of the floats caught him between the os illium and short ribs, and wedged him under so fast, that the wheel was stopped, while the element of water overflowed, and surrounded him on either hand. In this situation he continued, 'till the proprietor of the mill (major Barker) returning from the south part of the town, went down as usual to attend his business; He immediately observed that the wheel was still, while the gate was up at its full height, and the water rushing upon it with the greatest velocity: He searched for the cause; but found none, 'till with difficulty having shut the gate near half way, and looking under the wheel, he saw the young man's leg lying over the sluice board: He flew to his relief; but could not help him by reason of the pressure of the water, and weight of the wheel. He then went aloft, and cried aloud for help; when one Simon Pottle, hearing the voice as he was passing that way, afforded his assistance, but in vain. Finding more help necessary, said Pottle went to the distance of forty, or fifty rods, and procured two men, viz. David Barker, and Caleb Wiggins, who

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taking with them levers and axes, went down, cut away, pryed the wheel up, and took the young man out: They examined, and found him breathless, cold and contracted. While they were endeavouring to effect his relief from the water and wheel, I was sent for in great haste, and arrived there before they had taken off his wet clothes: He was carried into a spacious room, laid on a bed, and placed in a convenient posture for examination. There was a total privation of respiration, and a stagnation of the blood, and, as far as we could observe, the heart lay dormant. All the vital organs were motionless, with an extreme muscular rigidity and coldness. I was resolved to try the methods prescribed, and recommended by the Humane Society at Boston, for recovering drowned persons; being of the opinion, that he was in a state of suffocation. He was accordingly laid in an horizontal position, and sometimes gently turned upon his sides: Frictions were used, and his naked body covered with warm flannels, frequently applied; volatiles and camphorated spirits, were applied to the spine of his back, and temporal muscles, with injections of tobacco smoke. These operations were continued one hour and a quarter, when there appeared a visible glow on his face; a tremor soon pervaded his whole system, which was followed by tremendous groans and spasms for twenty minutes; When his blood began to circulate, phlebotomy was performed, and medicines given agreeable to the indications of the case. In three hours he so far recovered as to be able to give an

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account of his falling into the water. I saw him on the 24th July, 1790, then he enjoyed fine health, and pursued his business with ease and alacrity.

It was the united opinion of a number of judicious persons, that Moulton lay under the water and wheel, one hour, at a moderate computation. One circumstance in support of their opinion was; that the young man's hat, which undoubtedly fell from his head, when he was caught under the wheel, was taken up several rods from the mill by a man passing over the stream; Who not thinking that there was any body in the mill, in distress, went on, and by estimation, must have been gone at least one hour before his return, which was before I began my operations.

I subscribe myself, Gentlemen, in bonds of the highest esteem and veneration,

Your most obedient,

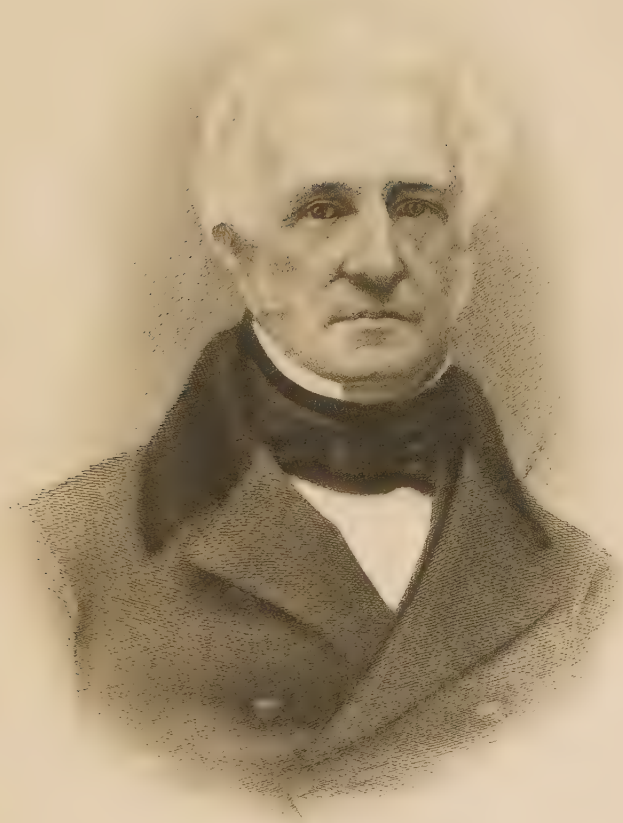
Very humble servant,

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Billerica, September 27th, 1790.

This letter was published with the Discourse of 1792, which contained also accounts of resuscitations from doctors in Roxbury and Waltham, each of whom had recourse to the Society's favorite prescription of tobacco. The communications of 1793 yield nothing for the present purpose. In 1794, however, appears a letter, not only recounting a remarkable restoration, but showing that the influence of the Society had

David Sears
ELEVENTH PRESIDENT



David Starr -
— — —
1873 1898

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already extended far westward in Massachusetts. Zebina Stebbins, the writer of the letter, conducted a business of dry goods in Springfield, and is described by a local historian as "a good deal of a character, thrifty in business, and faithful to all trusts. He was overseer of the poor, and if he once proposed to make up a job-lot of coffins for a group of aged unfortunates under his charge, pending their demise, it was because he had an eye to finance, and not because he was lacking in qualities of heart." ¹

MR. ZEBINA STEBBINS'S LETTER TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Springfield, July 10, 1793.

Sir,

I ACKNOWLEDGE myself to be under the greatest obligations to the Humane Society in the town of Boston, to which institution I owe the restoration to life, of one of my children, a boy two years and a half old, from drowning. Perhaps, an account of it, and my manner of treating him may not be useless to the community.

From the best calculation, which I can make from the circumstances that attended it, he must have been under water, at least twenty minutes in Connecticut river. When found, he was lying on his back, with his eyes open, in about three feet of water: And

¹ See *Springfield, 1636-1886, History of Town and City*, by Mason A. Green, p. 335.

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when taken out by my man, was stiff and black (as he terms it) without the least signs of life. From an idea that his body was full of water, he brought him face downwards, with one hand under his breast, the distance of one hundred rods, to my house. When brought to me, he was so swelled that I could not own him for my child: it appears to me, that he was swelled to the growth of one year. I stripped him and wiped the bloody mucus matter out of his mouth, as soon as possible; put him into a soft blanket; took him into my arms and carried him about the room, for the space of ten minutes, rolling him gently; in which time, he purged and cried out twice, and then seemed to fall away into a swoon. I then put him into a warm bed; anointed his temples &c. with camphorated spirits, which soon produced another paroxism; and which I found more severe than the first. The paroxisms continued at intervals of about twelve minutes each, until he recovered; which was about three hours. From what I observed, it appears to me, that there is great danger from too sudden a restoration. During the paroxisms, he was in such extreme distress, that I found it might produce convulsions. To avoid which, at their return, I fanned him, which served to abate the inflammation. And which seems extraordinary, he cannot be told of his falling into the water, and being drowned, without being very much vexed at the mentioning it.

I wish the manner of treating drowned persons were more generally known. A gentleman, passing the ferry at the time my child was drowned, who I

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suppose was a physician, out of humanity, called at my house. And after examining, advised to rolling on a cask. I was surprised, that he was so ignorant of the methods, which ought to be used in such a case. He belonged to Connecticut, I conjecture; and if I had set out on a journey that day, as I expected, he would have rolled him out of the world. Of this I have no doubt, as there was no person near, acquainted with the directions given by the Humane Society, in such cases. From a conviction of the carefulness of the means, prescribed by the Society, in such cases, I intend to procure me an apparatus, as my situation is such, that accidents of the kind may often occur.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of the highest respect,
your most humble servant,

Rev. Dr. Parker.

ZEBINA STEBBINS.

The good Springfield shopkeeper's conjecture that the ignorant physician "belonged to Connecticut," and would have "rolled" the rescued child "out of the world" but for his own lucky presence, goes to confirm the definition of him as "a character."

In the following letter, taken from the pamphlet of 1795, a Trustee of the Society addresses his fellow-officers. It has already been seen that Dr. Welsh was an army surgeon during the Revolution. It is evident that he handled his intending suicide with military

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rigor — and that his letter, in some of its physiological details, was intended for his medical brethren quite as much as for the laity; but the layman will recognize both the personal and the therapeutic energy of the methods here described:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF THE HUMANE
SOCIETY

Gentlemen,

I WAS called to visit A. F. on Sunday the 21st, of February last at 6 o'clock, P.M. who, I found, had taken 20 grains of crude opium at 3 o'clock, P.M. of the same day, this not having the expected effect, at half after four he took 9 grains more, with a design of destroying his life as he declared, and thinking he had taken enough to effect his purpose had sent for two of his friends to take his leave of them. They immediately applied to me. As soon as I had seen him and understood the state of the case, I proposed to administer to his relief; but he strenuously refused to take any thing, avowing that his intention was to deprive himself of life; asserting that he was a free agent, and that, as such, he had a right to free himself from the calamities which he suffered, and that no one should interfere to prevent the accomplishment of his object; and that he would take nothing from me, as I had no right to compel him to take medicine against his will. I maintained that he had, according to his own confession, attempted to commit a crime against society and to deprive it of one of its members; that his life

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was the property of society; and that as one of it I owed it as a duty, in common with every other individual, to prevent, as far as I had it in my power, any injury which I saw coming upon it by the destruction of any of its members; in consequence of which I should, if he persisted in his refusal of the medicine I intended to give him, compel him to take it; at length I prevailed on him to take the dose, which was eight grains of tartar emetic, which not having any effect in 20 minutes, was followed by eight grains more; this not operating in 20 minutes, I dissolved half a dram of salt of vitriol in hot water, this is known to be a powerful emetic, and to be given only in cases of extremity, where the system requires a speedy and powerful remedy; having taken it he soon after began to puke, and discharged very large quantities from his stomach; amongst the matter discharged, I found one piece of crude opium of about 6 grains weight; but not thinking this sufficient, I gave him another half dram of salt of vitriol, upon which he puked again very largely, till he had emptied his stomach. Before this medicine began to operate he complained of dizziness and general distress, and requested with great importunity to be let alone, and allowed to lay on the bed, and not to be kept in motion, as I had directed from my first seeing him, thinking that if torpor began it would be impossible to rouse him; and as he had no command of his limbs, I directed his being kept in motion by the assistance of a number of men. Having seen but a little while before two cases of this kind where sleep had taken place, and

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every effort to rouse the patient had been ineffectual, I considered it of great importance in the present case, although he complained much of our cruelty in not suffering him to lay on the bed, declaring that the efforts we made gave him extreme distress. I left him about 8 o'clock, desiring that his friends would remain with him through the night, and not allow him to sleep. Having directed, 4 ounces of tincturæ sacræ and 2 ounces of castor oil to be given at two different periods, both of which I found in the morning he had puked up, and complained of a severe head ach; I prescribed another ounce of castor oil, which operated in the forenoon, and he recovered perfectly in the course of the day.

It is not common that either the physician or the friends have it in their power to determine the quantity of the drug, nor the time when it was taken; but as we could determine both these points, it was one of my inducements for communicating this case. In one of those which I hinted at above, which proved fatal, neither the time or dose could be determined; but in the other, which also terminated fatally, the dose taken was half an ounce of liquid laudanum at 11 o'clock in the evening, but its effect was not known till four the next morning, and it was not till 5 that I saw her, when I in vain attempted by every stimulant in my power to rouse her from her fatal sleep. This was a period of seven hours. The time which elapsed in the case which is the subject of the present communication, from his taking the first dose to my seeing him, was three hours.

Photograph of Trustees

Taken by John A. Whipple, February 10, 1858



WILLIAM AMORY, SAMUEL HOOPER, F. B. CROWNSHIELD, CHARLES AMORY.
 FRANCIS BACON, GEO. B. UPTON, R. B. FORBES, WILLIAM APPLETON, DAVID SEARS, JOHN HOMANS, J. MASON WARREN, SAMUEL K. LOTHROP.

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An opinion has prevailed, that acids, administered after a large dose of opium had been taken and operated, would correct its dangerous properties; to this I cannot subscribe, for to me it appears evident, that the acid can only have the power of rendering the nerves of the stomach upon which it acts, as well as the opium, insensible to the operation of that remedy; this the acid cannot effect after the opium has operated upon the coats of the stomach. To satisfy any one let him make as many experiments as he pleases, it will be found, that the acid, if given after the opium begins to operate, will not have the smallest power of correcting its dangerous properties. This error no doubt has arisen from observing, that vinegar drank before a large dose of opium has been taken, will in a considerable degree prevent the usual effects of the medicine; but it ought not to be relied on as a remedy against a large dose of opium, particularly to the exclusion of the *most active emetics*.

I am, &c.

T. WELSH.

Boston, March 2, 1795.

In the pamphlet of 1798 it appears that “the following Communication was made to the Trustees by several respectable Gentlemen, some of whom were spectators of the melancholy Scene”:

The Proprietors of the Boston Pier, finding it would be convenient for the shipping to be supplied with water on the spot, undertook to have a Well dug

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on said Pier, and had advanced to the depth of 30 feet.* July 27, 1797, one of the workmen coming out of the well, as the tide began to make into it, complained of faintness, and supposed it proceeded from having overworked himself. The well was then covered over, and heavy weights laid upon the top to prevent the curb from rising. Soon after Mr. *Timothy Tileston*, the master-workman, went down into the well, contrary to the advice of some persons present, who apprehended danger from the flowing in of the tide. But supposing his stay would be but short, he proceeded, and had not been down more than a minute or two, than the mephitic air of the well suffocated him, and he fell speechless. *Samuel Bunting*, one of his workmen, finding Mr. *Tileston* thus affected, let himself down by a rope, and, as he was making it fast to *Tileston's* body, was seized in the same manner. *William Hancock*, a sailor from Penobscot, passing by and seeing the two unhappy men in this situation, instantly let himself down by the same rope that *Bunting* did, and had no sooner reached the bottom, than he met the same unhappy fate; and all three lay to appearance dead, and must have expired before assistance could have been given them, had it not been for the self-possession and consideration of Mr. *Jonathan Balch*, pump-maker, who had the presence of mind to fasten a large mat to a tub or bucket,

* The first stratum, of about 15 feet, was through the *made* ground of the wharf. The next of 12 feet, consisted of clay and earth, then a stratum of marsh mud, unconsumed roots, intermixed with shells and marine productions, which, on being disturbed, yielded an uncommon fætid smell.

RESCUES AND RESUSCITATIONS

with the ends loose, and therewith fanned the well, and by diluting the air, rendered it so pure as to prevent an entire suffocation. Still the unhappy persons were in danger not only of complete suffocation, but of drowning from the inlet of the water by the flowing tide. Mr. *Jonathan Cooper*, mate of the brig *Sally* of Wells, seeing the confusion, ran to the well just as *Hancock* had fallen, and would have instantly gone to relieve them, and must doubtless have shared their fate. But the same Mr. *Balch* very judiciously took the precaution to make him fast to a tub by which he was lowered down, that in case he failed he might be instantly drawn up. Mr. *Tileston* was then drawn up by the rope which *Bunting* had made fast to his body; *Bunting* and *Hancock* were brought up one at a time by Mr. *Cooper*. When taken out of the well, Mr. *Tileston* had scarcely the appearance of life, and was considerably bruised, he was incapable of moving a limb, and when able to speak, his intellects appeared much deranged.* A dose of castor oil and elixir salutis was administered in the afternoon, which did not operate till the evening, during which time he continued cold, but upon the operation of the oil he expressed himself much relieved, was able to walk, and though for two or three days he felt a great oppression at his breast, in four or five he returned to his labour.

Bunting, who when taken out of the well and for some hours after appeared the worst, and had the

* He was supposed to have been in the Well and in a state of apparent death, 20 or 30 minutes.

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smallest symptoms of life, was restored by the assistance of several medical gentlemen, who pursued the means recommended by this Society, and felt but little inconvenience after that day.

The special methods employed for the recovery of William Hancock are then "related by a Gentleman of the faculty who attended him," and the record of the case is concluded by the statement: "The Trustees rewarded Mr. *Hancock* and Mr. *Bunting*, with ten dollars each, and Mr. *Cooper*, with ten dollars and a silver medal," valued in the published list of premiums, at four dollars.

The results of perseverance in dealing with persons supposedly dead from drowning were well illustrated in another item in the pamphlet of 1798, introduced with these words: "A Letter from the Honorable Judge Sewall, of York, to the Reverend Dr. Parker, contains the following remarkable instance of drowning and reanimation in Scarborough in the County of Cumberland, and District of Maine."

On the 17th July, 1797, several boys, neither of whom had learned to swim, returning from school at noon, went into the river to bathe, at a place called Blackpoint cause-way. It being near the last of the ebb tide, they waded down, for some length of way

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the deepest water of the channel, which, at that time of tide, did not exceed two and an half feet in depth. *John Hasty*, a lad of about fifteen years of age, an only son of Major *William Hasty* of Scarborough, was the oldest and largest of the children, and took the lead, until he came to a place, which from the softness of the bottom, or some other cause, deepened by a perpendicular descent to seven or eight feet, called the deep hole — a place unknown to the lads. Into this hole, where the depth of water continued some distance, *Hasty* slipped before he perceived the water to deepen; and had the children all waded abreast, it is probable, they would have been in the same predicament. His companions, at first, concluded that he was in sport, and that he meant to surprize them: But they were soon undeceived. Halting, they saw him rise nearly half his length out of the water, and then sink again. Soon after they saw the back part of his head above the water, which again disappeared; and when he rose a third time, they saw the tops of his fingers only. These several appearances convinced them that he had ventured into water deeper than his own height, and that he was actually drowning.

The children were unable to afford him personal assistance. *Simon Libby*, one of the number, who was perhaps twelve years of age, and who had not been in the water, ran therefore, for assistance towards the house of *Thomas Libby*; and seeing some persons at a distance in the field, passed the house and carried the information to them. *John Green*, another of the children, and of the age of the last mentioned, left the

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water in which he had been wading, put on his shirt and trousers; ran to the house of the same *Libby*, which was half a mile distant, and called for help. *Silas Libby*, a youth of about nineteen years of age, was sitting in the house, and amusing himself with a violin. No sooner was he acquainted with the melancholly event, than he ran to the cause-way, where he found one of the children only, *John Beals*, standing on the point. Informed by him where the lad disappeared, and making some allowance for the influence of the tide, *Silas Libby* plunged headlong into the water seven or eight feet deep, and passed over the body just touching it with his toes. The water being disturbed, he could not at first discern the body; but, turning round under water, he at length discovered the lad lying on his face, with his arms extended, and his face immersed to the ears in mud. He then took the body in his arms, and conveyed it to the shore.

When *Silas Libby's* father came within hearing, he inquired of him what was to be done, for that the lad was dead. The father told him to toss the body up and down in the air, which he did till he came to his assistance. The drowned lad's countenance was as dark as that of any mulatto. They then placed the head downwards, and stroaked the belly, upon which water issued from the mouth, nose and ears, and clotted blood from the nostrils. By this time, Mrs. *Libby* came to the place; and putting off a petticoat, spread it on the marsh; and the body was laid on it. At this moment *Thomas Libby*, the father of *Silas*, imagined that he perceived symptoms of life. Major

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William Hasty, the drowned lad's father, was then sent for. He was at the distance of a mile and an half. The body, in the mean time, which was perfectly supple, was removed to the house of *Thomas Libby*.

When the father of the lad arrived, he found the body placed on a barrel, which some of the persons assembled were rolling. Of this rolling he disapproved, having lately read the directions of the Humane Society, relative to the treatment proper in cases of drowning. He therefore directed that a bed should be warmed; that the body should be wrapped in blankets; and that it should be rubbed with warm cloths wet with rum (the only spirit then at hand) and sprinkled with fine salt. The jaws were set. It was noticed, that when the body was at rest, the symptoms of reanimation disappeared; but that they returned when the body was tossed up and down in an erect posture.

Soon after the father's arrival, Mr. *Rice*, the nearest physician was sent for. His house was five and a quarter miles distant; but his benevolent zeal brought him to the place sooner than was expected. Thirty minutes and an half only elapsed from the time Major *Libby* went in quest of him until the Doctor arrived.* . . . A vein was opened and the lad bled

* Major Josiah Libby took a horse that was providentially passing by, and, as his pasture lay on the road to the Doctor's, discovering his own horse not far from the highway, and determining that if he injured a horse on this important errand, it should be his own and not another's, dismounted, caught his own horse, leaped him over the fence, changed the bridle and saddle, and proceeded to Dr. Rice's, whom he found standing at his door, and a horse ready saddled. After acquainting him with the urgent occasion of his

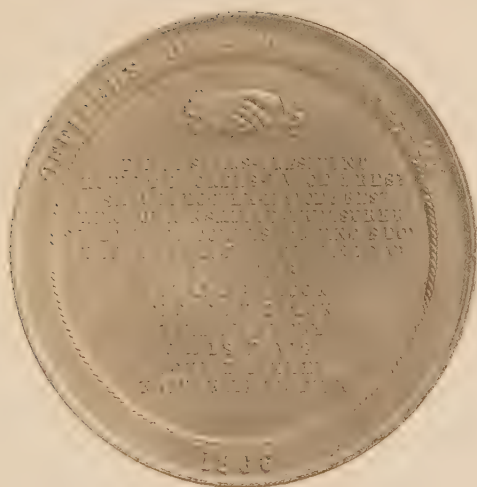
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freely. Tobacco smoke was blown by means of a pipe through the anus into the bowels; upon which, for the first time, the lad drew a long breath. Two blisters were successively administered: It was, however, several hours before they had a visible operation. Brandy being procured by direction of the physician, the body was washed with it, and a teaspoonful of it, mixed with water, was administered internally every two or three minutes. The body was wrapped round with flannel and baize, wet with brandy and covered with salt. At frequent intervals the lad was taken out of bed, and tossed up and down in the air; which was found to be very serviceable. In six hours he spake, but incoherently. In nine hours his reason appeared at intervals. In two or three days he walked abroad; but it was fourteen days before the lad's health and agility were perfectly restored. In the month of November, he had no recollection of any thing which took place on the seventeenth of July, the day on which the accident happened.

In his letter, Judge *Sewall* expresses the utmost confidence in the veracity of the persons who furnished him with the facts. According to his calculation, the lad was certainly fifteen minutes, probably between

coming, the Doctor mounted his horse, and in 30 minutes and an half from the departure of Major Libby arrived on the spot. The latter called on his way back at a retailer's and procured some brandy to be used on the occasion, and arrived with the same 2 minutes after the Doctor. From these circumstances it appears that Major Libby rode ten and an half miles, and over a long steep sandy hill, called Scottoway's hill, in Scarborough, in 32 minutes and an half, including the delay occasioned by changing his horse and tackling, and procuring the brandy. An uncommon instance of celerity and success!

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twenty and thirty minutes under water. The persons, who so signally exerted themselves, and with so much success, he recommends to the particular attention of the Humane Society. A conviction of their merits induced the Trustees to vote ten Dollars to Silas Libby, a Medal to Major Libby, two Dollars to Simon Libby, and the same sum to John Green and John Beals, for their respective exertions.

The next two letters, taken from the Appendix of the pamphlet for 1801, are quite as notable for their conveying an impression of the writer's personal quality as for the circumstances they narrate. Dr. Zaccheus Bartlett, of ancient Plymouth stock, had graduated at Harvard in 1789. To a later generation his name would perhaps mean most as that of the father of Sidney Bartlett, the distinguished lawyer of Boston.

Plymouth, December 6th, 1800.

IN a cool and dark evening on the 12th ultimo, a person was seen passing down a wharf in this town, with a firebrand in his hand — Mr. Wm. Coy thought prudent in a short space to follow him, fearing some danger from the fire. Before he reached the end of the wharf, he heard a flouncing between that and a vessel. He soon found a man was in the water, then about seven feet deep — Raising an outcry, he attempted to

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veer himself down by the first rope he came at. But this giving way, he seized another, and descending *felt out* the person afloat upon his breast, with his head pitched under the *bilge* of the vessel. After some exertion he succeeded in raising his head from the water, and carrying the end of the rope under each arm fastened it about his head, which secured him from sinking. He then ascended the wharf, which was about eight feet from the water, and renewed his outcry. — I was in the street in the vicinity, and among the first who reached the spot; when another person went down by the rope, and they were both drawn up together. According to the best recollection, the man had been in the water from ten to fifteen minutes. He was a little intoxicated, and probably, after some fruitless attempts to save himself by the wharf — had fallen into the above position and “*was ready to perish.*”

Doubtless the Humane Society has been too often troubled with unsupported applications. We can only say, that such impiety is second only to sacrilege, and merits the sharpest reprehension. — Lamentable however, as this may be, I have here no difficulty to say, that I think the above a strong case for your attention. Mr. Coy is a man of known humanity among us, and ran a hazard in the affair, from which many would have fled for assistance, while the unfortunate would certainly have drowned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Rev. James Freeman.

ZACCHEUS BARTLETT.

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Plymouth, January 20, 1801.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE received your letter and given its contents, 10 dollars, to Mr. Coy, for which I inclose you his receipt. I cannot omit to thank you, and the Society, for their confidence in my communication. I find it a new reason of attachment to the benevolent institution; and you will permit me one suggestion for their notice.

Even the benevolent (*fiat justitia*) have no aversion to have their good deeds and successes known and talked of by the public. Lives there a civilized man, whose vanity would not be gratified in this way? I propose then, that the Society should annually publish in all the *papers* in Boston, an account of their gratuities, to whom, and for what, they were bestowed. It strikes me, that this would be "honorable mention," and come strong in aid of the pecuniary compensation, which you are bestowing, and which benevolence and humanity seem as yet to require. I make the proposition with diffidence, and am,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. BARTLETT.

Since 1792 the Society had regularly published in its own reports a list of premiums recently awarded. Dr. Bartlett's proposal for a wider circulation of these lists bears witness to the interest with which the general public was expected to regard them. In our later

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day it would not be necessary to suggest to the newspapers the publication of such a story as that which follows. An agency for the recognition of heroism would be more likely at this time to gain its first knowledge of the exploits of the Captains Perkins, father and son, through the columns of the daily press. The Reverend Nathaniel H. Fletcher, the writer of this narrative, had been ordained as "colleague pastor" of the church in Kennebunk only three months before the date of this letter:

Kennebunk, December 13th, 1800.

Much Respected Sir,

WITH variously mingled emotions, I communicate the following account of the singular deliverance of six persons from immediate death, by the exertions of Capt. James Perkins, sen'r, and Capt. James Perkins, jun'r, father and son. The latter being in full strength of manhood, was the principal agent; but the aid of the former was, however, a necessary means in affording so complete relief to the dying.

Six or eight days preceding the last thanksgiving in this State, part of two families, a Mr. and Mrs. Card, and two of their children, and a Mr. Trefethern and his Son (15 years old) from *New Castle*, commonly designated by the name of *Great Island*, in *Piscataqua* harbour, came in a small schooner or two masted boat, up *Kennebunk River* to the bridge, near the head of the tide, where they left their boat, and went back into

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the country about twelve miles, to *Coxhall*, to make a leisurely family visit to some relations. On the 29th November, Saturday afternoon, these persons returned to the bridge; Mr. and Mrs. Card now having in company another of their children, which had been living in *Coxhall*. They all went on board their boat, with a design to sail directly home. Having descended the river nearly two miles, they struck a ledge of rocks in the Eastern bank, and the tide being about half ebb, they were unable to proceed any further. They remained in this situation not far from two hours, and might have continued in full safety till the next flood tide. But unwilling to tarry so long in such a useless, unpleasant condition, they contemplated visiting some acquaintance, a family by name Webber, on the opposite or western side of the river. With a design to cross over, they all got into their canoe which being too small and tottering, was immediately over-set. Not one of them but was so surprised into danger, as to be utterly unable to make his escape.

Capt. James Perkins, jun. was at this time butchering some meat at the house of his father, about 35 rods from the river. Fortunately, he was called out of the building where he had been at work, to get a stick to put through the gambrels to hang up the meat by. Probably this was the moment the canoe was over-set.

Capt. Perkins heard the voice of a female, apparently in distress. Concluding whence the sound came, and calling aloud for help, he ran to the river; throwing off his outside cloaths, he waded nearly to his

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chin, and with the help of a stick, he reached the then nearest floating person. This was Mr. Card, in the agonies of drowning, and who grasped the Capt. with such violence, as both like to have been drowned together. After a severe struggle Captain Perkins recovered himself and forced his way towards the shore, where, by this time, his father had arrived. It was with difficulty, even with the assistance of his father, that Capt. Perkins could be disengaged from Mr. Card. The Captain's shirt was torn almost entirely off by the grasps of the drowning man. — As soon as the Captain could be freed, he returned after another, while his father, who had waded some distance into the water, with all his clothes on, to expedite the progress of relief, took charge of Mr. Card, dragged him out and laid him on the land. By the time the father had done this, the son had brought another so nigh shore, that the father could by wading to the depth of about three and an half, or four feet, take charge also of this other one, which he carried and laid on the land. Thus proceeded the son, wading to such depth, as to be sometimes buoyed up by the water, bringing human beings back with him, and committing them to the care of his father, till six persons were collected and placed on the bank. — The last that was saved was taken out about fifteen rods below where the canoe was upset. The others were taken out at several intermediate distances. The woman, and a child clasped in her arms, were taken up from the bottom of the river, where they had sunken to rise no more.

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One only of these persons was seen to have any motion, after young Capt. Perkins first arrived, except what they received from the united force of the ebbing of the tide and the progress of the river. All entirely helpless, alternately sinking and floating, were imperiously subjected to the merciless power of the deadly element.

When taken out, every one was both speechless and senseless. But, by the time the last was delivered, Mr. Card, who was taken out first, could speak and stand. The humane deliverers asked him "if six were the whole number." He replied, "yes." They repeatedly interrogated him, "whether there were all," shewing him, the persons saved. He answered in the affirmative. — Probably his mind was most deeply impressed with the number, which set off from *Great Island*, not recollecting the child added to the company from *Coxhall*.

These six were conveyed to the house of Capt. Perkins sen. where their wet clothes were taken off, and dry ones procured. But alas! three of them, Mr. Trefethern, Mrs. Card, and one of her children, upwards of two years old, were apparently dead and irrecoverable. To resuscitate these, the utmost exertions were made by the Messrs. Perkins, and the likeliest means used that lay within the sphere of their knowledge and recollection. The persons were gently rolled, bathed with brandy, rubbed with warm flannel, and the like, till the whole were joyfully restored to life. Before this took place, the means were incessantly continued till 3 o'clock, Sabbath day morn-

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ing. When the woman, who was one of the last, was revived, looking round on her children, she discovered one was missing; a daughter in her eighth year. On hearing this circumstance, young Capt. P. recollected that, when he raised the woman, clasping her child, from the bed of the river, a handkerchief, or some light garment, was washed away, having as he then thought, the glimpse of such an object. This appearance was doubtless produced by the clothes of the little girl that was drowned. Attempts were immediately made to find this child, and succeeded. But death had reigned so long, recovery was impossible.

Till the whole six were fairly restored, the two deliverers, ardently engaged, were so thoughtless of themselves, as to remain in their wet clothes; though, as you recollect, the weather was quite cold, and, probably, rather colder in our latitude, than in that of Boston, the ground being then covered with about four inches of snow and ice.

The above are the leading circumstances attending this wonderful deliverance. Should you, Sir, wish to know any further particulars, I can procure all the information respecting this event, that shall be necessary to satisfy the mind, and swell with gratitude the heart of the humane inquirer.

Perhaps you may not deem it improper to make known the above recited facts to your society, whose professed design is to mitigate the sufferings incident to humanity, and encourage and reward in others those deeds, which tend to augment the sum of human happiness.

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Presuming the relation of such exertions, by which so *many* rational beings were lifted from the watery grave, and by human strength, under Divine guidance, were wrested from the *power of the destroying Angel*, cannot but excite in your breast emotions correspondent with mine. I subscribe myself your friend and humble servant,

NATHANIEL H. FLETCHER.

Dr. A. Dexter,

Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Humane Society.

In 1801 the Society received from a gentleman who wished his name concealed a narrative of an heroic rescue in the Kennebec River. A committee appointed to make further inquiry into the facts of the case received the following letter from Major Samuel Howard, of Augusta:

Augusta, September 10, 1801.

Gentlemen,

As some excuse for not having answered your letter of the 17th July last, before this time, I beg leave to observe, that I considered that a particular and accurate statement in reply was expected; and not possessing sufficient information myself, was obliged to have recourse to the best authority the nature of the case afforded. The person (Mr. North himself) best able to furnish the greatest part of a state of facts, having been absent most of the time since the receipt of your letter, has been the cause of so long delay.

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In order to comply with your wishes, it may be necessary to give a partial description of that part of the *Kennebeck Bridge* which is called the *Pier*. The Pier stands in the middle of the river, about two hundred feet distant from either shore, is forty feet square, connected with which, and projecting by the Pier about eighteen inches on each side, and extending up the river about sixty feet, is that part of the Pier, which, from its form, is called the *Heater*, terminating in a point, covered with iron. On the point of this heater were collected a quantity of masts, mill-logs, timber, rubbish, &c. whose ends projected in every direction, and were confined to that place by the great pressure of the water which passed the Pier with astonishing force and rapidity — the depth of the water being about twenty-five feet, and its velocity not less than ten miles per hour.

On the 17th day of April last, Mr. Joseph North, jun. and Mr. Amos Bond, in a small canoe, went on to the collection of masts, logs, &c. above mentioned, for the purpose of throwing off the mill-logs, which belonged to them; but having forgot to carry an axe with them, they returned to the shore, obtained one, and then set off again for the Pier; but owing to some mismanagement on the part of Bond, who guided the canoe, it struck side-ways against the end of a tree which projected partly up the river, and was instantly overturned, so far that its bottom lay up the river directly against the current, the force of which kept the canoe in that position, and they were both thrown out. In this situation, Mr. North, by great exertion, suc-

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ceeded in getting partly on to the canoe, and taking hold of Bond, endeavoured to help him on also, or at least hold him there, until assistance should arrive: but the water rushing over the canoe with incredible force, frustrated this attempt, and they were both swept off, and almost instantly carried under by the whirlpool occasioned by the coving, or projection of the heater where it joins the Pier: they rose, however, before they had passed the Pier, (forty feet,) and were both carried into its eddy, where the motion of the water was alarmingly increased, rushing with a very loud noise, and the greatest violence, in almost every direction, and forming many very dangerous whirlpools. Mr. North now spoke to Bond, told him not to be frightened, for assistance would soon come to them, and swam to him, and took hold of him by the cape or shoulder of his coat with one hand, and swam with him with the other and his feet, 'till he was extremely fatigued, and Bond making some efforts to take hold of him, he was obliged to let him go, but still kept near and encouraged him. Being an excellent swimmer, he soon rested himself, and returned and took hold of Bond again, and swam with him 'till he got him out of the eddy, still kept encouraging him, and advised him to try to swim, telling him to extend his arms, and endeavour to help himself: in making the attempt, Bond threw the water with so much violence and profusion into Mr. North's face, that he almost suffocated him, and he was again obliged to leave him; after recovering himself he returned, and again took hold and swam

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with him, until fatigue, and the water which Bond continued to throw in his face, forced him a third time to leave him to recruit: in this manner he afforded him every assistance in his power, by returning to him not less than four or five times, and he believes six.

At length seeing a canoe coming to their aid, and being excessively fatigued, he let him go, but still kept near him, encouraging him to try to swim, and telling him a canoe was coming to their relief. On the approach of the canoe (which a Mr. Elias Craig and a Mr. Bolton went off in) he requested them to leave him, for he could take care of himself, and go, as fast as they possibly could, to Bond, who was now gradually sinking. When the canoe came to him, he was so far under water that Mr. Craig was but just able, by putting down his arm, to reach his hat, which he seized hold of, and fortunately it was so fast on his head, that he drew him up by it to the top of the water. With very little signs of life he was taken ashore, and proper remedies were applied for his recovery.

Thus, under Providence, Mr. North may unquestionably be considered as having been the means of saving the life of Mr. Bond, by having kept him so long from sinking, that timely assistance was just able to reach him — but nothing more — one quarter of a minute later must have proved fatal.

Mr. North was assisted by another canoe, though he could have done very well without it. During the whole time he was in the water, he was incumbered

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with half-boots, which every swimmer can easily conceive were a great inconvenience. He was without any coat, having taken it off before he went to the Pier, and lost it when the canoe upset. The time they were in the water was about ten minutes, certainly not exceeding fifteen.

Mr. Craig considers that what he and the others in the canoe did, was nothing more than their duty, and being attended with no risk, merits no reward. This family of Bond's I believe, never lived in Boston, but moved from Groton to this place. Mr. Bond has a brother (Amos Bond, Esq.) at Watertown.

In addition to the foregoing statement, I take the liberty to mention another similar circumstance in favor of this young gentleman, which took place about three years ago. About the middle of August, 1798, on Sunday, during divine service, a loud cry from children was heard in the meeting-house, which stands but a few rods from the bank of the river, that William Pitt (a lad then about eight years old) had fallen out of a canoe, and was drowning. The people immediately ran out of the meeting-house, and while some of those who first got to the shore were endeavouring to get off a boat to go to the boy, who directly after sunk, Mr. North ran by them, and with all his clothes on, leaped as far as he could into the river, swam about two rods, and dove and brought the boy up, and kept him until the boat came and received him. He was soon recovered and is now living.

If I can be of further service to you as members of

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the Humane Society, or as individuals, I beg you to command me.

I am, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect,
your very humble servant,

Rev. Doctor Parker.

Aaron Dexter, Esq.

S. HOWARD.

Thereupon the “Trustees *Voted*, That a Gold Medal be presented to Mr. Joseph North, jun. and a Silver Medal to Mr. Elias Craig and Mr. Savage Bolton each, for their signal exertions in saving the life of Mr. Bond. Said medals were accordingly procured by the Treasurer, with inscriptions expressive of the facts, and transmitted to Major Howard, who presented them to the above gentlemen.” The inscription on North’s medal was in the following handsome terms:

PRESENTED
By The
Humane Society of Massachusetts
To
MR. JOSEPH NORTH, JUN.,
Who With a Soul Superior
To all Considerations of Personal
Safety, Preserved the Life of
Mr. Amos Bond,
When Drowning in a Rapid and Merciless
Current near Kennebeck Bridge,
In Augusta, April 17, 1801,
Also the Life of
WILLIAM PITT
Near the Same Place,
August, 1798.

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In the pamphlet of 1803 the following letter gives the remarkable exploits of one man, the toll-keeper of the Andover bridge across the Merrimack, then in its first decade of existence, in the saving of several lives. The Society's recognition of his labors is recorded in the list of the premiums adjudged from June 1802, to June 1803: "To Asa Pettingale of Methuen, for saving the lives of several persons near Bodwell's falls, thirty dollars." The narrator of these adventures was the minister of the First Church in Methuen, who at a later day was obliged to resign his charge by reason of his Socinian views.

To the Humane Society of Massachusetts

Gentlemen,

I BEG leave to recommend to your favourable notice Mr. Asa Pettingale, the toll keeper of Andover Bridge, who has been eminently instrumental in saving the lives of several persons, when unfortunately fallen into the Merrimac upon and below Bodwell's falls, over which said bridge is built.

In the month of April, 1794, at which time the Merrimac was high by reason of freshets, and very full of ice, Amos B. Sawyer and several others had engaged to take a raft of Cord Wood to Newburyport, and in going over the before mentioned falls, the raft was accidentally driven on one of the heaters of the bridge,

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and instantly torn to pieces, and by the rapidity of the current, carried under one of the arches. Said Sawyer caught hold of a stick of wood not more than four feet in length, and not larger than a man's thigh, and drifted down the river among ice and wood, sometimes under water and again on the top of the water, and in the utmost danger of his life. Pettingale seeing him in this critical situation sprang into a small boat, and with great exertion rowed to him with the utmost expedition among wood, ice, &c. at the risque of his own life, more than one hundred rods before he reached him. He then fastened him to the boat (for he could not get him in) and towed him to the shore; but he was so far exhausted, that he could not have got out of the water without the assistance of his preserver, who carried him to the land, and by rubbing his legs and feet, and using the other means of the resuscitative process, enabled him soon after to walk.

In May, 1799, Jeremiah Morrill, and several other inhabitants of Methuen were conducting a large raft of wood to Newburyport, which by the great rapidity of the current, was driven on one of the heaters of Andover bridge and suddenly torn to pieces. All the others, except Morrill, caught hold of something and saved themselves, but he, without any means of preservation, was driven into the eddy below one of the peers, up to the bridge, and by accident thrust his fingers into a crack between the timbers, by which means he kept his head out of water. In this critical situation he was seen by a number of people, who despaired of affording him any seasonable assistance, for

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the current was so rapid that no boat could stem it. At length, said Pettingale thought of a rope on a fish net about fifty rods below the bridge, and immediately ran to it, to procure said rope, but the knot was wet and drawn so tight that he could not untie it; having no knife he was under the necessity to lay it upon a stone, and cut or bruse it with another. The rope being procured he carried it to the bridge, and making a loop in one end, threw it down to the said Morrill, who worked it round his body, and was drawn up by Pettingale, a distance of thirty feet upon the bridge.

On the 27th of May, 1803, Henry Harvey a young man of fifteen years of age, son of Mr. John Harvey of Methuen, in attempting to cross Merrimac river just below Andover bridge, ran his boat under the falls of the fish wharf and was drowned. A number of his townsmen immediately collected to find his body. Among the rest James Davie, Joshua Davie, Edward Richardson, and Samuel Barker, in a boat, pushed into the stream, and their grappling being fastened at each end of the boat, and being one side to the stream, was instantly drawn under, and the above four persons were left floating in a swift and strong current. Samuel Barker, being dressed in short clothes, was able to swim to the shore, but the others, with the utmost exertion, could but now and then raise themselves to the top of the water, and scream for help. The said Pettingale and Capt. David M'Clerry of Methuen were exerting themselves on the same business, in a small boat about twenty rods

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above where this disaster happened. Pettingale beholding their almost lost condition proposed to go immediately to their assistance, but M'Clerry was fearful and said "we shall certainly be drowned." But Pettingale, being the helmsman and taking advantage of the current, requested M'Clerry for God's sake to exert his strength in rowing to them; they soon reached the persons in distress. They came first to Joshua Davie who had just risen to the top of the water, and was able and had presence of mind enough to take hold of the boat, they then rowed to Edward Richardson who caught hold of one of the oars but could not swim. They took him on the other side of the boat, and rowed to the shore, with those two holding the sides of the boat, with the utmost expedition and left them as soon as they were upon terra firma. In the mean time James Davie who was a good swimmer, remained struggling for life, but under the embarrassment of his cloathes could make no progress towards the shore, and before his assistants could return, his strength was exhausted.

When they came within four rods of him, he sunk, as they supposed for the last time. Directing their course to the place where they saw him disappear, they looked down, and Pettingale discovered his hands extended about four feet below the surface of the water, gradually descending upon his face towards the bottom. He reached his oar down to him, and called loudly to him to take hold of it; but his senses were gone. Pettingale then put his oar under his breast, and with great exertion raised him consider-

Francis Boardman Crowninshield
TWELFTH PRESIDENT



Francis Brownensheld
1869 1870

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ably, and at the same time turning his body round so far, that the water buoyed up the skirt of his coat within reach of his arm, which he extended so far as to seize hold of it, and thereby to draw him up, when to all appearance, the vital functions had ceased. But Pettingale held him in a particular position, while M'Clerry rowed the boat to the shore, and making use of the resuscitative process, contrary to the expectation of all the spectators, in about half an hour he was able to walk with assistance, and has since recovered his strength, and is able to attend to his usual employment.

As an all wise Providence has assigned a post for each individual, it is not for us to say who will do the most good in the world, nor in what station a person may be most useful. If Mr. Pettingale, in the humble station of collecting the toll of a bridge, has been principally instrumental in saving the lives of five young, active useful members of society, heads of numerous families, parents of young and promising children; few men in common life can enjoy the pleasing reflection of doing more, or even so much good to their fellow creatures at the risque of their own lives.

HUMPHREY C. PEARLEY, A.M.¹

In Testimony of the above account twenty-one persons, who were eye-witnesses of the saving of the four last mentioned Persons, have signed their Names. The two first mentioned, viz. Sawyer and

¹ Presumably Humphrey Clash Perley, A.M., who graduated from Dartmouth in 1791.

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Morrill have moved to a great distance into the country, but several persons have testified to the truth and justice of the foregoing representation, of their being saved from immediate death, by the welltimed and courageous exertions of said Asa Pettingale.

We the subscribers being acquainted with Asa Pettingale and the other subscribers to the above representation, do certify that they are persons of good moral characters and that due credit may be given to what they say.

Signed by the representative and selectmen of Methuen, and by the selectmen and other inhabitants of the town of Andover.

Methuen, Oct. 16, 1802.

From the rivers of New England—or of Massachusetts, since Maine was still a district of the older State—the following narrative carries us to the seacoast, on which so much of the Society's most important work was still to be done. A maritime exploit of no mean order is recorded in a communication from the Reverend Timothy Alden, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, printed in the pamphlet of 1804. This scholarly clergyman, a graduate of Harvard in 1774, was pastor of the Congregational Church in Portsmouth from 1799 to 1805, a school-teacher there and elsewhere, and in 1817 the founder of Alleghany College, in Meadville, Pennsylvania, of which he was the first

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president. His extensive work on American epitaphs has preserved his name among antiquarians. Another of his enterprises was of smaller value — a project formed in 1803 to manufacture salt, on an extensive scale, from sea-water. A company, “the Proprietors Portsmouth Salt Works,” was formed to carry on this industry, built its works in Kittery, found the plan abortive, and abandoned it at a considerable loss. The reverend gentleman appears to better advantage as the teller of this true tale of the sea:

*To the Corresponding Secretary of the Humane
Society of Boston*

Portsmouth, N.H., 10th April, 1804.

Sir,

THE following narrative is designed to give an honorable testimony to the humane, bold, and hazardous enterprise of a number of men belonging to the lower part of Kittery, in the District of Maine, who, under Providence, were the means of saving three of their fellow-creatures from death.

A little after sunrise, on Monday, the thirty-first of October, 1803, a sloop laden with firewood and spars, from Belfast and bound to Boston, was cast upon her beam ends in a violent gale.

This misfortune happened at the distance of about one mile and a half, in a southeastern direction, from York harbor. The people on board, consisting of four

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men and a woman, were about betaking themselves to their boat, as the most probable expedient of saving their lives, when a spar fell upon her and disabled her, so that she was instantly filled with water, and was soon out of sight. Their dernier resort was the land-yards and shrouds of the wreck, upon which they were all so fortunate as to get. In this deplorable situation they were driven, for several hours, in a line nearly parallel with the shore, the wind being at northeast by north, and expected every moment to be their last, as the waves repeatedly broke over the wreck.

Bray Cox, who lives at the westward of Brave Boat harbor, a mile or more from the water, saw the sloop from his house, when she was overset. He went directly to the shore where he discovered people on the wreck. It was impossible to go from that place, at such a boisterous time, in any craft, to their relief. Cox, wishing to do all in his power to save these poor creatures, walked hastily on to Kitterypoint, three miles and a half from his house, the way he went, in order to find a vessel, adequate to the purpose, in a situation more favorable for embarking. He first fell in with a number of men, who were at work in the new school-house, which is nearly a quarter of a mile from major Thomas D. Cutts' tavern, the ancient mansion of the late Sir William Pepperell. He gave them information of the people in distress, and requested that immediate exertions might be made for their deliverance. He then passed on to Cutts' tavern, where he found William Seaward and others, to whom he

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made known his benevolent object. Seaward was the owner of one half and master of the fishing schooner, Favorite, which, at that time, happened to be at anchor in Pepperell's Cove.

Here it should be observed that she was entirely without ballast, and therefore far from being in a suitable condition to encounter the dangers of such a tempestuous sea. Besides, no time could be spared to obtain the consent of the other owner for adventuring the schooner. WHAT THOU DOEST DO QUICKLY is a direction of infinite importance, when we would extend the arm of compassion to a fellow-creature, just ready to perish with the buffetings of the wind and waves.

Not hesitating on account of the blame, which might possibly accrue from want of the other owner's permission, or of the danger, to which the unballasted vessel, as well as their lives, might be exposed, William Seaward, Bray Cox, Benjamin Mitchel, Ambrose Perkins, Darius Frisbie, Samuel Williams, and Josiah Williams, repaired to the Favorite, unmoored and set sail.

In the meantime, in consequence of the information and the request at the schoolhouse, Thomas Phillips, Samuel Hall, David Lewis, James Mitchel, Samuel Mitchel Perkins, and Andrew Tobey went to Chauncy's Creek, took a whale-boat, and rowed off on the same generous design, without then knowing whether Cox had succeeded or not in procuring a vessel and crew. It afterwards appeared that the schooner and boat started about the same time.

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The boat did not reach the unhappy sufferers probably under an hour, as she was obliged to stem the current for a considerable part of the distance. The schooner passed in sight of the boat, and got to them perhaps in one half of the time or less. As soon as the men in the schooner had sailed so far as to discover the people on the wreck, they hoisted their colors in order to excite and cherish hope in these objects of pity, and as a signal to the boat's crew to press on.

The schooner got up with the wreck at the distance of about three miles, from where she weighed anchor and in a southeast by east course from the rock, called WEST OF THE SISTERS. She sailed round the wreck and so near to it, as to speak to the distressed people and inform them that a whale-boat was coming to aid and give them relief.

It would have been a thing almost impossible for the schooner's boat to have lived in such a sea, if she had been hoisted out to take the people from the wreck. On the other hand, without the company and expected assistance of the schooner, the boat's crew would have been discouraged, in all probability, and would have returned without effecting the desired object.

When the whaleboat came up, she went round the wreck in order to ascertain the most favorable place for an approach. At length, watching the best opportunity she made her advance so that the captain, John Lymburner, stepped out upon the rigging and was taken on board.

After three considerable swells, in time of a gale, it

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is observed that there usually follows, for a short space, a comparatively smooth sea.

The boat, having availed herself of such a sea to take off Lymburner, drew back, for ten or twelve minutes, waiting for a like advantageous chance, and rowed up a second time. Nathaniel Coval, attempting to go out, as the captain had done, fell, and was entangled in the rigging; but saved himself by seizing hold of it. Thomas Phillips reached forward and took him by the collar; Coval, not being sensible of what Phillips was doing, clung so firmly, that, in the endeavour to haul him in, the boat was forced under the rigging to the most imminent danger of the crew. In the tossings of the sea the mast and rigging were continually switched up and down, with violence, so that, the boat being in this critical situation, there was the utmost hazard. While in this extreme jeopardy, there were three seas; but as kind Providence ordered, the agitation was not sufficient to sink the boat, although her gunwale was almost immersed. By a vigorous and well timed exertion of Phillips the stem of the boat was cleared of the rigging. Almost at the same instant, there came a tremendous sea, which, if the boat had not been extricated, at that fortunate juncture, would no doubt, have completely buried it under water, and so these brave adventurers must, without the hope of escape, have perished in their generous labor of love.

Having rescued Lymburner and Coval from the jaws of death, they were generally determined not to return to the wreck, as they had so narrowly escaped

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with their own lives. They repaired to the schooner and all, except Phillips, left the boat. Such, however, was the pitiable situation of the remaining sufferers, that Samuel Hall got into the boat again and with him Bray Cox, Benjamin Mitchel, and Ambrose Perkins, who shaped their course to the wreck. Having prudently taken a rope from the vessel, they went so as to throw it within the reach of the sufferers. James Clarke, a young man, who was so kind as to hold the woman in his arms, seized the rope; but, while he held on with one hand, and attempted to tie it about her waist with the other, a sea forced her from him and she pitched down through the shrowds. He however caught her by her gown and prevented her from being swept away, till one or two seas had passed over, when, by direction of Phillips, he let her go and she was taken into the boat by the help of a gaff hooked into her clothes; but, having been so long exposed to the wet and cold, and having been greatly bruised while hanging on the shrouds, she soon expired.

At the moment, they took the woman into the boat, a sea came, which carried her husband, Mr. Hill, from the wreck, and he was never seen again.

Clarke saw the necessity of getting out, as far as possible, on the shrouds, in order that the boat might take him in. When about midway, he was stretched at full length by the violence of the sea; but, seizing the rigging, kept his hold while the men ventured up with their boat, and hooked a gaff into his jacket and so he was gotten safely on board.

Having entered the schooner, the people used what

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means in their power for the resuscitation of Mrs. Hill, but all was in vain.

The men, particularly Coval and Clarke, were much exhausted and almost helpless. The people undressed them and covered them up warm in their cabins. They immediately fell asleep, and, when they awoke, they could scarcely be made to realize that they were not still on the wreck.

Nothing could equal the gratitude of these three men when they found themselves liberated from impending ruin, unless it were *that* of those of their deliverers, who had escaped from danger not inferior to being on the wreck, and who had been the happy instrument, through divine mercy, of affording help more generous, than that of the good Samaritan.

These bold and benevolent adventurers, having succeeded almost to a miracle in taking these people from the wreck, endeavored to regain Pepperell's Cove; but the wind and tide were against them. They then bore away for the Isles of Shoals, under a two reefed foresail, and entered Haley's Dock, about three in the afternoon. They were therefore on the water about six hours, and the unfortunate people were on the wreck about the same length of time. If it had been half ebb, they could not have gone into the above mentioned dock; but must have been under the necessity of riding at anchor in the road, so called, where their situation would have been very disagreeable in such a blow.

They found a kind reception in the house of the aged Samuel Haley. The corpse was committed to

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the care of Mrs. Haley, who laid it out in decent order. Some of the humane adventurers made a coffin for the remains of the unfortunate woman.

They tarried at the Shoals till Tuesday, about sunset, when the wind had abated. In course of the night they made their passage to the Cove. In the morning of Wednesday the remains of Mrs. Hill were carried to major Cutt's tavern, where, in the afternoon, a numerous concourse of people assembled and usual funeral solemnities were performed. The three men saved from the wreck, first, and their deliverers, next, walked as mourners on the melancholy occasion.

The people of Kitterypoint, among whom the courageous adventurers were not the least forward, made a collection of money for the surviving sufferers, sufficient to defray their expenses home, and also supplied them with such garments as in consequence of their misfortune they needed.

It is important to mention the following circumstance before I conclude.

A certain man with a vessel from Belfast came up with the wreck, just at the time when the schooner and whaleboat were leaving Kitterypoint, and so near, that Lymburner knew his neighbor and called him by name. This neighbor lowered his sails and put about as if desirous of affording relief; but without speaking so much as one word to the distressed people, passed on directly to Piscataqua harbor! He afterwards said that, he was so affected at their situation, he could not speak to them and he thought it totally unsafe to attempt their deliverance.

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Conceive, Sir, of their feelings, when a neighbor could pass them in such a manner, whatever might have been the reason, and what must have been their sensations at the sight of strangers, with so much risque of their own lives, extending the arms of compassion?

I am, Sir, with sentiments of esteem for the sons of humanity, yours respectfully,

TIMOTHY ALDEN, JUN.

The Trustees have presented Bray Cox Ten Dollars, and each of the other Persons five dollars for their exertions in the above Case.

In the same pamphlet (1804) is found a narrative of the revival of a man in Stoughton, struck by lightning and apparently dead, some of the hair on his head considerably singed, his skin burned in several places, the shoe of his left foot rent in pieces. His restoration was ascribed to a copious application of cold water — six buckets poured over him — and to bleeding. In the following pamphlet (1805) Timothy Alden relates the rescue of an eight-year-old boy who fell from a Portsmouth wharf; and again the sea itself serves as the background for a capital story of rescue at Plymouth. It is more like other stories of its type, however, than the following communication taken from the pamphlet of 1806. This Marblehead tale is told,

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in different language, and with the name of "Powar" changed to "Powers," in *The History and Traditions of Marblehead*, by Samuel Roads, Jr. William Reed, who described the event for the Humane Society, was a conspicuous citizen of the town, at one time a member of Congress, and for more than twenty years the owner and occupant of the ancient "'King' Hooper house":

Marblehead, July 3, 1805.

To Samuel Parkman, Esq.

Sir,

THE scattered situation of the people saved from the longboat of the ship *Jupiter*, on their arrival at this port, and the vessels which brought them having sailed before I received your request, rendered delay in compliance therewith unavoidable— shall enclose a list of the skippers' and vessels' names as far as I have been able to collect them. The circumstances under which they were first received on board the fishermen, being generally considered the most interesting, as they strikingly develop the character of this useful class of citizens, will be sketched as briefly as possible.

Skipper William Powar of schooner *Eleanor* first discovered, and received on board, the entire crew of the long boat, consisting of thirty nine, men, women and children. The extreme debility of the women and children, and a part of the men rendered them inca-

*Cup presented to
Captain John Powers of Marblehead*



*View of piece sold to
John. Peck. 1802*



*Silver mug presented to
Capt. John Powers 1805*

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pable of getting on board without assistance, to effect which, he immediately slung himself with a rope, got over the quarter, and thus lifted them all on board. Just as he had finished, the schooner *Plough Boy*, Archibald S. Dennis, skipper, observing the boat, bore down, and as soon as informed of the circumstances offered to take half of them. While making this division, the schooner *Minerva*, John Powar (brother to William) skipper, hove in sight, and on signal bore down; when informed of the fact, directed them to make an equal part for him. Those circumstances, which demonstrate so fully the ready benevolence of the skippers, I conceived ought not to be omitted; a disposition (I am peculiarly happy to find) manifested, with but one exception, on all the numerous but necessary changes of situation from one vessel to another, and the utmost cheerfulness in importing their provisions, in many cases highly necessary, particularly in respect to William Powar, who had a few days before taking up this boat's crew, given one eighth of his whole stock to a brig, which he met, bound from England to Halifax, in extreme distress. An act of Skipper John Powar deserves the most honourable record; finding his stock of provisions inadequate to the full supply of his own crew, and those he had taken on board, he allowanced his crew, while his famished passengers received a full supply, without communicating to them the circumstances. There is another, and the most numerous part, (the crew) who have heartily coöperated in the benevolence of the skippers; but who cannot be noticed by any corporate body.

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Does not the cause of humanity require, as a future stimulus, an indemnification for those, whose circumstances are sensibly depressed by this exertion? But this I mention with deference for your more correct decision. If I succeed in collecting the list, will forward it immediately; in the interim am very respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM REED.

The "indemnification" suggested by William Reed appears to have been of the most handsome, though not the most useful, nature. The list of premiums adjudged from June, 1805, to June, 1806, includes the entry: "The Captains of Marblehead schooners who took up the people in the *Jupiter's long boat*, each a piece of plate, 80 dollars."

In the next communication, taken from the pamphlet of 1806, the immitigably Old Colony name of Alden Bradford discovers itself in the District of Maine. The bearer of it — a descendant of Governor William Bradford and ancestor of the accomplished writer of our own day, Mr. Gamaliel Bradford — graduated at Harvard in 1786, was pastor of the Congregational Church at Wiscasset, Maine, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and afterwards established himself in Boston, where he made his

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chief name as the writer of many historical and biographical works:

Wiscasset, June 5, 1806.

Dear Sir,

THE following relation, I think deserving the notice of the Humane Society; and doubt not that they will order some suitable mark of commendation for the persons, who, in providence, were instrumental, at the hazard of their own lives, in rescuing two of their fellow men from the jaws of death.

On Monday, the 26th of May last, as Messrs. *Joseph Boynton*, *James Handley*, and *Martin Coffin* were passing down Sheeps-cut river from this town to Boothbay, in a light sail boat, in beating against a strong easterly breeze, they were unfortunately upset, about 8 o'clock in the evening. They held by the boat, though more than a foot under water, until the tide had carried them down the river five or six miles, when their cries for assistance, at about midnight, alarmed Mr. *Ebenezer Rowe*, junr. who lives near the banks of the river in Georgetown. He immediately ran to the house of Mr. *Shubael Seley*, his nearest neighbour, and awoke him from sleep. They were convinced there were people in distress in the river, though unable to discover them. Rowe had no boat, and Seley had only a small punt or skiff, of a size less than the common canoe, scarcely sufficient to transport three persons in smooth water. But this circumstance did not discourage them. They put off in this small boat, though in their own opinion at the time,

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and in the judgment of others since, they were in the most imminent danger. For there was considerable wind, and the waves unusually high.* Directed by the groans and cries of the persons clinging to the boat, they shaped their course; and at the distance of three quarters of a mile from the shore came up with the unhappy sufferers. Twenty minutes after, probably, would have been too late for the safety of either of them. Handley, who was the least exhausted, with some difficulty they took into the skiff. The other two, Boynton and Coffin, they kept by the sides of their little boat; rowing or paddling with one hand, and supporting the persons in the water with the other. In this situation, they held up Boynton and Coffin until they reached the shore of the outermost of the Five Islands, (so called) in Sheepscut river, which are uninhabited. The breakers were high and sufficiently powerful to destroy persons in full strength, without great caution and activity. It is considered very remarkable that the skiff was not immediately filled with water or dashed to pieces upon the rocks. Add to this, the banks of the river are of very difficult ascent; almost perpendicular. Handley was in some measure able to help himself. He climbed up a few feet among the rocks and held by some bushes. Boynton and Coffin were taken up from the water as soon as possible; but not without great difficulty, being entirely exhausted, and apparently dead. But by unwearied exertions, Boynton was restored, so that he

* This was near the mouth of the river, where it is nearly three miles over.

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was able to speak in about three hours. In Coffin, no symptoms of life were discovered. Soon after the boat upset, he lost all courage, and was prevented from losing his hold, and sinking, by the alternate exertions of Boynton and Handley, until Rowe and Seley came to their relief. For some time before the boat came up, he had not spoken; yet his companions suppose, that at that period he was alive. Every thing was done on their part to preserve him. But after getting to the island, upon examination it was found he was gone beyond recovery. His body was brought up to this town, and decently interred on the Wednesday following.

Whether we consider the circumstances of their preserving their hold of the boat for so long a time, of their cries arousing a man from sleep at the distance of more than half a mile, or of their reaching the island in so small a boat, exposed to the violence of the waves, the events are of that kind, for which we cannot account, without having recourse to a particular Providence.

The resolute and successful exertions of Rowe and Seley are certainly entitled to the highest praise; and their conduct is recommended to the notice of the Humane Society, whose benevolent object it is to encourage and reward such attempts to preserve the life of man.

With sentiments of personal consideration and attachment, I am yours, &c.

ALDEN BRADFORD.

Hon. William Spooner,

Corresponding Secretary of the Humane Society, Boston.

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Again the list of premiums shows the correspondent of the Society to have written not in vain, — witness the entries: “Rowe and Seley for their extraordinary services, 40 dollars”; and “Boynton and Handley for their endeavours to save Martin Coffin, \$5 each.”

The following brief letter, found in the pamphlet of 1807, is less remarkable for its source — the minister of the Congregational Church in Medfield, who eked out a slender income by taking boys into his household to fit them for college — than for its record of a narrowly averted loss to the cause of American music. It must have been realized in 1806 that Lowell Mason — then but fourteen years old — was born to distinguish himself as a musician. At eighteen he led the Medfield parish choir, and conducted a band. Throughout his long life, as teacher, organizer, and composer of honest music, especially hymns, he exerted a civilizing influence of great value upon Americans of his time. How generally is it known to-day that but for two of his Medfield playmates, Lowell Mason might have served as a New England Lycidas to a New England Milton?

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Medfield, 20 Oct. 1806.

Dear Sir,

THROUGH you, I wish to communicate to the Trustees of our Humane Society, a statement of a successful exertion in saving the life of a lad, who had nearly perished in the watery element. I am satisfied, the activity and enterprise of the agents will be thought deserving of your attention.

Lowel Mason, a son of my nearest neighbour, of about 16, went into Charles river to bathe, and, unexpectedly to himself, was carried by the current where the water was 8 or 9 feet in depth. Having sunk, and arisen twice, calling for help, in the best manner his situation admitted, he went down the *third* time. Two lads, younger than himself, being present, viz. Moses Wight and Joseph Lovel, the former, with all his clothing upon him, plunged into the water, and brought his friend from the bottom; while the other, very judiciously, floated a rail on the surface, and aided them both to the land.

Young Mason assures me, that from the time of his calling for help, he recollects nothing, until he found himself, supported at the shore by the hand of his friend.

The lads testify, that he appeared insensible, and was unable to support himself for some time; that he emitted a considerable quantity of water, and gradually regained his recollection, and the use of his limbs, in such measure as to ride home, about 1½ miles, in a waggon, with which he had been out on business for his parents. This is the testimony of the lads, which

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is all the nature of the case admits; and I beg leave to add, their character leaves no room for doubt of its correctness.

With regards to the gentlemen united with you in the trust of the Society,

I am, dear sir,

Your friend and humble servant,

THO'S PRENTISS.

James Scott, Esq.

And so the records of disaster by sea and river might be continued far beyond the present bounds. They would be found to yield considerable variety in details, yet to resemble one another in relating for the most part the single preformance of a valorous man. Let us then bring this array of incidents to an end with what may be called "the confessions" of William Tewksbury, of Deer Island, in Boston Harbor. His son, wife, and cousin were sometimes his helpers, and when a new Tewksbury rescue was described in the *Columbian Centinel*, in November, 1825, it was said: "This makes the number of persons rescued by this family of Tewksbury thirty-one, and well entitles them to the regard of a philanthropic community." Apparently against his inclination, William Tewksbury made the following statement for the Society in 1820:

Samuel Kirkland Lothrop
THIRTEENTH PRESIDENT



L. R. Lohm
1877-1882

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With reluctance, and only in conformity with the repeated solicitations of a friend, I make the following statement relative to the number of men myself and family have been instrumental in saving from drowning. My reluctance proceeds from a knowledge that it is intended for the Humane Society, by whom I have already been so highly rewarded, that I fear being thought importunate.

In Dec. 1799, I saved a sailor who fell from an English ship at anchor in the harbor, in a strong N.W. gale, from drowning.

In 1800, I saved John Calef, of York, from the mast head of his schooner, which was sunk on Fawn Bar. Black Sam, who assisted me, has since been drowned in the Gut.

In March, 1809, I saved Thomas Gould, a colored man, from a pickey boat's mast-head, on Winthrop's Bar. He had hung at the mast-head from 8 o'clock at night to 8 in the morning; he was nearly exhausted, and I kept him at my house two weeks, before he was sufficiently recovered to leave the island. His two companions were drowned, his brother, one of them, died in his arms.

In May, 1817, I saved the seven men, for which the Humane Society so richly rewarded me.

In the summer of the same year, or the year after, I saved three sons of Capt. Thomas Curtis from drowning, near Deer Island. They imprudently attempted to come to town, against my advice, it blowing hard, and upset their boat.

In July, 1820, I saved two men from drowning, on

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my way home from town; several boats ahead of me steering same way, one boat with two young men in her within hail, blowing fresh, thought they carried sail imprudently, hailed and advised them to shorten sail; they did not, but in jibing, upset. I soon picked them up, and landed them in safety on Noddle's Island. I towed their boat ashore, and proceeded home. One of the young men's name is Newell, he is an apprentice to John D. Howard; the other's name I do not recollect.

In August, 1820, I saved William Morrison from drowning on Fawn Bar. He was alone, in an open boat. While at breakfast, received an alarm by Mr. Wyman from Point Shirley that a boat had gone to pieces on the bar. I looked with my glass, and saw one man standing with the water to his breast, and flood tide, his situation very perilous. I made all haste, with my cousin, John W. Tewksbury, to his relief. It blew hard from north, and a heavy sea; shipped several into my little canoe, and on reaching Mr. Morrison, found his boat gone to pieces. He had fortunately thrown the ballast out of her, and as the tide rose he straddled one of the gunwales, and had floated off the bar into deep water. He was much exhausted; made home at my house for three weeks. I feared he would not recover.

The last five men who were saved from drowning on Winthrop's Bar, by a boat from Deer Island, I was not active in saving, any farther than that I crossed the gut, and brought the naked man, who gave the alarm, to my house, where the other five were after-

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wards brought, and made comfortable until the next day, when I brought them to town. My son, Abijah R. Tewksbury, was the active man in saving these men; he had gone to their relief before I knew of their danger.

WILLIAM TEWKSBURY.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1820.

The rich reward, as Tewksbury regarded it, for the event of May, 1817, is thus recorded in the list of premiums for 1817: "To William Tewksbury, of Deer Island, for the very extraordinary exertions by which four persons were saved on the 26th of May last, seventy dollars in money, and a *Silver Medal*, of the value of ten dollars, — \$80." The event itself was described by Tewksbury himself as follows:

Mr. William Tewksbury, of Deer Island, gives the following particulars of his instrumentality in rescuing seven persons from drowning in Boston outer-harbor, on Monday, 26th May, 1817:

Mr. Tewksbury, with his son, a lad of seventeen years old, were at work collecting ballast on the eastern part of Point Shirley, near Winthrop's Head; at about 4 P.M. a boy from Point Shirley came to inform him that a pleasure-boat had upset in a direction between Deer Island and Long Island. Without waiting for farther information, he took his son into his canoe,

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set his foresail, (the wind blowing heavy she would not bear more, and with this in passing the gut she shipped nearly a barrel of water,) and run in through Pudding Point Gut, without being certain of an object. After passing the gut, he stood on in a direction for Long Island nearly half a mile, without discovering the object of his search; he then saw his wife and children on the beach of Deer Island running toward Sound Point, which encouraged him to keep on the same course; he soon after discovered the heads of several men in the water, and as they rose and fell in the sea it appeared to him, their number must be twenty or thirty. Seeing so many unfortunate fellow-beings struggling for life, and knowing the little burthen and tittleish construction of his canoe, (she being of the smallest class of lap-streaks) and a heavy sea running, his apprehensions for his own and his son's lives in attempting to save them, were great. He took in his sail, however, rowed up, and succeeded in getting seven persons into his canoe, and was in the act of seizing the eighth, (which were all that were above water when he first discovered them, although he thought their number greater,) when his son said, "*Father the canoe is sinking; we shall all perish.*" He had been fully sensible of the danger of the undertaking at the commencement of it; but afterwards his feelings became so excited as to make him forget self, in saving others, until his son's exclamation exposed to him his perilous situation; — six inches of water in his canoe; nine in number on board; the upper part of her gunwale but

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three inches above water; blowing heavy, and a heavy sea running and constantly washing on board; and being a large half mile from the nearest land; — he was obliged to leave the other unfortunate man hanging on the stern of the jolly-boat, whose painter being fast to the sunken pleasure-boat, allowed the stern of the jolly to rise within twelve or eighteen inches of the surface.

Of the men saved, one was so fresh that he could bail; one other could sit up; the other five were inanimate in the bottom of the canoe. He had to paddle her (there not being room to row) before the wind, and just reached Sound Point. The instant she struck, she filled with water from the violence of the sea. Exertions were still necessary to save the five half-drowned, helpless men in the bottom of the canoe, on which occasion, Mrs. Tewksbury, in giving her assistance was much hurt by the death-like gripe of one of the men. Another of the men had such fast hold of a part of the boat, that it required all Mr. Tewksbury's strength to loosen his gripe. They were conveyed expeditiously in a cart to his house, where hot blankets, rubbing, and hot tea were applied for their recovery. Four of them did not recover, so as to speak, for about three hours.

There were eleven persons in the boat when she upset, two of whom attempted to swim on shore, and were seen (by the survivors) to perish, about thirty rods from the boat; one was supposed to have been drowned in the cabin. Those saved, he thinks had been in the water, supported by the end of the main

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boom and head of the mast, about fifty-five minutes. After landing them, he returned with all possible expedition to the rescue of the unfortunate man left on the jolly. He was gone.

The distance between the place where Mr. Tewksbury was at work and the place of the accident, was one mile and a half. At the time of the accident there was a canoe with two men from Charlestown, and a lobster boat with one man from Boston, at Deer Island; the men, either from the insufficiency of their boats or the heaviness of the wind, dared not risk themselves to the assistance of the drowning men.

The following day Mr. Tewksbury weighed the pleasure boat, expecting to find one body in her cuddy; it was not there; he then brought the survivors to Boston.

The black boy was nearly dead when carried to the house; Mrs. Tewksbury thought vomiting would promote his recovery; his jaws were so firmly set, that to administer some warm turkey oil, (the best and only medicine in the house,) they had to force his jaws open with an iron spoon. In half an hour the oil operated and gave relief.

Names of persons who were saved. Thomas Currier, William Currier, John Humphrey, Stephen Jackman, William Brewer, a lad of 16 years of age, Charles Field, Bossa, a Lascar lad.

Names of those who were lost. Benjamin Thayer, Elisha Tobey, William Frost and Michael Whittemore.

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It is not surprising that the *Baltimore Federal Republican*, thrilled by the Tewksbury narrative, exclaimed:

Is there one American who reads this simple and modest narrative, and who does not feel gratitude to God that he can claim as his countryman, this hero of philanthropy? While the warrior dips his hand in the warm blood of murdered innocence in search of a laurel, and binds it dripping with such horrible defilement around his brow, he is greeted by the million with loud and vociferous applause. We have now presented to the eyes of our readers, a hero of another cast of character. Behold this intrepid son of humanity, braving in his fragile bark the dangers of a tempestuous ocean, for the rescue of suffering victims — his canoe is half buried beneath the billows, and looking on the shore, he discovers his wife and children surveying the scene in breathless anxiety and trepidation. One single billow may render these agonizing spectators miserable — one dash of the wave may make his wife a widow, and his children orphans. Providence seems to have exposed Mr. Tewksbury to this trial, that his heroism might gain additional glory from the struggle. For a moment he casts an agitated eye on his wife and children, and he pauses — “all-various nature,” as Thomson beautifully expresses it, “comes rushing on his heart.” At the next moment he beholds the victims of the ruthless surges, and the father and the husband are in a moment banished,

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and the Christian takes entire possession of his soul. He combats with the surges, and he conquers. What a scene for a painter is here, to display at one view the wife and children on the bank, imploring the return of the husband, and of the father — himself in a dangerous bark, liable every moment to become one of the victims of the foaming billows; — and at a distance the arms of the drowning sufferers, imploring his assistance — let the painter then display the countenance of the principal figure of the groupe, turning aside from the sight of his wife and children, and all illuminated by the full blaze of Christian benevolence! — We repeat the remark, what a subject for the pencil is here!

To this long chronicle of valor must be added the single instance of him who “did a braver deed than all the heroes did,” in that he would “keep it hid” — at least to the extent of not accepting a reward. In the *History* (1845) it appears that the Trustees in 1840 voted to present to Mr. Isaac Small a quadrant, “in token of their approbation of his generous efforts in saving, at the peril of his own, the life of a disabled seaman.” The award called for the following letter:

Provincetown, Feb. 22, 1840.

Dear Sir: Your very acceptable donation is received; and I value it the more highly on account of

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its having come from the Humane Society. I accept this as a gift, which, whenever I take it in hand, will recall the deed, and also your notice of it, to my recollection.

I therefore return my sincere thanks to you, and through you as President of that benevolent body render grateful thanks also to its members, for the notice they have taken of my humble, yet well-meant and successful effort, in saving the life of a fellow-creature from a watery grave. But while I accept this as a *gift*, still I cannot receive it as a *reward* for having saved an unfortunate shipwrecked brother from death. No. I should scorn to be actuated by such base motives. In that moment of peril I remembered nothing but the dying man; and obeyed no impulse but the sympathetic breathings of our common nature. This impulse I obeyed, and freely periled my life to save his; and the reflection that I was successful in the deed is all the reward I ask or seek. Hence this expression of the approbation of the Humane Society is extra, and so much more than I deserve.

Respectfully, and with all benevolence to men, I have the honor and happiness to be yours ever,

ISAAC SMALL

IV

THE ENLARGING OF BOUNDS

THE Society had not been long in existence when it began to turn its attention to possible means of relieving human distress, beyond the limits of service originally assumed. It has already been seen that human conditions on the desolate Isle of Sables became an early subject of consideration. That was in 1788. In the same year the Reverend Jeremy Belknap, an enterprising newcomer from Dover, New Hampshire, to Boston, where in 1790 he laid the foundations for the Massachusetts Historical Society, made a proposal to the Humane Society for the establishment of a foundling hospital. An elaborate outline of the scheme is preserved in Belknap's manuscript in the collections of the Historical Society. "The writer of this Memoir," said Belknap, after describing the Foundling Hospital of London, "cannot persuade himself that any objections of a *moral* nature can be alledged of a similar Institution among us. The most outrageous Virtue can-

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not *sincerely* believe that any encouragement will hereby be given to Vice." He recognized the fact that "the low state of the finances of the Society is a more formidable objection," and promised to console himself, should nothing be done, with thinking, "*In magnis audere sat est.*" A committee to consider the matter was appointed, and recommended, in the words of the *History* (1845), "a consultation with the Medical faculty, in order most effectually to provide 'for the sick-poor, for the assistance of lying-in women, and for foundlings.' They also reported in favor of procuring subscriptions for a public *Dispensary*; and thus probably originated that excellent institution." The Boston Dispensary was established in 1796. Its own printed records bring forward no evidence of an origin other than this, so modestly claimed for the Humane Society.

Another extension of interest was suggested when the Reverend Thomas Barnard, of Salem, addressing the Society at its semiannual meeting of June, 1794, said: "Were we disposed to enlarge the bounds of our charity; and had we funds equal to the purpose, we are presented by the providence of God, at this period, and shall probably in future time, with objects which

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claim a large share of expence. I mean our countrymen in Algiers, the arch dominion of pirates, the existence of which is a perpetual disgrace to all the regular governments on earth. How degraded, and keenly afflictive the condition of our countrymen in that land of uncontrouled barbarians!" Twenty-five years later, in 1819, the Society bestowed upon William Willshire, Esq., British Consul at Mogador, its gold medal in recognition of his exertions for humanity in rescuing a Captain Riley and others from slavery among the Arabs of Morocco. A further token of interest in other beneficences than the restoration of the apparently dead appeared when the following advertisement was published by the Society:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, March 4th, 1799.

The preservation of life being the great object of this Society, the formidable epidemic, which has lately made its appearance in the United States, and which threatens with depopulation some of our fairest and most flourishing cities, is justly comprehended within the views of the Institution.

Therefore, *Voted*, That a piece of plate, of the value of *Fifty-Dollars*, be given for the communication of the greatest number of important and well substanti-

Charles Dudley Homans
FOURTEENTH PRESIDENT



C. D. Hornum
1883-1886

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ated facts instrumental in giving origin to the Yellow Fever in the *United States*. These may respect the circumstances of importation; the situation of places in which it appeared; the waters used by the inhabitants; the diet and occupations of the persons most affected by the disease; the state of the atmosphere previous to and at the time of its prevalence; together with all such accidental causes, as may have concurred in the generation of the epidemic;— to be stated in concise terms, with the authorities and publications by which they are supported. The communication, for which the above Premium is offered, to be directed and sent to Dr. Aaron Dexter, Corresponding Secretary of said Society, on or before the first of *November* next, without any name or intimation to whom it belongs, but marked in any manner the person sending it shall think fit, accompanied with a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the name and address of the Author. The Trustees pledge themselves not to open any sealed paper, but that which has a mark corresponding to one on the successful communication.

An Extract from the *Minutes* of the *Trustees of the Humane Society of Massachusetts*.

JOHN AVERY, *Rec. Sec'y*.

It is a noticeable fact that the offer of the premium called for nothing but the collection of facts related to the origin of yellow fever. The paper which won the prize, published as a pamphlet of 112 pages in 1800,

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was defined as "A Treatise on the Nature, Origin and Progress of the Yellow Fever, with Observations on its Treatment; comprising an Account of the Disease in Several of the Capitals of the United States; But more particularly as it has prevailed in Boston." The pages devoted to "Antidotes," "Treatment," and "Preventative Means" are few in comparison with those responding directly to the Society's demand for concrete facts. The author of the essay, an exhaustive study of the subject as it was known nearly a century before the work of Walter Reed and his heroic fellows in Cuba, was Dr. Samuel Brown (1769-1830), of Lexington, Kentucky, a physician of high accomplishment and repute.

Only two years later, in 1802, the Society published another pamphlet, more closely related to its recognized work. Its comprehensive title-page will sufficiently define its purpose: "A Description of the Eastern Coast of the County of Barnstable, from Cape Cod, or Race Point, in Latitude $42^{\circ} 5'$, to Cape Malebarre, or the Sandy Point of Chatham, in Latitude $41^{\circ} 33'$, Pointing out the Spots, on which the Trustees of the Humane Society have erected Huts, and Other Places where Shipwrecked Seamen may look for

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Shelter. October, 1802. By a Member of the Humane Society." This member, described in the pamphlet itself as "a Gentleman who was requested by the Trustees to contract for a number of Huts, to be erected upon the most exposed places upon Cape Cod, for the preservation of shipwrecked Seamen," was the Reverend James Freeman, first minister of King's Chapel under its conversion — or diversion — from Episcopacy to Unitarianism, and grandfather of James Freeman Clarke. The practical purpose for which it was designed is suggested in a resolution passed by the Trustees on October 4, 1802: "That the Treasurer be requested to have two thousand Copies of said Report printed, and cause the same to be dispersed among the several Custom-houses and Insurance Offices in this Commonwealth."

Perhaps the Society never strayed farther from its more obvious paths than when, in 1843, it contributed five hundred dollars towards the purchase of a telescope for the Astronomical Observatory established at Harvard College in that year. It was urged, with sufficient reason, that "every advance in the precision and accuracy of all observations of the heavenly bodies, which have relation to time and long-

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itude, is an addition, easily appreciable, to the security of human life, when exposed to the perils of navigation." The writer of the *History* (1845) evidently felt that the action of the Trustees, in this disposition of the funds in their charge, demanded a word of special justification, for in a footnote he says: "The connexion between the philosophical instrument, above named, and the designs of a benevolent society, may, however, be closer than by some seems to have been considered. To any ingenious mind, it will scarce fail to appear, how naturally a telescope may awaken compassion; since he, who, looking through it, shall discover with one eye a wreck, too remote for his succor, may weep with the other for sufferings, which, though seeing, he cannot relieve."

The question of the latitude which the Society might allow itself in the application of its funds had been decided in 1816 when the advice of Judge Thomas Dawes was sought regarding the legality of a large subscription towards the establishment of a hospital for the insane. Thus the judge reported his opinion: "I think that the last clause of the Act [of Incorporation], namely, 'And for promoting the cause of humanity by pursuing such means from time to time as

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shall have for their object the preservation of human life and the alleviation of its miseries,' will fully authorize us to proceed with the noble design we have at heart; and I can say most sincerely, that I thank God it is so. The words *may* be construed in a more limited sense, as referring only to those miseries that attend the families of drowned or resuscitated persons. But we are not called to make such a construction."

This "noble design" was foreshadowed as early as 1801 when the Reverend Jedidiah Morse, father of Samuel F. B. Morse, said in his Discourse at the annual meeting of the Society:

It being a part of our plan to "alleviate the miseries of human life," I would suggest whether some means might not be devised by the Society, for the bodily comfort, and especially for the moral and religious benefit of unhappy criminals confined in our prisons? Might not this Society be the benevolent instrument of introducing into our own country, the valuable improvements of the ingenious and philanthropic *Howard* and *Rumford*?

In this connexion I mention another object, which I conceive merits the serious attention of this Society, and that is the erection and endowment of a *Hospital for Lunatics*. There is no institution of this kind in New England. The hardships and inconveniencies to which this unfortunate class of sufferers and their con-

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nexions and friends have, in consequence, been subjected, are inconceivable. Some, from sad necessity, are committed to close confinement, under circumstances of great wretchedness. Others are left, forlorn and friendless, to roam through the country, exposed to the insults of the thoughtless and wicked; to hunger, cold, and various calamitous and fatal accidents, a terror to female delicacy, and a grief and a continual cause of anxiety to their relations. An institution of the kind proposed, would furnish an effectual remedy against the most offensive and painful of those evils.

The funds of this Society, I am aware, are by no means sufficient to erect and endow such an Hospital. But were the object to be seriously undertaken by this Society, is it not likely that means might be devised, in their wisdom, to raise a competent fund for a purpose so benevolent and so obviously necessary and useful? In the present prosperous state of our country, and when, I am happy to say it, the hearts of many wealthy and liberal minded men are continually devising liberal things, it cannot be deemed presumptuous in us to expect much, in aid of such a design, from private contributions among our affluent fellow-citizens. And considering the very flourishing state of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, we might, I conceive, with confidence, calculate on liberal patronage and pecuniary aid, from our civil fathers.

“In November, 1801,” says the writer of the *History* (1845), “the Reverend Dr. Parker informed the Trustees, ‘that a gentleman had made an offer of four

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hundred dollars to the Humane Society for the purpose of erecting a building for those persons who are so unfortunate as to become insane.' The subject was referred by the Trustees to the Society at their semi-annual meeting, in December, who appointed a large committee to consider the subject and report at a future meeting." If this committee achieved anything, the record of it appears to be lost. Meanwhile other steps were moving in the direction first indicated with clearness by the Humane Society.

The will of Thomas Boylston, of Boston, proved in 1800, made the city the residuary legatee of an estate intended to provide for the building of hospitals for smallpox and for the insane. Unfortunately a business failure made this provision of none effect. The will of the Honorable William Phillips, proved in 1804, designated five thousand dollars for a hospital in Boston. It was not until 1810, however, that Dr. James Jackson and Dr. John C. Warren issued the circular, far-seeing in its parallel demands for hospital and medical school, which the historian of the Massachusetts General Hospital defined as "the corner-stone of our institution."¹ Recalling the nature of the appeal made

¹ See *A History of the Massachusetts General Hospital*, by N. I. Bowditch, p. 3.

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by the Reverend Jedidiah Morse, nearly ten years earlier, it is interesting to note that the hospital proposed by Drs. Jackson and Warren was defined in the first sentence of their circular letter as "a hospital for the reception of lunatics and other sick persons."

Under the impulse to which this letter gave expression the Massachusetts Legislature, in February of 1811, granted a charter for the establishment of the Massachusetts General Hospital. This authorized the selling of the Province House Estate for the purposes of the Hospital, if within five years the Trustees could raise \$100,000 by subscriptions and gifts. The limit of time was extended by an act of 1813. It was in October, 1816, more than five years after the incorporation of the Hospital, that the Humane Society appears first to have become directly involved in the efforts to raise the required endowment. An entry in the Society's records for October 7, 1816, reveals a project to purchase "the house of Mrs. Magee, in Roxbury," as an asylum for the insane — a project afterwards abandoned. During the next four months the Hospital enterprise took a conspicuous place in the interest and activity of the Society. The following records, found in "A Statement of Premiums,"

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etc. (1829), trace the steps by which the Humane Society arrived at its original contribution of five thousand dollars to the establishment of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and planned for the continuance of its support:

November 20, 1816. — The committee appointed to confer with the trustees of the General Hospital, reported a letter from the said trustees to the chairman, expressive of their willingness to receive and apply “any sums which the trustees of the Humane Society, or private individuals, shall see fit to subscribe to the establishment of a hospital for the insane, according to the principles and on the terms such subscribers shall see fit to prescribe, provided the same be consistent with the terms and principles of their charter of incorporation.”

Whereupon “*Voted*, that the committee appointed to obtain subscriptions be requested to commence the business of their appointment immediately, and that Rev. Mr. Lowell, Mr. Parkman, and Dr. Spooner be requested to explain the intentions and views entertained by the Humane Society in assisting in the establishment of the proposed hospital for insane persons.”

December, 1816. — At a meeting of the trustees, John Lowell, Josiah Quincy, and Tristram Barnard, a committee from the trustees of the General Hospital, appeared and had a conference with the trustees of the Humane Society, respecting the terms on which they would appropriate a part of their funds towards

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the establishment of an asylum for the insane, under the direction of the trustees of the General Hospital.

“*Voted*, that Samuel Cobb and Charles Davis be a committee to meet the trustees of the General Hospital, and offer to them, in writing, the terms and conditions on which said Cobb and Davis may think the Humane Society willing to subscribe five thousand dollars towards the establishment of a lunatic hospital.”

This committee offered, as their report, December 24th, 1816, the following vote and proceedings of the trustees of the General Hospital:

“At an adjourned meeting of the trustees of the hospital fund, held at the Athenæum in Boston, December 18, 1816, a proposal was received from the committee of the trustees of the Humane Society (appointed for that purpose) to subscribe five thousand dollars to the funds of this corporation, on the following terms and conditions, viz.: ‘That the said subscription of five thousand dollars be appropriated by the trustees of the General Hospital for the establishment of an hospital for the insane, whenever the additional sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be obtained from other subscribers for the same purpose, on the following conditions. The Insane Hospital shall be located in a situation detached, and at a suitable distance from the buildings of the General Hospital, and be considered a separate and distinct establishment;—all the funds which may be subscribed for this object, and all the profits and income arising from it, and all donations to it, shall be man-

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aged and applied for its sole use and benefit, and not blended or mixed with those of the hospital for the sick; — distinct books and accounts shall be kept for it; — there shall always be a standing committee of the trustees of the General Hospital to conduct the same, and also, a committee of three persons, viz., the president of Harvard University, of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Humane Society, or any two of them, to inspect the transactions, books, and accounts, so as to insure a faithful application of its funds to the separate use of this establishment; — and, as soon as twenty-five thousand dollars shall be subscribed, the trustees of the General Hospital shall proceed to purchase land, and provide the necessary buildings, appoint the necessary officers and nurses, and procure whatever else may be necessary or convenient for its complete organization, so that it may be in readiness for the reception of suitable subjects as soon as may be practicable, and as far as the funds may admit.' Whereupon, the said conditions having been considered by the trustees of the Hospital fund, *Voted*, that the proposed donation of five thousand dollars from the trustees of the Humane Society be accepted on the terms and conditions above expressed, and that a copy of this vote and of the proceedings thereto relating, be transmitted to the trustees of the Massachusetts Humane Society, and that the same be attested by the secretary.

"Attest.

RICHARD SULLIVAN,

"Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital Corporation."

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The trustees accepted the report of their committee, empowered their treasurer to subscribe five thousand dollars on the terms and conditions accepted by the Massachusetts General Hospital Corporation, and thus the Humane Society of Massachusetts laid the foundation of "the Asylum for the Insane."

February, 1817. — "*Voted*, that on the next annual meeting there be a contribution, and that the amount contributed be paid by the treasurer to the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital; one half of what may be contributed to be appropriated to the hospital for insane persons, and the other half to the hospital for the sick."

This vote of February, 1817, obviously had reference to the anniversary of the Society which was held in the following May. On this occasion William Tudor, Jr., editor of the *North American Review*, which in 1815 had risen from the ashes of the *Monthly Anthology*, was the orator of the day. The opening paragraphs of his address reveal something of the spirit in which the efforts of the Humane Society were exerted on behalf of the hospitals then in process of establishment:

On a common occasion, I should hardly have ventured to appear before this polite and humane audience. The more immediate objects of this most

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respectable society, philanthropic and elevated as they are, have so often been the themes of eloquence, that through fear of exciting unfavourable comparisons, I should have relinquished the honor of addressing you. But contrary to custom, on this anniversary a contribution is to be made for the funds of the General and Insane Hospitals, now establishing in this State. Anxious to contribute my mite in some way to these objects, I willingly accepted the appointment, when it was of little consequence who was the speaker, when it would be his subject and not him, which would occupy the feelings of his hearers, and when the general excitement in favour of those most beneficent undertakings, might cause even my feeble efforts to be heard with indulgence.

The Humane Society, one of the oldest of our benevolent associations, has been long endeared to the public. On its praise, however grateful the theme, I am not going to dwell. Those who have preceded, have left me no chance of competition. What these have spoken, many have felt. The shipwrecked sailor, cast by the howling storm on a deserted shore, has owed to its precautions shelter from the blast, and the means of restoring half-extinguished life. Of all the wreaths that ancient Rome decreed to her illustrious citizens, the noblest of all, the civic crown, which was obtained not through causing tears to flow, but for drying them up, it has been the peculiar office of this society to bestow. The fortunate preserver, and the rescued victim, have owed to it, the one distinction, the other existence.

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In the great work of founding these hospitals, this Society has been most distinguished. It has constantly fostered the plan which is now to be realized. Besides the contribution of the members in their individual capacity, they have as a Society, given five thousand dollars from their funds to aid the design. This is indeed a rare and noble example of a Corporation, acting with the feeling of a high-minded, generous individual; a most striking instance of wisdom and magnanimity. Surely then they have a right to call on the public to give their support. That nothing in their power might be omitted, they have deviated from their settled rules, and resolved, that a collection should be made on this occasion, that every one might have an opportunity to contribute something to this great cause of benevolence.

In the list of "original subscribers" to the Hospital, given in Bowditch's history of the institution, the Humane Society is credited with the amount of \$5140.56. The excess over \$5000 may very well have represented the fruits of Tudor's eloquence in May, 1817.

In this list of original subscriptions there is only one — that of William Phillips for \$20,000, including his father's legacy of \$5000 already mentioned — which exceeded the Humane Society's subscription. Four individual Bostonians, John P. Cushing, James

Centennial Cup

*With Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals inserted;
on the Silver Medals are engraved Names of Trustees
1785 and 1885*



Centennial Cup
1785-1885

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Perkins, Thomas H. Perkins, and David Sears, each contributed \$5000, which of course represented in 1816 what a far larger benefaction would mean to-day. The effective participation of the Humane Society in the Hospital enterprise, on equal terms with this group of the most liberal among the "merchant princes" of the day, must have related it rather to them than to the churches and other organizations which contributed to the cause. It should not be forgotten, however, that the Merrimack Humane Society of Newburyport subscribed \$2000 to the endowment of the Hospital. The considerable sums of \$1257.87 and \$1684.07 appearing, respectively, opposite the entries "Exhibition of Mummy" and "Wiggin, Benjamin (Exhibition of Picture)," indicate, however, that the funds were derived from all manner of sources.

But the Humane Society's substantial aid to the Massachusetts General Hospital did not by any means end with its original subscription. On the records of the years while the Hospital was still young are found such entries as the following:

July, 1820. — "*Voted*, that the treasurer be authorized and requested to pay to the treasurer of the

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Massachusetts General Hospital, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and that the said seven hundred and fifty dollars be given to the hospital on the same terms and conditions as a former donation was made by the Humane Society."

August, 1824. — "Voted, to contribute six hundred dollars, annually for three years, for the support of six free beds in the General Hospital, to be at the disposal of the officers of the society." A similar vote was passed July, 1827.

Nor was this merely a measure of temporary assistance. In Bowditch's *History of the Massachusetts General Hospital*, published in 1851, there appears in the list of "Free-Bed Subscriptions" the entry: "Humane Society, 1825-50, \$9700."

In the quarter-century through which this intermittent contribution of nearly ten thousand dollars was made, the Society took an important part in the establishment of another Boston hospital, differing in its reality, in no important degree, from the vision of an institution for foundlings and desolate mothers which the Reverend Jeremy Belknap unfolded in 1788. The circumstances of its origin and of the Humane Society's relation to it are described in the *History* (1845) with sufficient detail:

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In September, 1830, Rev. Dr. Lowell, John Heard, Esq., and Dr. Hayward, were appointed to consider and report the expediency of appropriating an additional sum from the funds of this Society in aid of some other humane and charitable object. Accordingly, in the following December, they reported that "they knew of no object more deserving, or more needed in the present condition of the community, than an establishment for Lying-in women; and proposed that *five thousand dollars* be appropriated in aid of this object, on condition that twelve thousand dollars more be raised, by subscription, within 'six months.'" The committee advert, in their Report, to the fact we have already stated, that "the idea of a similar institution was suggested at an early period of this Society; that with the advancing population of the city, the want of such an asylum had become the more urgent; and that the object itself was altogether in accordance with the general design of this Society," — which is, as expressed in the Act of incorporation, "the preservation of human life and the alleviation of its miseries." This Report was accepted, and the same committee were authorized to carry it into full effect.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, having proffered their aid towards the same object, a conference was held with a committee of that Board. Another and larger committee, composed of five of our Trustees, was appointed for the collecting of subscriptions, and inviting the coöperation of the "Massachusetts Charitable Society." Both these ob-

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jects having been accomplished, the result was the establishment, in 1832, of "The Boston Lying-in Hospital," as it is now conducted. The Act of incorporation, afterwards obtained, reserves to this Society the right of visiting, or exercising a supervising power over its affairs. In virtue of this provision, two of its Board of Trustees are annually deputed from the Trustees of the Humane Society. In January, 1834, three hundred dollars were appropriated from our funds, to the support of three free beds in the Lying-in Asylum; and the same grant was continued annually, until 1838, when, on application from the Directors of the Lying-in Hospital, for additional aid, to meet some pressing exigencies, a donation was made of nine hundred dollars; it being understood, that this special grant should be regarded as exempting the Society, for the future, from any annual contributions in support of that institution.

In consequence of the provision from our funds, for free beds in the "Lying-in Asylum," it was deemed expedient that the number of beds, provided by us, in the General Hospital, should be diminished. Accordingly, since 1834, three hundred dollars only, instead of six hundred, have been annually appropriated for beds in this latter institution. These are under the charge of the President, and Vice-Presidents, who give orders, as occasion arises, for the admission to them of proper subjects. Applications are very frequently made. It is seldom that these, our free beds, are at any time unoccupied; and during the term of twenty years, that has now elapsed since this excellent

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provision was adopted, a very large number of sick-poor have partaken of its benefits.

It is seen, then, that in the origin and growth of the sentiment which preceded the foundation of hospitals in Boston, and also in the raising of funds for their establishment, the Humane Society made itself an agency of the very first importance. Without insisting upon any connection of the Boston Dispensary with the project of Jeremy Belknap, it is enough to point out the immediate effect of the Society upon the establishment of the Massachusetts General Hospital, especially its McLean Asylum for the Insane, and of the Lying-In Hospital. Here is a strong title to distinction.

V

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

THE preceding chapter has told of the Humane Society's participation in important movements of local charity, with permanent results in the form of hospitals now long recognized as institutions of high value. The present chapter is an appropriate sequel, since it must tell of the pioneer work of the Society in a field now occupied by the United States Government. From this field the Society began to retire some years ago — only because it had shown the way to the National Government, now in charge of most of the life-saving agencies along the coasts of the country. It is frankly acknowledged that the United States Life-Saving Service was created to undertake for all the States merely what the Humane Society, with its far more limited resources, had been doing for Massachusetts. The first steps in a local enterprise were in this instance only the first in a national.

Among the very earliest activities of the Society, in 1787, it has been seen that the Trustees began erecting in Boston Harbor and the adjoining waters huts

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for the refuge of shipwrecked mariners. From three in 1787 the number of these huts on the Massachusetts coast grew to seventeen in 1806. It was in the following year, 1807, that the first life-boat in America was established by the Society at Cohasset, where it remained until 1813. Through all these years, and through those that followed, up to 1840, when the Society turned much of its energies to the life-saving interest, we have seen how its effort was devoted to such good ends as the Boston hospitals. From 1840 to 1871, when the United States established its Life-Saving Service, and thereby fixed the date which inevitably gave a signal for retrenchment in the Society's work of life-saving, that work may be said to have passed through its golden age.

The beginnings of it in 1840 were still matters of recent occurrence when the *History* (1845) was published. Not only in its quotation of documents, but in its brief passages of narration, it is virtually a contemporary record, and may be given here as such. After an allusion to the early life-boats of England, it proceeds:

At different periods of our own Society, since that already referred to, measures have been adopted in

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reference to this object. Particularly at the meeting of the Board in January, 1840, a committee was appointed to carry it into execution. But the funds of the Society not admitting of a large expenditure for this single, however desirable, purpose, it was with high satisfaction that at the meeting of April, in the same year, the Trustees received an official communication of a Resolve, passed by the Legislature of the State, of which the following is a copy:

“COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

“In the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

“*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, to the President and Trustees of the Massachusetts Humane Society, the sum of five thousand dollars, for the purpose of furnishing Life Boats, to be stationed at the most exposed parts of the seacoast within this Commonwealth, and that a warrant be drawn therefor. And that the said Society be requested to report to the Governor and Council their expenditure of the funds appropriated by this Resolve, together with the number and stations of the boats.

“House of Representatives, March, 21, 1840, passed.

“ROBERT C. WINTHROP, *Speaker*.

“In the Senate, March 21, 1840.

“DANIEL P. KING, *President*.

“Approved,

“MARCUS MORTON.”

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

With this liberal and effective aid, altogether worthy of an enlightened commonwealth, the Society was at once enabled to accomplish its desired purpose. And under the superintendence of the President, B. Rich, Esq., and of the late lamented Henry Oxnard, eleven boats, together with one provided from the Society's own fund were completed, and an official Report, of which the following is a copy, was at the ensuing session of the Legislature, agreeably to the terms of the Resolve, presented to the Governor and Council.

"Boston, Jan. 4, 1841.

"To his Excellency John Davis, and to the Honorable Council:

"The Trustees of the Humane Society of Massachusetts beg leave to present to your Excellency, and to the Honorable Council, the following Report, as submitted to their own body by a committee chosen from themselves to carry into effect the above-mentioned Resolve.

"The committee, in addition to a Life Boat provided by the Humane Society, have built eleven, which are stationed in the following places: One boat at Nantucket, one at Martha's Vineyard, three at Cape Cod, which are arranged by John Atkins, Esq., with the approbation of the Selectmen; one at Cohasset, one at Nantasket Beach, one at Lynn, one at Gloucester, one at Sandy Bay, one at Plumb Island, under the care of the Humane Society at Newburyport; with one on Scituate Beach, which will be paid for by the Massachusetts Humane Society.

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“The whole number of boats thus provided is twelve; all of which are furnished with oars, buckets, and four bars of iron for ballast. These can be taken out when it is necessary to transport the boats to any distance. A house twenty feet long, eight feet and an half wide, shingled on the top, and battened on the sides has been built for each boat.

“The following, may it please your Excellency and the Honorable Council, is a part of the letter addressed, in the name of the Trustees, to the Selectmen of one of the towns within which the boats are stationed, and signed by our President, Benjamin Rich, Esq. Similar notices were given to the authorities of the other towns.

“Boston, August 10, 1840.

“To Hon. George B. Upton, and the Selectmen of Nantucket:

“Gentlemen: With the money granted by the State, the Massachusetts Humane Society have a Life Boat finished, which they wish placed in the best situation to relieve shipwrecked mariners on your Island. They wish you to select ten active men, one of whom to be appointed as chairman, (sending in their names, which are to be recorded in the books of the Society,) to take charge of said boat, any five or six of whom being present can manage her. But their services must be considered as granted voluntarily for humane and charitable purposes. And whenever any meritorious act is performed by the volunteers in the boat, in rescuing lives, they shall be suitably rewarded on a full representation of the same to the Society.

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"It is necessary that a suitable house should be built to protect the boat from the weather; the bill of which will be paid on presentment."

[Here follows a detailed statement of the cost of the boats, and of the articles supplied, all included with the above, in the Report to the Council, but unnecessary here to repeat.]

"From the foregoing statement it will appear that, of the five thousand dollars received by the Trustees from the treasury of the Commonwealth, there have been expended for the purposes for which it was granted, four thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars, seventy-two cents, leaving a balance unexpended of said grant of thirty-seven dollars twenty-eight cents; which, together with the sum of two hundred dollars received from the Newburyport Marine Society, leaves a balance of two hundred thirty-seven dollars twenty-eight cents in the hands of our Treasurer for the above-named purposes.

"All which is respectfully submitted,

"By direction of the Trustees,

"FRANCIS PARKMAN,

"HENRY OXNARD."

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, the following letter from the Council, in reply to the Report, was presented, and ordered to be placed on file:

"*To Rev. Francis Parkman,
and Henry Oxnard, Esq.*

"*Gentlemen:* The Committee of the Council, to whom was referred the Report of the Humane Society,

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of their expenditure of five thousand dollars granted by Resolve, March 21, 1840, have received the same and found it satisfactory. They respectfully suggest, that advantages would arise from publication of the stations of each boat in the newspapers, as it would also give satisfaction to the members of the Legislature. The points or places, where the boats are stationed should be accurately defined, so that shipwrecked vessels might direct their course, if in their power, to such places. The Committee would be happy to confer with you upon this subject, if you should think any advantage would arise therefrom.

“With great respect,

“JOS. GRENNELL,

“*By order of the Committee.*

“*Council Chamber, Jan. 12, 1841.*”

Agreeably to the above suggestion, publication was duly made of the numbers and stations of the Life Boats. . . .

In the session of 1841, an additional grant, of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, was made by the Legislature; and an acknowledgment of the same, with a statement of the expenditure, was presented, as before, to the Governor and Council, by the President of the Society.

These grants of the Massachusetts Legislature, \$5000 in 1840, \$1350 in 1841, enabled the Society to make a vigorous start in its enterprise of establishing

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

life-boats along the Massachusetts coast. In an Appendix to the *History* (1845), a report upon the expenditure of the grant of 1841 is found. It reads as follows:

To His Excellency John Davis, and to the Hon. Council.

Agreeably to the resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed March 17, 1841, allowing thirteen hundred and fifty dollars from the Treasury of the State, for furnishing three life boats, to be stationed as follows: one near Race Point, one at Nantucket, and one at Chatham; I beg leave to report to your Excellency, and to the Honorable Council, that it has been attended to. Houses have been built, and the boats placed therein, and suitable crews appointed by the Selectmen of each town for the purpose of managing them. Finding another boat was absolutely necessary, and being strongly solicited from the town of Plymouth, I prevailed on the mechanics to give in a part of their labor, and build the boats fifty dollars less each, which enabled me to provide a fourth boat for that station, by the Humane Society paying the balance, \$175.86, as per account annexed. That boat has been delivered to the Selectmen of Plymouth, who have had a house erected, and men appointed to take charge of her. Thus sixteen life boats are now stationed between Martha's Vineyard and Newburyport, fifteen of them under the direction of the Massachusetts Humane Society, and the one on Plum Island under charge of the Marine Society of New-

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buryport. And I have the satisfaction to state, that they have already been the sole means, under Providence, of saving the lives of twenty-eight shipwrecked mariners, who otherwise must have met a watery grave, as no other boats could have withstood the heavy sea.

In the gale of the 17th of December last, the ship Mohawk was cast on shore at Nantasket Beach, when the life boat stationed there was launched into the surf, and, in endeavoring to save the crew, she was driven on the rocks and badly stove. Since which she has been brought to the city and is now repairing, will be finished soon and re-placed in its proper station, the cost of which will be from sixty to eighty dollars. These boats will be constantly wanting repairs, painting, &c. &c., and it will be necessary that a small appropriation should be made for that purpose, subject to the Treasurer of "The Massachusetts Humane Society," the amount to be limited to seven or eight hundred dollars. No more will be drawn for than is actually wanted, and a correct account will be rendered of the expenditure.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, Your Ob't Serv't,

BENJ. RICH, *President,*

Massachusetts Humane Society.

Boston, Jan. 11, 1842.

The gradual growth of the life-saving service of the Society may not be followed year by year. It is enough to say that when the *History* (1845) was republished,

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with additions, in 1876, it contained the paragraph: "The number of Life Boats and stations has increased from 18 in 1845, to 78 at the present time, a list of the locations of which may be found in the following pages." On those pages a list of 82 "Life Boats, Mortar Stations and Huts of Refuge" is printed. The ability of the Society so to extend its work is explained on still another page of the 1876 edition of the *History*. Here, besides the grants already mentioned, are recorded one of \$2500 from the State of Massachusetts in 1849, another of the same amount from the same source in 1852, and appropriations from the United States Government, in the years between 1855 and 1870, amounting in all to \$35,000.

These repeated manifestations of confidence on the part of the Government were tokens at least of its increasing interest in the protection of mariners. This did not come early or rapidly. Even in 1820 there were only 55 light-houses along the coast. The Coast Survey was not organized until 1832, by which time the number of light-houses had increased to 208, with 26 float-lights. In 1837 a forward step was taken in the authorization of naval vessels to patrol the coast "in the severe portion of the season to afford such aid

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to distressed navigation as their circumstances and necessities may require" — a service to which the revenue-cutters proved best adapted. It was not till 1852, when the total number of light-houses, on sea and lake coasts, had grown to 320, that the Light-House Board was organized.

These facts are drawn from the *Annual Report of the Operations of the United States Life-Saving Service for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1876*, by S. I. Kimball, the devoted pioneer official in charge of the service from its separate organization in 1871. The centennial year was an appropriate time for reviewing many American achievements. In Mr. Kimball's report the "Operations of the Massachusetts Humane Society," are thus described in the midst of the narration of government activities:

This institution, as the only benevolent association in the country of long existence, whose efforts have been chiefly devoted to the protection of life from the perils of shipwreck and to the mitigation of the sufferings of its victims, is deserving of more than simple mention. The association was originally formed in 1786, and was incorporated in 1791. Its "end and design" was declared in its charter to be "for the recovery of persons who meet with such accident as to produce in them the appearance of death, and for

Augustus Thorndike Perkins
FIFTEENTH PRESIDENT



Augustus T Perkins

1887 1891

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

promoting the cause of humanity, by pursuing such means, from time to time, as shall have for their object the preservation of human life and the alleviation of its miseries." In the broad field of beneficence embraced in this declaration its benefactions have necessarily taken a wide range, and its charities and exertions have conspicuously aided a variety of humane enterprises, but never to the serious prejudice of the special plan of usefulness it early marked out for itself. It began the erection of huts for the shelter and comfort of persons escaping from wrecked vessels upon exposed and desolate portions of the coast of Massachusetts in 1789, the first one being erected on Lovell's Island, near Boston. It has erected new ones and discontinued old ones from time to time, as circumstances have required, up to the present day. It maintains now but eight. The first life-boat station was erected at Cohasset in 1807. These, supplied with boats, rafts, mortars, and other apparatus, have also been established and discontinued at various points on the Massachusetts coast as the changing condition of localities required and the means of the society permitted. The value of these methods of aiding the shipwrecked has been so demonstrated by the society as at various times to evoke the aid of both the State and United States Government. The sums appropriated by the United States have been as follows:

In 1855.....	\$10,000
In 1857.....	10,000
In 1870.....	<u>15,000</u>
Total.....	\$35,000

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In addition to the above, an appropriation of \$5000 "for furnishing the light-houses on the Atlantic coast with means of rendering assistance to shipwrecked mariners," made in 1847, having lain in the Treasury untouched for nearly two years, was, upon the petition of the association, permitted, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be expended under its direction.

In 1872 the Government added its further assistance to the protection of the coast of Massachusetts by the extension of the national life-saving system to Cape Cod, thus enabling the society the better to care for the remainder of the coast. It now has under its charge 76 stations, including the 8 huts of shelter before mentioned.

It is regretted that the fruits of the efforts of this honored institution cannot be given statistically. It can be said, however, that although it has labored under the disadvantage of being obliged to rely upon the services of volunteer crews, whom it could reward only with the payment of a small sum for each occasion of service, and with medals or other tokens of commendation in case of signal conduct, in consequence of which it has lacked that effective organization and drill which would greatly have enhanced its efficiency, it has achieved a notable distinction and a memorable name among the benevolent institutions of the country.

All this work was not accomplished without a full measure of personal work on the part of the Trustees.

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The record of it in its entirety has disappeared, but random suggestions of what it meant are to be found here and there. In a pamphlet on "Life Boats, Projectiles and Other Means of Saving Life," published in 1872 by Robert Bennet Forbes, for many years First Vice-President of the Society,¹ there appear, for example, many intimations of a vital interest in the Society on the part of one of its officers. His views on the metal life-boats, the rockets and mortars used by the Society, are all set forth. It even appears that Captain Forbes put to personal test, at Provincetown and Nantucket, a Rogers life-raft, under consideration by the Society. In the enlarged *History* of the Society, published in 1876, the following paragraphs, the first including a naval name destined to subsequent distinction, appear:

Mr. R. B. Forbes, Vice-President of the Society, with the assistance of Colonel Saidley, United States

¹ In R. B. Forbes's *Personal Reminiscences* (1898) the outspoken old sea-captain wrote, in relation to the Society: "I resigned in May, 1877, the Society having at the annual election in April chosen the Second Vice-President as chief over my head, although he was aware that I expected to be elected in the regular course." The manuscript minutes of the Society indicate that its Trustees believed Mr. Forbes not to desire the presidency. On this and other matters a lively correspondence between them and him was continued for some time after his resignation.

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Army, and Mr. C. A. Curtis, one of the Trustees, aided by Captain George Dewey, United States Navy, have recently been making a series of experiments in casting lines from rifled guns, with such success that the great range of five hundred yards has been obtained. If this range can be relied upon, it is probable that rifled guns will be substituted for mortars at such places as Peaked Hill Bars, and others of the more dangerous points along the coast.

The officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, stationed in Massachusetts, have always shown the greatest interest in the Society, and have from time to time rendered most valuable services to it.

These are but indications of the kind of personal service the Society was receiving through the years of its most obvious public usefulness. Perhaps there is no way to indicate its scope more clearly than to reprint from its pamphlet of 1869, two years before the Government Life-Saving Service was organized, the "List of Life-Boats, Mortar Stations, and Huts of Refuge, of the Massachusetts Humane Society," in that year.

LIFE-BOATS

<i>No. or Letter.</i>	<i>Where Stationed.</i>	<i>Name of Person in Charge.</i>
1.	Ipswich River.....	Thomas Greenwood.
3.	Annis Squam Light.....	Octavius Phipps.
A.	Rockport, in Town.....	W. Thurston.
14.	Stony Beach Hill.....	Jos. Cobb.

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

<i>No. or Letter.</i>	<i>Where Stationed.</i>	<i>Name of Person in Charge.</i>
20.	Cohasset Harbor.....	Alfred Whittington.
	New House, 1866.	
36 37.	Between Race Point and Peaked Hill.....	Two, in care of E. S. Smith.
	Renewed, 1867 and '69.	
39.	One mile inside Light, on Cape Cod.	
55.	Tuckanuck.....	Daniel T. Dunham.
	Nine old Boats, originally fitted with copper tanks — nearly useless from age, and very heavy to handle. Built before 1840.	
12.	Nahant.....	W. Luscomb.
21.	Cohasset Harbor.....	Alfred Whittington.
	New House, 1866.	
30.	Cut River, Marshfield.....	George Sears.
	Three large clumsy No. 1 Boats. Built about 1849.	
8.	Marblehead.....	J. S. Goodwin.
15.	Point Allerton.....	Jos. Cobb.
19.	Pleasant Beach, Cohasset.....	P. C. Kimball.
	Partly built by donation from Enoch Train, Esq.	
23.	North Scituate Neck.....	H. H. Sylvester.
27.	Fourth Cliff, Scituate.....	John Tilden.
24.	Bass Cove, near Scituate.....	T. C. Bates.
33.	Chiltonville, Plymouth.....	Timothy Manter.
35.	Near Race Point.....	Care of E. S. Smith.
45.	North Chatham.....	Brazilli Stetson.
49.	Monomoy Point.....	Care of J. Hardy, Jr.
57.	Chappequidic, Martha's Vineyard . .	W. W. Huxford.
60.	Cuttihunk.....	S. A. Smith, Light- House Keeper.
59.	Near Gay Head.....	Horatio N. Pease, Keeper of Light.
52.	Kroskaty, Nantucket.....	Care of Committee.
40.	Newcomb's Hollow.....	Mulford Rich.
54.	Smith's Point, Nantucket.....	Care of Committee.

Sixteen medium sized Boats about 20 and 21 feet long.
Built mostly in 1849 and 1850. Very good Boats, fitted with
floats, and having Life-Belts, etc.

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SURF-BOATS, DORIES, HUTS OF REFUGE

<i>No. or Letter.</i>	<i>Where Stationed.</i>	<i>Name of Person in Charge.</i>
2.	Ipswich Light.....	Benjamin Ellsworth.
9.	Marblehead.....	J. S. Goodwin.
D.	Deer Island.....	G. C. Underwood, Su- perintehdent Public Institutions.
O.	Boston Light.....	Thos. Bates, Keeper of Light . . . 1861.
25.	Bass Cove, Scituate.....	T. C. Bates.
31.	Powder Point, Duxbury.....	Elisha Holmes.
41.	Cahoon's Hollow, Wellfleet.....	Seth H. Baker.
61.	Cuttihunk Light.....	S. A. Smith, Keeper of Light.

Eight small Surf-Boats, 15 and 16 feet, with floats. Built mostly in 1849.

There are Six DORIES at various Stations, namely:

Great Point, Nantucket.....	In charge of Nantucket Committee.
Kroskaty, Nantucket.....	In charge of Nantucket Committee.
Smith's Point, Nantucket	In charge of Nantucket Committee.
Forked Pond, Nantucket	In charge of Nantucket Committee.
Hummock Pond, Nantucket.....	In charge of Nantucket Committee.
Muskeget, Nantucket.....	In charge of Nantucket Committee.

HUTS OF REFUGE

Milk Island, Cape Ann.....	W. Stillman.
New, 1869.	
Nantasket Beach.....	Two, Jos. Cobb.
Peaked Hill.....	H. Atkins.
Erected in 1855.	
Cahoon's Hollow.....	Seth H. Baker.

Life Boat manned by Cohasset Crew
April 2, 1918



*Life Boat manned by Cochasset crew
April 2, 1918*

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

<i>Where Stationed.</i>	<i>Name of Person in Charge.</i>
Nausett.....	Jonathan Snow.
Erected in 1855.	
Muskeget.....	Nantucket Committee.
Tom Never's Head.....	Nantucket Committee.
Erected in 1857 and '58.	
Nobedeer.....	Nantucket Committee.
Erected in 1857 and '58.	
Near Fourth Cliff, Scituate.....	John Tilden.
Erected in 1857.	
Marshfield.....	Otis Baker.

Eleven special Huts and some of the Boat-Houses are fitted to receive men, when far from dwellings — generally supplied with fuel and straw, — and sometimes broken into by gunners.

SURF-BOATS

<i>No. or Letter.</i>	<i>Where Stationed.</i>	<i>Name of Person in Charge.</i>
11.	Swampscot.....	Zebedee Small.
	New, 1867.	
4.	Lanesville, Cape Ann.....	W. Saunders.
	Wadsworth Boat, 1856.	
B.	Emerson's Point, Cape Ann.....	Asa Todd.
	Wadsworth Boat, 1858.	
13.	Deer Island, Boston.....	G. C. Underwood, Su- perintendent Pub. Institutions.
	Wadsworth Boat, 1857.	
7.	Manchester.....	Tyler Parsons.
	Fairhaven Boat, 1866.	
10.	Nahant Beach, near Lynn.....	N. Lear, of Lynn.
	New, 1865.	
E.	Symon's Cove, Cohasset.....	Thos. Hudson.
	Dec., 1859.	
22.	Glades House, Scituate.....	H. T. Studley.
	1856.	
32.	Plymouth, in Town.....	J. D. Baxter.
	New, 1859.	

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<i>No. or Letter.</i>	<i>Where Stationed.</i>	<i>Name of Person in Charge.</i>
34.	Manomet Point, Plymouth.....	Cromwell W. Holmes.
	New, 1855. Built at Nantucket.	
38.	Peaked Hill Bars.....	Eben S. Smith.
	Surf-Boat, 1858 — Hut of Refuge.	
H.	Nigger Hollow, Wellfleet.....	Seth H. Baker.
	Surf-Boat, 1858 — Hut of Refuge.	
42.	Eastham, South of Highland Light..	Nathan Gill.
	Surf-Boat, Provincetown build.	
44.	East Orleans.....	Elisha Cole.
	New in 1858-9.	
47.	Chatham Harbor.....	Josiah Hardy, Jr.
	New in 1858-9.	
58.	Martha's Vineyard, South Shore....	Charles Stewart.
	New, 1855.	
O.	Squibnocket, Martha's Vineyard, West End.....	E. Mayhew.
	New, 1859.	
51.	Great Point, Nantucket.....	Nantucket Committee.
	Small Boat, 1855 or '56.	
M.	Siasconset, Nantucket.....	Nantucket Committee.
	Old Coffin Boat, bought in '59.	
I.	Forked Pond, Nantucket.....	Nantucket Committee.
	New, 1858 — Also, Huts of Refuge.	
J.	Hummock Pond, Nantucket.....	Nantucket Committee.
	New, 1858 — Also Huts of Refuge.	
56.	Muskeget.....	Nantucket Committee.
	New, 1857. — Also, Huts of Refuge.	
17.	Nantasket Beach.....	Jos. Cobb.
	New, 1855, built at Nantucket.	
P.	Wellfleet, inside.....	J. T. Graham.
	Taken from Swampscot.	

These twenty-four Boats are good Surf-Boats, and nearly all have floats attached to them, and Life-Preservers for the crew.

METALLIC BOATS

- 6. Gloucester.....A. H. Tuck.
- 26. Scituate Harbor.....T. C. Bates.

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

<i>No. or Letter.</i>	<i>Where Stationed.</i>	<i>Name of Person in Charge.</i>
43.	Nausett Harbor.....	Jonathan Snow.
48.	Monomoy Point.....	J. Hardy, Jr.
50.	Nantucket Bar.....	Nantucket Committee.
Large Metallic Boats from the Treasury Department, — good models and rather heavy. Transferred to the Society in 1855, see letter of Secretary of Treasury, June 5, of that year.		

MORTAR STATIONS

A.	Rockport, Cape Ann.....	Jno. B. Parsons.
Established 1858.		
	Deer Island, Boston.....	G. C. Underwood, Su- perintendent Public Institutions.
Established 1866.		
14.	Stony Beach, Hull.....	Jos. Cobb.
Established 1855.		
38.	Peaked Hill Bars.....	E. S. Smith.
Established 1855.		
G.	Newcomb's Hollow.....	Mulford Rich.
Established 1858.		
43.	Nausett Harbor.....	Jonathan Snow.
Established 1855.		
46.	Chatham Harbor.....	J. Hardy, Jr.
Established 1855.		
O.	Squibnocket, Martha's Vineyard....	E. Mayhew.
Established 1858.		
N.	Nantucket City.....	Nantucket Committee.
Established 1855.		
	Manomet Point, South Plymouth...	C. W. Holmes.
Established 1867.		

Of the 10 Mortars, 8 are of Iron, the calibre about the size of a 9-pound shot, say $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The one at Deer Island is of Brass, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch bore, and throws a hollow shot of 17 pounds weight over 400 yards with 6 oz. powder, carrying a light 6-thread manilla line. The one at Manomet Point is also of brass, and was given by James Davis, Esq.

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RECAPITULATION OF STATIONS

Old Boats which ought to be replaced.....	9
Boats built in 1849, called 1st class.....	3
Boats built about same time, called 2d class	16
Boats built about same time, called 3d class.....	8
Modern Surf-Boats, built between 1855 and 1867.....	24
Metallic Boats, received from U.S. Treasury Depart- ment, 1855.....	5
Dories as auxiliaries on Nantucket.....	6
Total number of Boats and Dories.....	71
Huts of Refuge.....	11
Mortar Stations.....	10
Total Stations.....	92

E. E.

R. B. FORBES, *Chairman of Standing Committee.*
Boston, October 10th, 1869.

The foregoing catalogue of stations and equipment may well be supplemented by a paragraph from the Society's *Report* for 1893 and 1894, embodying the fruit of much effort to bring the coast service, even after its extent had been considerably reduced, to a point of high efficiency:

These stations [52 on June 1, 1894] are equipped with life-boats, dories, Hunt guns¹ and apparatus as the situation demands. The stations are in charge of

¹ The Society's general installation of the Hunt gun and projectile, invented by Edward S. Hunt, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1879, is recorded in the *Report* of 1880. Before the invention was perfected the Society had appropriated funds for the forwarding of the inventor's work. In 1891 the Society awarded Mr. Hunt its gold medal, "in recognition of his eminent services in saving life by inventing the Hunt gun and projectile."

Capt. John Henry Latham Giles
Sighting Hunt Gun, Marblehead, 1911



'Capt. John Henry Latham Giles
'Fighting Hunt' Gun, Marblehead, 1911

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a captain, who receives a small sum for keeping the station, its boats, gun and apparatus in repair, and who takes charge of the boat or the gun, and secures a crew to assist him when they are called into service to rescue the crews of vessels in danger of going ashore. The sum paid the captains of the station is not an adequate compensation for the services rendered by them, and it is upon these captains, and the volunteer crews who assist them, that the Humane Society is dependent for its usefulness. All crews of the life-boats and of the guns are volunteer crews, and are paid a small sum when they perform actual service. The life-boats, which are built by the Society, are double ended, with great rocker to the keel, of good sheer, and extreme lightness. The crews are provided with cork jackets, and the boat has a cork fender covered with canvas below the gunwale. In selecting the boats for the different stations, the Society takes into consideration the nature of the coast, and the wishes of the men who are to serve as volunteer crews in them; it being the purpose of the Society to give to these men, not only a boat which the Society believes to be a good one, but one in which they have confidence.

The rescues accomplished year after year by the boats belonging to the Humane Society would afford the material, not only for a catalogue of great length, but for numerous tales of individual heroism. Many of these are told, in outline, in the *Reports* of the later

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years. Something of the enthusiasm, and of the detail, which characterized the narratives of rescues recognized by the Society in the early decades of its existence is lacking in these later *Reports*; but at least two of them should be given, if only to indicate the nature of the humane service resulting directly from the Society's installation of the means of life-saving along the Massachusetts coast. The first of these *Reports*, found in the *History* (1845), carries one back to the very beginnings of the work made possible by the appropriations of the Massachusetts Legislature:

As one of many evidences which might be adduced of the value and efficiency of the Life Boat, and with it another example of brave and successful humanity, we copy from the *Daily Advertiser and Patriot*, of October 14, 1844, the following statement:—

“The brig *Tremont*, of New York, Capt. Leeds, went on shore at Point Alderton, Hull, on Monday morning, Oct. 7, having been driven in by exceedingly tempestuous weather, and almost dashed to pieces. She grounded on the Bar, at low water; and the captain and the crew, seven in number, expected nothing less than immediate destruction.

“Mr. Moses B. Tower, of Hull, discovering their perilous situation, hastened to obtain assistance, and with the help of two men and of his own horses, succeeded in conveying the Life Boat from the house in

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

which it is kept, to a suitable place for launching, being at the distance of a mile and a half. On his way he procured five other men, who, together with Mr. Tower and the first two, launched the boat; and, rowing to the distance of somewhat more than a mile, at length reached the wreck. They found the captain and the crew clinging to the quarter deck, where they had been for more than seven hours in extreme peril, and though greatly exhausted, they were all brought safely to shore.

“Captain Leeds gratefully declares, that he owes his own life, and the lives of his crew, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to the exertions they generously made in their behalf. He has made a communication of the case to the Trustees of the Humane Society; and we are confident, that it will receive the consideration, which it so obviously merits.

“This is the third instance in which this boat, stationed at Hull, has been the means of preserving life. The first was that of the crew of the *Emeline*, from which five men were saved; the second that of the *Mohawk*, when twelve were saved, and, thirdly, this of the *Tremont*, as just related. Had the Legislature of Massachusetts made provision only for this single boat, such results would alone have sufficiently attested the wisdom and humanity of the appropriation.”

The second *Report* concerns the wreck of the *City of Columbus*, off Gay Head, in 1884 — a disaster well

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remembered by older representatives of the present generation:

The most disastrous wreck that has happened for very many years on the Massachusetts coast, occurred on January 18, 1884. The steamer *City of Columbus*, on her way from Boston to Savannah, with about 130 souls on board, struck on the shoal known as the "Devil's Bridge," off Gay Head. The steamer struck the reef at 3.30 A.M., heeled over to port almost at once and filled with water, which poured into her through the hatches and other openings on deck, for she had bulk-heads that would have kept her afloat but for her careening. The water came thus, and not through holes in her bottom. When she filled she sank, and all abaft the foremast was submerged. The weather was clear, blowing south-west very hard, and a heavy sea running. The shock was so sudden, and the vessel settled so quickly, that all but forty or fifty of the passengers and crew were either drowned in their berths or came on deck only to be washed over-board. The others (all men) got into the rigging, and after remaining there for many hours, during which about half were so much exhausted by exposure to the wet and cold that they relaxed their hold and fell into the sea, were rescued by the Society's life-boat, and by boats from the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*.

The wreck was seen at about dawn from the shore, by H. N. Pease, keeper of the Gay Head Light, one mile away. He was in charge of the Humane Society's Gay Head life-boat. Mr. Pease, on discovering the

Abbott Lawrence
SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT



Abraham Lawrence

1892-1893

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

wreck, at once sent to the nearest houses, and to Squib-nocket, five miles away, where the Gay Head Indians live, for the boat's crew. The inhabitants quickly responded, and the boat was manned, without delay, by a volunteer crew. She put off at 7.30 A.M., (in charge of Joseph Peters, steersman, Moses P. Cooper, James F. Cooper, Samuel J. Haskins, John P. Vanderhoop, and Samuel J. Anthony, all of Gay Head,) and proceeded to the wreck, which she was over one hour in reaching. She was rowed out with great difficulty in the heavy sea, her crew being so exhausted on getting to the wreck, that they were unable at first to do more than catch hold of the steamer's flag halyards, streaming from the gaff, and hold on to recover their strength. Even when they rowed alongside again it required all their power to force the boat very slowly ahead through the heavy sea. Owing to wreck stuff alongside, the boat could not go close to the wreck, and the people in the rigging had to jump into the sea and trust to swimming or to friendly waves to get near enough to the life-boat to be taken on board. They rescued seven persons and took them ashore, reaching land at 10 A.M., and having been gone about two and one-half hours. The crew started so quickly and eagerly that they forgot to put on their cork jackets, and at least one of them went barefoot. During the absence of this boat a whaleboat was launched from the beach with the following men: Thomas Jeffers, Henry Jeffers, John Lula, Charles Stevens, Simeon Devine. She was, however, stoven and filled with water among the rocks, — a total loss. The crew reached the shore

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without injury, excepting being very wet and cold. Upon reaching the shore the boat from the wreck was at once manned by a second crew, (the first crew being very much exhausted,) consisting of James T. Mosher (of Chilmark), Charles Grimes, Leonard L. Vanderhoop, Thomas C. Jeffers, Patrick L. Devine, and Peter Johnson, (all of Gay Head). During the trip they rescued and transferred to the Revenue Cutter *Samuel Dexter*,

First time at the wreck.....	5 persons
Second time at the wreck.....	6 persons
Third time at the wreck.....	<u>2</u> persons
Total.....	13 persons

The boat was absent three and one-half hours.

The Society's boat from Squibnocket, after being transported about five miles, was launched, and the following persons composed her crew: Eddy L. Flanders (in charge), William Mayhew, Elliot C. Mayhew, Benjamin F. Mayhew, William Walker, and Cyrus C. Look, (all of Chilmark). The men worked very hard to be in time to save life, but did not succeed, although the boat was at or near the steamer when the last two men were rescued. By the official figures it appears that twenty of the twenty-six rescued were saved by the Society's life-boat. Each of the twelve men who went out in the Gay Head boat was awarded \$25 and a Silver Medal. The six men who manned the Squibnocket boat received a Bronze Medal and \$15 each.

To these two specific instances may well be added the passage from the Society's *Report* of 1899 and 1900

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

which recounts the experiences at several stations during a storm still more freshly remembered:

During the last year there have been few severe gales and few wrecks, but in the year before occurred the great gale of November 27, 1898, — the heaviest since the great gale of April 17, 1851, in which Minot's Ledge Light was carried away.

The Society suffered much damage to its property by this gale, but was able to save some lives.

At Pigeon Cove the schooner *Charles E. Schmidt* broke from the northerly side of the Granite Company's dock, in the height of the storm, and drifted across the dock to Knowlton's Point. Five of her crew succeeded in reaching the shore, but two, unable to get ashore, remained on the schooner. Captain Parsons of the Society's Rockport Station had been sent for, and with a team he took the Society's dory from Station No. 3 to the dock. The dory was put into the water on the windward side of the dock, and was dropped down on to the wreck by paying out a line holding her at the bow. Captain Parsons, with two volunteers who went in the boat, took off the two men, and all were safely hauled back to the wharf.

The Society's gun station at Rockport harbor was swept away, while Captain Parsons was at Pigeon Cove rescuing the two men from the *Charles E. Schmidt*, but the Society's volunteer crew succeeded in saving all the apparatus. The equipment was transferred to Station No. 3, on Bearskin Neck, Rockport,

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where it has since been permanently established, the house at the harbor not being replaced.

At Hull, early in the morning of November 27th, the keeper of the Society's stations, Osceola F. James, and his volunteer crew, were called upon by Captain Joshua James of the U.S. L. S. crew to assist in the working of the breeches-buoy apparatus of the government station at Point Allerton, to rescue the crew of schooner *Henry R. Tilton*. By the joint work of the two crews the entire crew of seven men were saved.

At Boston Light the schooner *Calvin F. Baker* came ashore at high tide in the height of the gale. The tide during the gale was higher than any tide since the tide of the Minot's Ledge Light gale in 1851. The Society's gun and gear, kept in the house on the wharf belonging to the government, were under water when the *Baker* came ashore, and before the tide turned were carried away by the storm. Had it not been for this mishap the entire crew could have been saved, as the vessel lay very near. The light-keepers made a futile attempt to get a line to the wreck by means of a shot-gun. A signal was set for assistance from Hull, which was not seen because of the thick snow. In any case it would not have been possible for the life-boat to go across to the light-house during the storm on that day. The next morning Captain James and his crew of the government station and the Society's captain and volunteer crew launched the Society's boat of Station No. 17, and were towed across by the tug-boat *Ariel*. A dangerous sea was running, but watching their chance the life-boat was brought along-

Horatio Hollis Hunnewell
SEVENTEENTH PRESIDENT



A. W. Benson & Co. Boston

A. A. Anniswell

1824 - 1897

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side the schooner into comparatively smooth water. Five men and one dead body (that of the steward who had perished from the exposure) were taken off. The mate and second mate had been drowned on the preceding day.

A new house was afterwards built by the Society at Boston Light, and new gear provided. The Hunt gun, which was swept away in the storm, was found uninjured close to the wharf six months later by some laborers engaged in building a new wharf at the light-house.

About noon of the day on which the crew of the *Calvin F. Baker* were saved, the day after the storm, the keeper of the Society's station at Cohasset was notified that some of the men from the barge *Lucy A. Nichols*, wrecked the day before, were on Black Rock calling for assistance. A volunteer crew of twelve men, with the aid of horses, took the Society's boat of the Pleasant Beach station about a mile northerly to Lincoln Beach. Immediately after launching, and before the boat had cleared the breakers, she was filled by a heavy sea breaking on top of her and capsized. Fortunately, no one was injured, though the boat was badly damaged.

In the mean time the Society's barge boat from Nantasket Beach was being taken by four horses to a point near Black Rock, where it was manned and successfully launched by the government crew and five of the Society's volunteers. It was found very difficult to effect a landing at the rock, but after waiting an hour for a favorable opportunity it was finally accomplished, and the surviving crew of three men were

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rescued. The captain and mate of the wrecked barge were drowned the day before in attempting to swim to the rock.

At North Scituate the Society's house was completely demolished. The gun equipment was saved by the volunteer crew. A new house has since been built to replace the one destroyed. The boat was damaged and repaired, but has since been condemned and a new boat has been put in her place.

At the Sand Hills, Scituate, the Society's house, situated on a narrow strip of land, was floated off into the harbor, but the boat-carriage and boat were saved without much damage. A new house has since been built at this point. Much minor damage was suffered at many other stations, the repairs making a large item in that year's expenses.

In 1884 and 1899 the Society had taken many steps towards the transference of its energies from the saving of ship-wrecked mariners to other means of humane service; yet at the dates of the rescues just related the same spirit of devotion shines through the action of men with whom the Society has had to do as in the earliest years of its activities. The continuous recognition and stimulation of heroic endeavor must clearly be counted among the vital contributions of the Humane Society to the life of the generations it has served.

VI

PRESENT ACTIVITIES

THE Humane Society has now carried its work well into the second century of its usefulness. The infant has grown, beyond mere maturity, to a somewhat venerable state. The means at its disposal for the accomplishment of its purposes have greatly increased. Liberal bequests from friends of the Society¹ freed it long ago from the necessity of collecting annual subscriptions from members. Indeed for many years there have been no members but the twelve Trustees of the Society. A single bequest of \$75,000 in 1910, from Miss Martha R. Hunt, of Somerville, extended substantially the capacity of the Society to carry out its purposes. It remains but to give in brief outline some idea of what the "standing committee of humanity," as we have seen the organization defined in its earliest years, is doing in this later stage of its existence to realize the visions of its founders.

In the first place, it should be clearly understood

¹ See Appendix, pp. 307-12.

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that the extension of the Government Life-Saving Service, and the coincident processes of lining the New England coast with summer dwellings and thereby diminishing its desolate character, have by no means rendered the work of the Society in the field of its pioneer effort superfluous or half-hearted. The tendency has been rather to intensify the endeavor to bring the quality of service rendered by the life-saving stations to the highest attainable point. Year by year the total number of stations has shrunk — from the 92 recorded in 1869 to only 36 at the beginning of 1916. The huts of refuge — 11 in 1869 — dwindled by degrees to one, on Tom Never's Hill, Nantucket, and now for some years that has not appeared upon the list. But the equipment of the stations has been constantly improved, and the annual gun-drills at Beverly and elsewhere have served to stimulate captains and crews to a high measure of efficiency. The substitution of a smaller for a larger hawser in the breeches-buoy gear used by the Society resulted directly, for example, from experiments conducted at these drills. Other improved details of equipment have been constantly devised. Two houses of the Society — always distinguishable from the Govern-

Power Boat Non-sinkable Design

built by George Lawley & Son Corp. 1916 off Cohasset, April 2, 1918



Deutscher Handel. Van der Valk's Design.
built by George Lawley & Son Corp. 10th off New York, April 2, 1908

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ment stations by their red paint — have been enlarged and the boats renewed. Nearly ten years ago a power dory was added to the equipment of the station at Nahant, and now there are two power life-boats in the service — at Rockport and at Hull. The Rockport boat, thirty feet long, self-bailing, self-righting, designed by Mr. Arthur Binney, of Boston, has her propeller ingeniously placed in a sort of tunnel under the after portion of the craft, so that she can be beached without injury to the blades — a device afterward found to have been applied in English life-boats built at about the same time. At the present moment a boat of this type is building for use at the Society's Cohasset Station — chosen in anticipation of increased need for help when the Cape Cod Canal draws its full share of coastwise traffic from the longer route heretofore unavoidable.

The touch of contemporaneity suggested in this plan had its precedent in the life-boat service of the Society several years ago when two sailors of Gloucester were engaged by a creator of moving-pictures to enact a shipwreck near the entrance to Gloucester Harbor. A small schooner worthy of disaster was committed to them, with instructions to run her on

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the rocks, — sensationally, but in such a way that they could save themselves from a watery grave. A climax for the drama was to be provided by the meeting and marriage of one of the rescued seamen and his affianced bride, who, with great good fortune, should happen to be one of the company gathered on the shore to witness the wreck. Unfortunately the enterprise so impressed the two sailors that they began to celebrate it before instead of after its accomplishment. The result was that, quite undeterred by a sea running dangerously high, they embarked upon their undertaking, or at least approached the rocks to which the vessel was doomed, in a state of intoxication which rendered their escape with their lives extremely doubtful. The crowd on the shore soon saw that a tragedy was imminent. A house of the Humane Society, known to contain a life-boat, was near by. The keeper, with the keys, not being at hand, the men on the beach pried open the doors, launched the boat, and — to provide as happy an ending for the picture-drama as was then possible — rescued the too exuberant actors. When the possible scope of the Society's work was a topic of discussion in the earlier days, it is safe to say that nothing resem-

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bling this episode of recent history could have been imagined.

Nor could it have been foreseen that the beneficence of the Society would go beyond the shipwrecked and include the surviving dependents of their rescuers. During the past quarter-century there have been three funds, the Cuttyhunk, the Monomoy, and the Joshua James Funds, which have answered the question, *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*

On the night of February 24, 1893, the brig *Aquatic* was wrecked on the Sow and Pigs reef, off Cuttyhunk. A crew of six men endeavored to reach her in the Society's boat from Station 43, near Cuttyhunk Light. It was an heroic, but impossible undertaking, and five of the men were drowned. When the sea subsided, a Government life-boat reached the brig and effected a rescue. But the popular imagination was touched, as it well might have been, by the tragic endeavor of the crew that manned the Society's boat, and by the plight in which the drowning of five men of Cuttyhunk left the parents, wives, and children who had relied upon them for support. Accordingly a relief fund was raised by popular subscription, and

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handed over to the Humane Society for distribution. Of the total sum of \$26,702.52 collected, more than \$10,000 was subscribed to the Society direct. Other agencies of collection brought in larger and smaller amounts. The Canadian Government, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Boston Stock Exchange made separate contributions, from \$1000 downwards. After meeting the immediate needs of the afflicted families at Cuttyhunk a trust fund of more than \$15,000 was placed in the hands of Mr. William H. Pitman, of New Bedford, for the education and support of twelve minor children of the drowned men. For twenty years the interest and principal of this relief fund was used in the manner designated. Then, the youngest of the children arriving at the age of twenty-one, the original trust was revoked, and the eight hundred-odd dollars still remaining in Mr. Pitman's hands were committed to him under a new trust for gradual disbursement under his discretion.

Nine years after the Cuttyhunk disaster, a boat of the United States Life-Saving Station at Monomoy capsized, March 17, 1902, after taking five men from the stranded barge *Wanena*, and all these five, together with seven of the crew of eight which manned



John Collins Warren
EIGHTEENTH PRESIDENT



J. Collins Warren
1898

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the life-boat, were drowned. The Society stood ready at once to raise a fund for the benefit of the stricken families of the life-savers. The actual collection, however, was assumed by Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., and when it was made the Society found itself charged with the administration of a fund of about \$45,000. The distribution of this considerable amount covered more than ten years. In October, 1912, the fund was exhausted, but the Trustees continued the aid of beneficiaries until April, 1913.

Still another fund is thus described in the Society's *Report* for 1901-02: "Two days after the Monomoy disaster, Captain Joshua James, the noted life-saver at Hull, stepping ashore from his boat after a practice trip, dropped dead on the beach. Captain James was for many years the keeper of the Society's stations at Hull and Nantasket, and for the last twelve years had been in charge of the United States Station at Point Allerton. Learning that his family were left in comparatively straitened circumstances, the Society, appreciating his great services to the community, felt it to be a duty to ask for contributions to a fund for the support of his family. Although public attention at the time was chiefly directed to the Monomoy suf-

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ferers, the contributions in memory of Captain James were generous, and the sum of \$3723.68 was collected, and is now held by the Society for the benefit of his family." The latest published *Report* of the Society showed the Joshua James Fund still unexhausted.

These funds stand on a large scale for the work of recognizing heroism which the Society began on a small scale in its earliest days, and continues actively to the present time. In recent biennial *Reports* awards numbering roughly from seventy to one hundred — the higher figure representing nearly one a week — are catalogued with a brevity quite unknown in the earlier records from which extracts have been made. It is interesting to note that with the passage of a century and more there are still many instances of rescuing persons who have fallen overboard or broken through the ice. The skaters were doubtless on pleasure bent both in the early nineteenth century and in the early twentieth. It is worth remarking, however, that the number of accidents and rescues related to the pursuit of pleasure seems to have increased more rapidly than that of the disasters encountered "in the day's work." The automobile, the burning or disabled motor-boat, the misplaced "water wings" on a

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child learning to swim — these and other modern devices provide many of the modern occasions for life-saving. The points of continuity are that human beings are still ready to risk their lives for others — and that the Humane Society is here to distribute its medals of bronze and silver, its certificates for saving life, its premiums of money when money is needed.

Another linking together of the past and the present is recorded in the biennial *Report* of 1895–96. It has been seen that in its earliest years the Society devoted much attention to the processes for resuscitating the apparently drowned. On March 1, 1895, Dr. J. Collins Warren and Dr. George B. Shattuck, Trustees of the Society, were appointed a special committee to consider the best method of resuscitation. On April 3, 1896, they presented an exhaustive report, of more than forty printed pages, reviewing the history of the subject, describing a great variety of methods advocated through a century and a half before their investigations, and recommending certain rules — combining the “Silvester” and other methods — which were adopted by the Society, and have since been printed in its successive reports.

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Besides these rules the *Reports* now contain "Instructions to the Captains of the Life-Saving Stations of the Humane Society of Massachusetts," "Instructions to Seamen concerning the use of Breeches-Buoy Apparatus," "Instructions for saving Drowning Persons by Swimming to their Relief," an account (in the *Report* of 1913-14) of the "Schafer Prone Pressure Method of Artificial Respiration," a page of information "Important to Bathers," "General Directions for Rendering First Aid," "Suggestions to Skaters," and directions for dealing with frost-bite, intoxication, apoplexy, sunstroke, fire, poisoning, gas poisoning, and appearances which generally indicate death. All this information, widely distributed without charge, has been thought to possess no small educative value. For specific instruction, arrangements were made in 1896, through the interest of the Humane Society, for the delivery of lectures in the public schools of Boston on the resuscitation of the apparently drowned. In 1898, 3800 pupils were reported as attending these lectures. The copy of "an excellent examination paper" printed in the *Report* for 1897-98 reveals so good a grasp of an important subject that none could doubt the value of preparing

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the young to handle intelligently such topics as the following:

1. What is the object of *Respiration*?
2. Explain the meaning of *Suffocation*.
3. State briefly what you would do to restore an *apparently drowned person*?

It is easy to see how all these more recent activities relate themselves to the original end and design of the Society, which was declared in the Act of Incorporation to go beyond the mere recovery of the seemingly dead, to “promoting the cause of humanity, by pursuing such means from time to time, as shall have for their object the preservation of human life, and the alleviation of its miseries.” The early appropriations to hospitals have been followed in recent times by annual grants for the support of the institutions which the Society helped to place on their feet, and by gifts to many more recent charities. Changed conditions bring changed demands. It has been seen how the need of life-saving stations along the seacoast has steadily grown less. With the opening of parks and playgrounds bordering on inland waters, and extensively used by pleasure-seekers, new dangers to life have constantly grown. As long ago as in the annual

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Report of 1885, the long list of life-boats, mortar stations, etc., was followed by the brief entry of "River and Harbor Stations":

West Boston Bridge, Small Life-Boat, built in 1884.

Union Boat Club, Charles St., Small Life-Boat, built in 1884.

Shawmut Boat Club, Dover St. Bd., Small boat, repaired 1885.

By 1889 the number of river and harbor stations had been multiplied by three, and life-saving buoys and ladders had been established at many points on the water-front in and near Boston. It was then reported that "thirty-two lives have been saved during the past year by means of these buoys." It was announced also that "the Society is ready on application to send life-buoys to places where they will be useful." This work of providing inland rivers, lakes, and ponds with the means of saving life has steadily grown until now it is an important function of the Society. An interesting development of it has been the designing and construction, after plans by Mr. B. B. Crowninshield, of a life-boat to be used on the ice. It is equipped with low runners like a sled, so that it may

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be easily pushed over the ice to open water, and drawn from the water to the ice. The *Report* of 1911-12 announced: "Two of these boats are already in use, one at the Harvard Bridge, Boston, and one at a pond in Green Hill Park, Worcester, and it is the intention of the Society to place others on the banks of dangerous streams and ponds where accidents are likely to occur."

A development of the Society's work which, during the past five years, has touched its highest point of importance, — so far, — appears in the swimming-lessons, freely provided in various parts of Massachusetts to men, women, boys, and girls. In the *Report* of 1911-12 it is seen that during the winter of 1912, "a series of lessons was given, under the auspices of the Society, by Mr. Matthew Mann, instructor in swimming at the Brookline Public Baths, in life-saving and resuscitation. This class was extremely successful. It was made up of young men from the Y.M.C.A.'s in Newton, Chelsea, Malden, Cambridge, and Melrose, and from the Brookline Gymnasium. The meetings were held at the different tanks, in rotation, and the final exhibition, at the Malden Y.M.C.A. where the competition was held

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for the Humane Society certificates for proficiency in swimming and life-saving, was a credit to teacher and pupils alike."

This was the beginning. In the following *Report* (1913-14), the growth of the swimming service is thus recorded:

In June, 1912, in accordance with a vote of the trustees, Mr. William D. McCarthy, of the Brookline Gymnasium, was engaged to give his whole time to the Society as instructor in swimming and life-saving. Early in July Mr. McCarthy began his work as director in the department of swimming at the Boy Scout Camp at Ponkapoag, Massachusetts. During the summer he taught many boys to swim who had been unable to swim before, increased the efficiency of those who were already able to swim to some extent, and in addition taught the scouts the proper methods of rescuing drowning persons and of resuscitating them, after bringing them safely to land. After the camp closed in September, Mr. McCarthy taught swimming and life-saving in the pools belonging to the various Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the State, remaining in each city or town for two or three weeks at a time. This method of instruction was extremely successful, and the thanks of the Humane Society are due both to the school authorities of the different cities and towns for sending their scholars to be taught swimming and life-saving, and to the Young Men's Christian Associations themselves, who

Photograph of Trustees
Taken by Elmer Chickering & Co., December 15, 1906



L. H. Higgins
Wm. C. Higgins
Henry S. Higgins
William C. Higgins
Henry S. Higgins
Henry S. Higgins
Henry S. Higgins
Henry S. Higgins
Henry S. Higgins
Henry S. Higgins

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coöperated most cordially with the Humane Society and threw open their doors not only to their own members but to all persons interested in learning to swim. The Associations thus visited were Pittsfield, Cambridge, Somerville, Worcester, Chelsea, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Newton, Quincy, New Bedford, Brockton, and Lawrence. A total of nearly nine thousand lessons were given and over two thousand persons were taught to swim. Mr. McCarthy has been reëngaged for the ensuing year.

An unpublished report of what Mr. McCarthy and the assistants with whom he is now provided have accomplished between July 1, 1915, and February 25, 1916, shows a total of 2348 persons of both sexes and various ages instructed in swimming at a Boy Scout Camp at Plymouth, the Y.M.C.A.'s of Hyde Park, Lynn, Brockton, Salem, Cambridge, and the Norwood Civic Association. Swimming-teachers were also sent to Pittsfield, Sharon, and Worcester. It is a surprising fact that, under the modern methods of instruction, a considerable proportion of pupils may be taught to swim in three lessons.

So far has the world moved forward since the Society made its first grant of \$150 toward the building of swimming-baths for the students at Cambridge — and even since it lent its aid in 1827 to Francis

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Lieber in his efforts to teach the youth of Boston to swim. The scope and the effectiveness of the service now rendered by the Society — in a variety of directions — have kept pace with the growth of the larger society to which it stands related. As an infant enterprise, it has been seen as a small, detached product of an infant civilization, to which it was at the same time contributory. The civilization has increased in complexity, as in many other qualities, in the years since 1785. Through all this period, the bequests and benefactions which have provided the Society with its material resources have been by no means its only accumulations. A constantly swelling inheritance of responsibility, of the traditions of generous service, places upon the Trustees an obligation which they can acknowledge only by transmitting to their successors an enriched tradition. As the second third of the second century in the life of the Humane Society draws near, there is no pledge for the future so reassuring as the record of the past to which these pages have been devoted.

THE END

APPENDICES

I

ACTS AND RESOLVES OF THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS

THE Act of Incorporation, adopted in 1791, is given
on pp. 44-47.

ACTS OF 1840

(Chapter 41)

RESOLVE FOR FURNISHING LIFE-BOATS

RESOLVED — That there be allowed and paid, out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, to the president and trustees of the Massachusetts Humane Society, the sum of five thousand dollars, for the purpose of furnishing life-boats to be stationed at the most exposed parts of the sea-coast within this Commonwealth, and that a warrant be drawn therefor; and that the said society be requested to report to the governor and council their expenditure of the funds appropriated by this resolve, together with the number and stations of the boats.

(Approved by the Governor, March 21, 1840.)

ACTS OF 1841

(Chapter 55)

RESOLVED — That there be allowed and paid, out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, to the president and trustees of the Massachusetts Humane Society,

APPENDIX

the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of furnishing three life-boats, to be stationed as follows: one near Race Point, one at Nantucket, and one at Chatham, and that a warrant be drawn therefor; and the said society are requested to report to the governor and council, their expenditure of the funds appropriated by this Resolve.

(Approved by the Governor, March 17, 1841.)

RESOLVES OF 1842

(Chapter 67)

RESOLVED, That there be allowed and paid, out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, to the president and trustees of the Massachusetts Humane Society, the sum of six hundred dollars, for the safe keeping, preserving and repairing of the several life-boats belonging to the Commonwealth, and that a warrant be drawn therefor. And the said society are requested to report to the governor and council their expenditures of the funds appropriated by this resolve.

ACTS OF 1849

(Chapter 59)

RESOLVE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE

RESOLVED, That there be allowed and paid, out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, to the president and trustees of the Massachusetts Humane Society, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, for the purpose of procuring three life-boats, to be stationed on exposed portions of the coast, as follows: viz., one on the southern part of Plumb Island, one at Wellfleet, and

APPENDIX

one at Provincetown, near Race Point, or such other location as the trustees may decide upon; also, for providing for the crews of all the life-boats stationed on the coast, suitable life-preservers, and that a warrant be drawn therefor; and that the said society be requested to report to the governor and council their expenditure of the funds appropriated by this resolve.

(Approved by the Governor, April 13, 1849.)

RESOLVES OF 1852

(Chapter 36)

RESOLVED, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Humane Society, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, for the purpose of repairing and preserving the life-boats now stationed on various parts of the sea-coast within this Commonwealth, and the life saving apparatus attached thereto, and that a warrant be drawn therefor, and that said trustees shall report to the governor and council the manner in which said sum shall have been expended.

ACTS OF 1854

(Chapter 358)

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PROPERTY OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS

SECT. I. Every person who shall, unlawfully, enter any house or hut, the property of the Humane Society, and wilfully injure, destroy, remove or carry away, any food, fuel, oil, candles, furniture, utensils or other property belonging to said society, or who shall unlawfully

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or wilfully enter any boat-house, and carry away, remove or injure, any life-boat, car, or any of the ropes, tackle, oars, or any appurtenance thereof, or wilfully injure or destroy, or unlawfully use or commit any trespass upon, the property of said society, intended or kept for the purpose of saving or preserving human life, or who shall commit any trespass upon any such hut or boat-house, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be tried, on indictment or complaint, before any court or justice of the peace of the county in which said offence shall be committed, proper to try the same; and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the common jail or house of correction not exceeding ninety days, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence; *provided, however*, that this act shall not apply to persons for whose use said boats, houses, and other property are intended and kept.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of all pilots, commissioners of wrecks, sheriffs, and their deputies, and constables, to make complaint against all persons guilty of any offence under this act.

(Approved by the Governor, April 24, 1854.)

GENERAL STATUTES OF 1860

(Chapter 161)

SECT. 88. Whoever unlawfully enters any house or hut, the property of the Humane Society, and wilfully injures, destroys, removes, or carries away any food, fuel, oil, candles, furniture, utensils, or other property, belonging to said society, or unlawfully or wilfully enters any boat-house of said society, and carries away,

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removes, or injures, any life-boat, car, or any of the ropes, tackle, oars, or any appurtenance thereof, or wilfully injures or destroys, or unlawfully uses or commits any trespass upon the property of said society, intended or kept for the purpose of saving or preserving human life, or commits any trespass upon such hut or boat-house, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding ninety days; but the penalties of this section shall not apply to persons for whose use said boats, houses, and other property, are intended and kept. Pilots, commissioners of wrecks, sheriffs, and their deputies, and constables, shall make complaint against all persons guilty of any offence under this section.

[Repeated in Public Statutes of 1882, Chapter 203.]

ACTS AND RESOLVES OF 1889

(Chapter 399)

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PROPERTY OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SECTION one hundred and six of chapter two hundred and three of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "society" in the second line of said section the words:— of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, — by striking out the word "one" in the eleventh line of said section and inserting in place thereof the word:— two, — by striking out the words "ninety days" in the twelfth line of said section and inserting in place thereof the words:— six months, — and by adding at the end of said section the following words:— One-half of any fine paid under this section

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shall be paid to the person giving information upon which the conviction shall be obtained, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 106.* Whoever unlawfully enters a house or hut, the property of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and wilfully injures, destroys, removes or carries away any food, fuel, oil, candles, furniture, utensils or other property belonging to said society, or unlawfully or wilfully enters any boat-house of said society, and carries away, removes or injures any life-boat, car, or any of the ropes, tackle, oars or any appurtenance thereof, or wilfully injures or destroys or unlawfully uses or commits any trespass upon the property of said society intended or kept for the purpose of saving or preserving human life, or commits any trespass upon such hut or boat-house, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months; but the penalties of this section shall not apply to persons for whose use said boats, houses and other property are intended and kept. Pilots, commissioners of wrecks, sheriffs and their deputies, and constables shall make complaint against all persons guilty of any offence under this section. One-half of any fine paid under this section shall be paid to the person giving information upon which the conviction shall be obtained.

Approved June 4, 1889. [Repeated in Revised Laws of Massachusetts, 1902, Chapter 208.]

II

RULES AND BY-LAWS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY

THE earliest Rules are printed on pp. 12-14.

RULES

OF

THE MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY

(Adopted, June 14, 1791; amended, 1798, 1804, and 1809; republished, 1792 and 1810)

RULES for the REGULATION of the HUMANE SOCIETY of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, instituted in the Town of Boston, for the recovery of persons, who meet with such accidents as produce in them the appearance of death, and for promoting the cause of humanity, by pursuing such means, from time to time, as shall have for their object the preservation of human life, and the alleviation of its miseries.

I

THAT the officers of the society shall consist of a number of Trustees, not exceeding twelve, of whom one shall be President, two Vice-Presidents, one Treasurer, one Recording Secretary and one Corresponding Secretary.

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II

THAT the fociety fhall meet twice every year, viz.: on the fecond Tuefday of December, and the fecond Tuefday in June; but that the Prefident, with the advice of the Truftees, fhall be empowered to call a meeting whenever the bufinefs of the fociety fhall require it.

III

THAT the Prefident and Truftees fhall be annually elected, by ballot, on the fecond Tuefday in December.

IV

THAT the Recording Secretary fhall keep a fair copy of all the votes and proceedings of the fociety, and record all fuch cafes and communications as the Truftees fhall direct.

V

THAT the Correfponding Secretary fhall write all letters relating to the bufinefs of the fociety, and fhall write answers to all fuch letters as the fociety fhall receive, they being previoufly communicated to the Prefident and Truftees affembled.

VI

THAT the Prefident and Truftees, a major part of whom fhall conftitute a quorum, fhall, during the vacation between the femiannual meetings of the fociety, have the care and management of the concerns and funds of the fociety, regulate the mode of receiving the annual fubfcriptions, adjudge the premiums due agreeably to the rules of the fociety, and no monies fhall be paid by

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the Treafurer without their order, figned by the Prefident, or, in his abfence, by the Vice-Prefident.

VII

ALL property belonging to the fociety, whether by donation, or otherwife, fhall be held in the name of the fociety, and remain in the hands of the Treafurer, and in cafe of his death be delivered to the Prefident, until a new Treafurer fhall be chofen.

VIII

THAT any perfon, defirous to become a member of this fociety, fhall be nominated by a member of the fame, to the Truftees, a majority of whom fhall determine his election.

IX

EACH member fhall annually pay into the hands of the Treafurer a fum not lefs than *fix fhillings and eight pence*,* and any perfon refufing to pay for three years fucceffively faid fum, or his fubfcription, fhall no longer be confidered as a member of the fociety, and his name fhall be erafed from the catalogue.

X

THAT a catalogue of the members, with the fums they annually contribute, with the rules of the fociety, fhall once in three years be publifhed, and diftributed among the members; together with an account of all donations received during faid term, and fuch other papers as the Truftees fhall think proper.

* Amended December, 1798, to read "one dollar and ten cents." Amended Dec. 12, 1809, to read "an annual affeffment of one dollar."

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XI

THAT such gentlemen of the faculty, as shall engage to afford their assistance towards promoting the views of the society, shall do it gratis.

XII

THAT when any accident shall happen, producing apparent death, the person who shall first discover, and endeavour to recover the subject, shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding *three pounds*, nor less than *six shillings* lawful money,* to be paid in such manner as the Trustees shall think best.

XIII

THAT the Trustees be empowered to make such compensations as they shall think proper, to any one, who shall receive into his house the body of a person apparently dead, with a view that means may be used for his recovery.

XIV

THAT any person who shall, by singular exertion, save another from death, shall receive a sum not exceeding *three pounds* lawful money,** to be paid in such manner as the Trustees shall think proper.

XV

THAT the trustees shall appoint some person to deliver a public discourse on the second Tuesday of June every

* Amended in 1798 to read, "ten dollars, nor less than one dollar."

** Amended Dec. 11, 1798, to read "ten dollars to be paid," etc.

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year, upon some subject connected with the principal objects of this society, and that there be a collection, for the benefit of the Society, upon that day.*

XVI

THAT the Treafurer fhall annually exhibit his accounts to the Society, and whensoever the funds of the faid fociety will admit of a compenfation for his fervices, that he give bonds to the fociety for the faithful performance of his trust.

XVII

THE Prefident and Truftees may, at their difcretion, at any monthly meeting, admit fuch perfons as honorary members of this Society, as will in their opinion, have a tendency to add respectability to the fociety, or be the means of promoting its benevolent intentions, provided, that fuch perfons are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and the votes of three-fourths of the Truftees are in favour of fuch admiffion; any thing in the ninth article to the contrary notwithstanding.

* Amended Dec. 11, 1798, by repealing clause respecting collection. Amended 1804, by restoring clause respecting collection.

NOTE: The Society on the day of its anniversary generally vote that a collection for the benefit of the institution be made on that day.

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RULES

OF

THE MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY

(Adopted May 12, 1863)

ARTICLE I

THE officers of the Society shall consist of twelve Trustees, of whom one shall be President, two Vice-Presidents, one Treasurer, one Recording Secretary, one Corresponding Secretary. There shall also be annually appointed from the Board of Trustees, a Standing Committee of three, to whom shall be committed the general charge and detail of all the Huts, Boats and Life-Saving Apparatus of every kind belonging to the Society.

ARTICLE II

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be holden on the Second Tuesday in May, but the President at the request of three Trustees shall call special meetings whenever the business of the Society requires it.

ARTICLE III

The Trustees shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and shall hold their offices until others are chosen in their stead. They shall be ex-officio members of the Society, providing however that any Trustee neglecting his duties for one year and without sufficient excuse, shall be ineligible to a further election as Trustee and his membership in the Society shall thereupon cease. Upon the resignation of any Trustee or the de-

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clining of a re-election, his membership in the Society shall continue for a period of three years without further personal service.

ARTICLE IV

The Recording Secretary shall keep a fair copy of all the votes and proceedings of the Society and record all such communications as the Trustees shall direct.

ARTICLE V

The Corresponding Secretary shall perform all the correspondence of the Society reporting the same for approval of the Trustees.

ARTICLE VI

The Trustees a major part of whom shall constitute a quorum shall have the entire care and management of the concerns and funds of the Society and adjudge such rewards of merit as they may see fit agreeably to the Rules of the Society, and no monies shall be paid by the Treasurer without a vote of the Trustees, or an order of the President, or that of the Standing Committee.

ARTICLE VII

All property belonging to the Society shall be held in its name and remain in the hands of the Treasurer; and in case of the death of the Treasurer shall be delivered to the President until a new Treasurer shall be chosen. He shall make a full exhibit of his accounts in detail annually to the Society and showing the expenditures and investments of the funds of the Society.

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ARTICLE VIII

Any person in this Commonwealth, or upon the coast thereof, who shall by a signal exertion or peril save another from death, may be entitled to receive such reward, not exceeding in value twenty Dollars, to be paid in such manner as the Trustees may order. They may also, if they deem the interests of humanity promoted thereby, issue certificates to those persons who by great daring and at their personal risk shall have been instrumental in saving life out of the Commonwealth.

BY-LAWS

(Adopted, February 4, 1876; amended, April 9, 1878, and April 8, 1879. Published 1880, and in force 1916)

ARTICLE I

THE Officers of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall consist of Twelve Trustees of whom one shall be President, two Vice-Presidents, one Treasurer, one Recording Secretary and one Corresponding Secretary. There shall also be annually appointed from the Board of Trustees a Standing Committee of three, a Finance Committee of two, and an Auditing Committee of two.

ARTICLE II

The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Trustees shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting and shall hold their Offices until others are chosen in their

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stead. In case of the death, absence or inability to act of any officer, his duties shall devolve as follows, to wit: In case of the President, his duties shall devolve upon the first Vice-President. In case of the First Vice-President, upon the Second Vice-President. In case of the Treasurer, upon the Recording Secretary. In case of the Recording Secretary, upon the Corresponding Secretary, and in case of the disability of both Treasurer and Recording Secretary the duties of Treasurer shall devolve upon the Corresponding Secretary.

ARTICLE III

The Trustees a major part of whom shall constitute a quorum shall have the entire care and management of all the concerns and funds of the Society and may fill any vacancy in their Board or in the offices of the Society. They shall also adjudge such rewards of merit as they may see fit agreeably to the Charter and the By-Laws of the Society. Upon the resignation of any Trustee his membership in the Society shall continue without further personal service, all persons chosen Trustee thereby becoming members of the Society.

NOTE: On April 9, 1878, Article III was amended to read as follows:

The Trustees *five* of whom shall constitute a quorum, except as hereinafter provided, shall have the entire care and management of all the concerns and funds of the Society.

They shall also adjudge such rewards of merit as they may see fit, agreeably to the Charter and By-Laws of the Society.

In case, however, of any vacancy in their Board, or in the Offices of the Society, or in case of the appointment of Agents, the quorum shall consist of seven Trustees, who may fill such vacancies.

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Upon the resignation of any Trustee, his membership in the Society shall continue without further personal service, all persons chosen Trustees thereby becoming members of the Society.

In the By-Laws published in 1880, and in force 1916, the following note was inserted after Article III:

NOTE: For present and future guidance in filling vacancies in the Board of Trustees, the following will be of interest:

On February 28, 1889, the following *vote* was passed by the *Trustees*:

WHEREAS by Article III of the By-Laws of the Humane Society, the Trustees are empowered to fill vacancies in their Board, it being provided that seven Trustees shall constitute a quorum for such purpose, it is therefore

Voted that whenever a vacancy occurs in this Board, each Trustee shall have the right to nominate, at the usual monthly meeting, a candidate, and from the list of names so made, the Trustees shall indicate their preference by marking and the candidate receiving the greatest number of marks shall be nominated and at the next meeting be balloted upon and be declared elected if he receive the vote of each Trustee present at said meeting, all Trustees absent from the meeting at which the nomination is made, shall be notified by the Secretary, of the nomination, before the next meeting. When more than one vacancy exists, a separate marking shall be made.

On February 3, 1893, the following *vote* was passed by the *Trustees*:

Voted to amend the rule for filling vacancies in the Board of Trustees, adopted February 28, 1889, by substituting the words, "at any meeting of the Trustees" for the words, "at the usual monthly meeting."

The rule now reads as follows:

WHEREAS by Article III of the By-Laws of the Humane Society, the Trustees are empowered to fill vacancies in their Board, it being provided that seven Trustees shall constitute a quorum for such purpose, it is therefore

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Voted that whenever a vacancy occurs in this Board, each Trustee shall have the right to nominate at any meeting of the Trustees, a candidate; and from the list of names so made, the Trustees shall indicate their preference by marking, and the candidate receiving the greatest number of marks shall be nominated; and at the next meeting be balloted upon, and be declared elected if he receive the vote of each Trustee at said meeting. All Trustees absent from the meeting at which the nomination is made, shall be notified by the Secretary, of the nomination, before the next meeting. When more than one vacancy exists, a separate marking shall be made.

ARTICLE IV

The Treasurer shall be in duty bound to see that all property belonging to the Society is held in its corporate name, and all evidences of said property shall remain in his custody. He shall have power to collect all dividends and other dues to the Society, and all transfers of stocks and other property of the Society shall be signed by the Treasurer and approved by one or more of the Finance Committee, which approval shall be in writing on the transfer signed by them. The treasurer shall, with the approval of the Finance Committee, make all investments of the funds of the Society and change the same from time to time. The Treasurer shall also at the annual meeting and at such other times as he may be requested so to do by the Trustees, make a full exhibit of the accounts of the Society, which shall be examined and approved by the Auditing Committee at least once in every year. No money shall be paid by the Treasurer without a vote of the Trustees or an order from the President or on accounts of bills duly approved by the chairman of the Standing Committee.

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ARTICLE V

The Recording Secretary shall record all the votes of the Society and shall keep an abstract of its proceedings and shall record in full all such communications as the Trustees shall direct and shall call the meetings of the Society and of the Trustees.

ARTICLE VI

The Corresponding Secretary shall perform all the correspondence of the Society reporting the same for the approval of the Trustees.

ARTICLE VII

The Standing Committee shall have the general charge and detail of all the Huts, Boats and Life-Saving apparatus of every kind belonging to the Society and shall make a written report to be presented at the meeting of the board.

NOTE: On April 9, 1878, Article VII was amended to read as follows:

The Standing Committee shall have the general charge and detail of all the Huts, Boats, and Life-Saving apparatus of every kind, belonging to the Society.

They shall investigate all claims for saving or attempting to save human life, shall have under the direction of the Trustees, supervision of the affairs of the Society, and shall make a written report, to be presented at each meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE VIII

The annual meeting of the Society shall be holden on the second Tuesday in April at which time it may elect members by a two-thirds vote and the President shall

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call special meetings either of the Society or of the Trustees at the request of three of the Trustees.

ARTICLE IX

Notice of all meetings of the Society shall be given by publishing the same in some daily morning newspaper in the City of Boston not less than three times. The first publication to be seven days before and the last on the day of the meeting.

ARTICLE X

Meetings of the Trustees shall be held on the first Friday of every month at such time and place as the Recording Secretary shall appoint unless otherwise directed by the Trustees. Notice of such meetings shall be sent to them one week previous to such meeting and if it be a special meeting it shall be so stated in the Notice.

NOTE: On April 9, 1878, Article X was amended to read as follows:

Meetings of the Trustees shall be held on the first Friday of every month unless otherwise directed by the Trustees, and at such time and place as the Recording Secretary shall appoint.

Notices of such meetings shall be sent to them one week previous to such meetings, and if it be a special meeting, it shall be so stated in the notice.

ARTICLE XI

Any person within this Commonwealth or any citizen of this Commonwealth who shall by signal exertion or peril save or attempt to save human life or any person who shall by signal exertion or peril save or attempt to save the life of a citizen of this Commonwealth may

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be entitled to receive a reward not exceeding twenty dollars in money or either of the medals or the certificate of the Society.

NOTE: On April 8, 1879, Article XI was amended by the substitution of "forty dollars" in place of "twenty dollars."

ARTICLE XII

There shall be a common seal of the Society and on it engraved a representation of the rescue of Moses by the daughter of Pharaoh, with the motto, "I DREW HIM FROM THE WATERS." (Ex. ii. 10.)

ARTICLE XIII

These By-Laws may at any time be amended at any meeting of the Society called for that purpose.

NOTE: On April 9, 1878, Article XIII was amended to read as follows:

These By-Laws may be amended at the annual meeting. Notice of such intention being given in the call for said meeting, or at any other meeting of the Society called for that purpose.

III

LIST OF OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

1786-1916¹

Up to 1857 the secretary's records are missing, supposed to have been destroyed in the Boston Fire of 1872. The society, however, published an annual pamphlet with names of officers up to 1817. From that date until the beginning of the present records the list of officers has been compiled from all available outside sources with great care, and is known to be substantially correct. The annual meeting was at first held on the second Tuesday of December, and the officers' terms coincided with the years here given, inclusive. In recent times the annual meeting has been held on the second Tuesday in May (now in April), and the dates given are those of the years of election.

PRESIDENTS

Hon. James Bowdoin	1786-1790	Rev. Francis Park-	
Hon. Thomas Russell	1791-1796	man, D.D.	1844-1852
Hon. Jonathan Mason	1797	Robert Gould Shaw (acting)	1852
<i>Office vacant in</i>	1798	Hon. David Sears	1853-1868
John Warren, M.D.	1799-1813	Francis Boardman	
Aaron Dexter, M.D.	1814-1827	Crowninshield	1869-1876
William Spooner, M.D.	1828	Rev. Samuel Kirkland	
Jonathan Amory, Esq.	1828	Lothrop, D.D.	1877-1882
Capt. Benjamin Rich	1829-1843		

¹ See also p. 15.

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Dr. Charles Dudley		Abbott Lawrence	1892-1893
Homans	1883-1886	Horatio Hollis Hun-	
Augustus Thorndike		newell	1894-1897
Perkins	1887-1891	John Collins Warren	1898-

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS

Thomas Russell	1786-1790	<i>Office vacant in</i>	1852
Jonathan Mason	1791-1796	Hon. Abbott Law-	
John Warren, M.D.	1797-1798	rence	1853-1855
Rev. Simeon Howard,		Dr. John Homans	1856-1864
D.D.	1799-1804	Robert Bennett	
Rev. John Lathrop,		Forbes	1865-1877
D.D.	1805-1813	James Davis	1878-1879
Hon. Thomas Dawes	1814-1823	Thomas Motley	1880-1882
William Spooner,		Augustus Thorndike	
M.D.	1824-1827	Perkins	1883-1886
Samuel Cobb, Esq.	1828	Abbott Lawrence	1887-1891
John Collins Warren,		Horatio Hollis Hun-	
M.D.	1829	newell	1892-1893
Rev. Charles Lowell,		John Collins Warren	1894-1897
D.D.	1830-1834	Charles Walter	
Francis Johonnot		Amory	1898-1911
Oliver, Esq.	1835-1843	George Brune Shat-	
Robert Gould Shaw	1844-1851	tuck, M.D.	1912-

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS

John Warren, M.D.	1786-1796	Francis Johonnot	
Rev. Simeon Howard,		Oliver, Esq.	1832-1834
D.D.	1797-1798	Rev. Francis Park-	
Rev. John Lathrop,		man, D.D.	1835-1843
D.D.	1799-1804	Daniel Pinckney	
Aaron Dexter, M.D.	1805-1813	Parker	1844-1851
William Spooner,		<i>Office vacant in</i>	1852
M.D.	1814-1823	John Homans, M.D.	1853-1855
Samuel Parkman, Esq.	1824	Hon. William Apple-	1856-1861
Samuel Cobb	1825-1827	ton	
<i>Office vacant in</i>	1828	Robert Bennett	
Rev. Charles Lowell,		Forbes	1862-1864
D.D.	1829	Hon. Samuel Hooper	1865-1874
John Collins Warren,		Samuel Kirkland	
M.D.	1830-1831	Lothrop, D.D.	1875-1876

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James Davis	1877	Dr. John Collins	
Thomas Motley	1878-1879	Warren	1892-1893
Augustus Thorndike		Charles Walter	
Perkins	1880-1882	Amory	1894-1897
Abbott Lawrence	1883-1886	Jacob Crowninshield	
Henry Austin Whitney	1887-1888	Rogers	1898-1899
Horatio Hollis Hun-		George Brune Shat-	
newell	1889-1890	tuck	1900-1911
Benjamin William		William Caleb Loring	1912-
Crowninshield	1891		

TREASURERS

Rev. Simeon Howard,		John Lowell Gardner	1845-1851
D.D.	1786-1796	Charles Amory	1852-1864
Rev. Samuel Parker,		Francis Boardman	
D.D.	1797-1804	Crowninshield	1865-1868
Edward Gray		Joseph Peabody	
(<i>pro tem.</i>)	1804	Gardner	1869-1875
Rev. John Eliot, D.D.	1805-1813	Caleb Agry Curtis	1876
Samuel Cobb, Esq.	1814-1818	Horatio Hollis	
Ephraim Eliot	1819-1824	Hunnewell ¹	1877-1897
Henderson Inches	1825-1844	Francis Clarke Welch	1898-

¹ 2d Vice-President 1889-1890; 1st Vice-President 1892-1893.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

Rev. John		John Heard, Jr.	1829-1839
Clarke, D.D.	1786-1788	Jacob Bigelow	1840
Rev. Samuel		John Homans	1841-1852
Parker, D.D.	1789-1796	Samuel Kirkland	
Rev. John Clarke,		Lothrop, D.D.	1853-1874
D.D.	1797	Charles Dudley	
Rev. John Lathrop,		Homans	1875-1882
D.D. (<i>pro tem.</i>)	1798	Henry Lee	1883
Aaron Dexter, M.D.	1799-1804	Charles Henry Joy	1884-1892
William Spooner, M.D.	1805-1813	George Brune	
George Gardner Lee	1814-1816	Shattuck	1893-1899
Rev. Charles Lowell,		Henry Francis Sears	1900-
D.D.	1817-1828		

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RECORDING SECRETARIES

Rev. Samuel Parker, D.D.	1786-1788	Henry Augustus Peirce	1863-1866
John Avery, Jr.	1789-1805	John Prince Bayley	1867-1874
<i>Office vacant in</i>	1806	Augustus Thorndike	
Edward Gray, Esq.	1807-1810	Perkins	1875-1876
Charles Davis, Esq.	1811-1822	Henry Austin	
Francis Jonhonnot Oliver	1823-1831	Whitney	1877-1883
Rev. Francis Parkman, D.D.	1832-1834	Charles Walter Amory	1884-1888
Samuel Atkins Eliot	1835-1840	John Lowell Gardner	1889-1893
John Lowell Gardner	1841-1844	William Powell	
Samuel Hooper	1845-1862	Mason (<i>pro tem.</i>)	1894
		John Lowell	
		Gardner	1895-1898
		Charles Pelham Curtis	1899-

TRUSTEES

Rev. John Lathrop, D.D.	1786-1797	Jonathan Chapman	1809-1810
Rev. Peter Thacher	1786-1802	Capt. Benjamin Rich	1811-1828
Thomas Welsh, M.D.	1786-1798	Rev. Joseph Stevens	
Aaron Dexter, M.D.	1786-1798	Buckminster	1811-1812
Samuel Henshaw,	1786-1787	Hon. Thomas Dawes	1812-1813
Nathaniel Balch	1786-1806	Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D.	1814-1816
John Avery, Jr.	1788	Rev. Ephraim Eliot	1814-1818
Rev. John Clarke, D.D.	1789-1796	Jonathan Amory, Jr., Esq.	1817-1827
Jeremiah Allen, Esq.	1797	Henderson Inches	1817-1824
William Spooner, M.D.	1799-1804	Andrew Ritchie	1819-1820
Samuel Parkman, Esq.	1799-1824	John Collins Warren, M.D.	1821-1828
James Scott, Esq.	1799-1808	Bryant Parrot Tilden	1822-1824
Edward Gray, Esq.	1803-1806	Samuel Cobb, Esq. ¹	1823-1827
Hon. William Phil- lips, Esq.	1805-1813	John Heard, Jr.	1824-1828
Rev. William Emer- son	1807-1810	Francis Parkman	1825-1831
Joseph Coolidge, Esq.	1807-1821	Peter Oxenbridge	
Samuel Bradford	1809-1817	Thacher	1825-1829
		Robert Gould Shaw	1828-1843
		John Gorham, M.D.	1829

¹ Held offices of Trustee and of Second Vice-President simultaneously.

APPENDIX

Daniel Pinckney		Horatio Hollis	
Parker	1829-1843	Hunnewell	1876
Joseph Coolidge, Jr.	1829-1840	Thomas Motley	1877
George Hayward,		Abbott Lawrence	1877-1882
M.D.	1830-1844	Benjamin William	
Edward Hutchinson		Crowninshield	1877-1891
Robbins	1830-1850	Dr. John Collins	
Jacob Bigelow	1832-1839	Warren	1878-1891
Charles Amory	1840-1851	Henry Lee	1878-1882
Henry Oxnard	1841-1843		also 1884-1888
Samuel Austin	1841-1852	Charles Walter	
Robert Bennett		Amory	1882-1883
Forbes	1844-1861	Charles Henry Joy	1882-1883
Abbott Lawrence	1844-1852	Walter Channing	
David Sears	1844-1852	Cabot	1884-1892
John Murray Forbes	1850-1852	Jacob Crowninshield	
Samuel Kirkland		Rogers	1884-1897
Lothrop, D.D.	1852	John Lowell Gardner	1887-1888
Francis Boardman		George Brune Shat-	
Crowninshield	1853-1868	tuck	1889-1892
Jonathan Mason		William Caleb Loring	1889-1911
Warren	1850-1865	William Powell	
Gardiner Howland		Mason	1891-1893
Shaw	1853		also 1895-1901
Francis Bacon	1853-1877	William Hathaway	
George Bruce Upton	1853-1868	Forbes	1892-1897
William Amory	1854-1872	Francis Lee Higginson	1893-
Henry Augustus Peirce	1862	John Torrey Morse,	
James Davis	1865-1876	Jr.	1893-1899
John Prince Bayley	1865-1866	Francis Clarke Welch	1894-1897
Nathaniel Thayer	1866-1876	Henry Francis Sears	1898-1899
Henry Parkman		Charles Pelham Curtis	1898-
Sturgis	1867-1868	Charles Francis	
David Sears, Jr.	1869-1872	Adams, 2d	1900-
Charles Dudley		William Crownin-	
Homans, M.D.	1869-1874	shield Endicott, Jr.	1900-
John Heard, Esquire	1873-1874	John Homans, 2d	1900-1902
Augustus Thorndike		Henry Saltonstall	
Perkins	1873-1874	Howe	1902-
	also 1877-1879	Theophilus Parsons	1903-1915
Caleb Agry Curtis	1875	Robert Homans	1912-
Henry Austin Whitney	1875-1876	Francis Boardman	
	also 1884-1886	Crowninshield	1916-

IV

LIST OF MEMBERS

1786-1838

After 1838 a general membership was abandoned, and the society limited to Officers and Trustees.

Mr. Samuel Abbot	William Appleton
Asher Adams	John Trecothick Apthorp, Esquire
Benjamin Adams	Mr. Azor Archbald
Capt. Isaac Adams, <i>Orleans</i>	Phineas Ashmun, <i>Stockbridge</i>
His Excellency John Adams,	Dr. Israel Atherton, <i>Lancaster</i>
<i>Quincy</i>	Capt. Henry Atkins
Joseph Adams	Capt. Silas Atkins
Joseph H. Adams	Mr. Charles Atkinson
Mr. Phineas Adams	Rev. Noah Atwater, <i>Westfield</i>
Dr. Samuel Adams	Hon. Benjamin Austin, Jr., Esq.
Thomas C. Adams	Jonathan Loring Austin, Esq.
Mr. Judah Alden, <i>Duxbury</i>	Mr. Richard Austin
Capt. William Alexander	Samuel Austin
James Allen	James Avery, <i>Machias</i>
Jeremiah Allen	John Avery
Rev. Thomas Allen	John Avery, Jr.
Mr. William Allen	
Charles Amory	Adam Babcock, Esq.
Mr. Jonathan Amory	Mr. Francis Babcock
Mr. Thomas Amory, <i>London</i>	Francis Bacon
Mr. Thomas Coffin Amory	Nathaniel Balch
William Amory	Loammi Baldwin, Esq., <i>Woburn</i>
Mr. James Andrews	Luke Baldwin, Esq.
John Andrews, Esquire, <i>Roxbury</i>	Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D.D.
Mr. Charles Brooks Appleton	Mr. John Ballard
Mr. Nathan Appleton	Joseph Ballard
Nathaniel Coffin Appleton	Mr. Christopher Barker

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Josiah Barker, Esq., <i>Nantucket</i>	Mr. Jeremiah Smith Boies, <i>Milton</i>
Rev. Thomas Barnard, D.D., <i>Salem</i>	Capt. George Bond
Capt. Tristram Barnard	Mr. Nathan Bond
Joseph Barrell	Mr. Kirk Boott
Mr. John Barrett, <i>Quincy</i>	Mr. Ezra Allen Bourne
Joseph Barrett	Elizabeth Bowdoin
Samuel Barrett	James Bowdoin, Esq.
Mr. George Bartlett, <i>Charlestown</i>	James Bowdoin, Jr., Esq., <i>Dor-</i> <i>chester</i>
Dr. John Bartlett, <i>Roxbury</i>	Mr. John Barrett Bowen
Mr. Joseph Bartlett, <i>Plymouth</i>	Hon. Jonathan Bowman, <i>Pownal-</i> <i>boro</i>
Hon. Josiah Bartlett, M.D., <i>Charlestown</i>	John Boyle, Esq.
Dr. Thomas Bartlett	Mr. John Boyle, Jr.
Dr. Zaccheus Bartlett, <i>Plymouth</i>	Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq., <i>Roxbury</i>
John Prince Bayley	Mr. Charles Bradbury
Mr. George Baylies	Capt. Gamaliel Bradford
Dr. William Baylies, <i>Dighton</i>	Rev. John Bradford
Rev. Jeremiah Belknap	John Bradford, Esq.
Joseph Belknap	John Henry Bradford
Mr. Shubael Bell	Samuel Bradford, Esq.
Major William Bell	Mr. Dudley Story Bradstreet
John Bellows	Major John Bray
Mr. John Bernard	Joseph Bray
Mr. Nathaniel Bethune	Major John Brazier
Mr. Martin Bicker, Jr.	Samuel Breck, Esq.
Mr. Asahel Bigelow	Mr. Ebenezer Breed, <i>Charlestown</i>
Horatio Bigelow	Mr. William Breed
Dr. Jacob Bigelow	Mr. John Brewer, <i>Passamaquoddy</i>
Mr. Samuel Billings	Mr. Thomas Brewer
Mr. William Billings	Mr. Oliver Brewster
Mr. James Bird	Hon. Ebenezer Bridge, <i>Chelms-</i> <i>ford</i>
Samuel Blagge, Esquire	Rev. Josiah Bridge, <i>East Sudbury</i>
Mr. Edward Blake	Hon. Matthew Bridge, <i>Charles-</i> <i>town</i>
Major George Blanchard	
Mr. John Wharton Blanchard	
Mr. Elam Bliss	

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Mr. Elisha Brigham	Mr. Joseph Callender, Jr.
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Mr. George Watson Brimmer	Rev. Samuel Carey
Mr. Martin Brimmer, <i>Roxbury</i>	Mr. James Carter
Mr. Henry Bromfield, <i>Harvard</i>	Samuel Cary, Esq., <i>Chelsea</i>
Gen. John Brooks, <i>Medford</i>	Mr. Edward Cazneau
Hon. Peter Chardon Brooks	Mr. Gardner Leonard Chandler
Mr. Bartholomew Brown	Francis Dana Channing, Esq.
John Brown, Esq.	Rev. William Ellery Channing
Josiah Brown	Mr. Henry Chapman
Martha Brown	John Chapman, <i>Sandwich</i>
Mathew Brown, <i>Brookfield</i>	Jonathan Chapman, Esq.
Dr. Samuel Brown	Joseph Chapman
Hon. William Brown	Capt. Peter Chase, <i>Nantucket</i>
Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster	His Eminence Cardinal John Cheverus
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John Bulkley	Richard Clabby
Mrs. Caroline Bullard, <i>Medfield</i>	Mr. Chester Clap
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Moses Bullen, <i>Medfield</i>	Samuel Clap
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Elisha Burnham	Mr. Nathaniel Clark
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Mr. George Burroughs, Jr.	Mr. John Coates
George Burroughs	David Cobb, <i>Taunton</i>
Capt. William Burrows	Samuel Cobb
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Hon. George Cabot, <i>Beverly</i>	Mr. Charles Russell Codman
Samuel Cabot, Esq., <i>Roxbury</i>	John Codman, Jr.
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William Cabot, <i>Watertown</i>	Dr. John Gorham Coffin
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Michael Collins, <i>Wellfleet</i>	Hon. William Cushing, <i>Scituate</i>
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Richard Clark Conner	Gersham Cutler
Mr. Zebedee Cooke, Jr.	Mr. James Cutler
Mr. Charles Coolidge, <i>Newton</i>	Pliny Cutler
Mr. Charles Dawes Coolidge, <i>Roxbury</i>	Mr. John Dabney, <i>Salem</i>
Mr. Cornelius Coolidge	Mr. William Dall
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Samuel Frederick Coolidge	Dexter Dana
Mr. William Coolidge	Hon. Francis Dana, <i>Cambridge</i>
Samuel Cooper, Esq.	Hon. Samuel Dana, <i>Charlestown</i>
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Rev. John Cushing, <i>Ashburnham</i>	William Davis, Esq.
	Hon. Thomas Dawes, Esq.

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Mr. William Dehon	Ephraim Eliot
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Sieur De L'Etombe	Mr. John Eliot, Jr.
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Mr. Thomas Dennie	Simon Elliot
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Samuel Dexter, <i>Weston</i>	John Erving, Jr.
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Rev. Timothy Dickeson, <i>Holliston</i>	Jacob Eustis
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Samuel Brown Doane	Mr. James Farrar
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Mr. Charles B. Eaton	Robert Bennett Forbes
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Joseph Foster	Capt. Nathaniel Goodwin, <i>Plymouth</i>
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Mr. William Foster	Capt. Randolph Goodwin, <i>Dresden</i>
Mr. Henry Fowle	Mr. Simeon Goodwin
Hon. Samuel Fowler, <i>Westfield</i>	Mr. John Gore
Ebenezer Francis	Mr. Samuel Gore
Thomas Frazer	Dr. John Gorham
Mr. Samuel Alden Frazier, <i>Duxbury</i>	Stephen Gorham, Esq.
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Mr. James Freeman	Mr. Moses Grant, Jr.
Mr. Jonathan Freeman,	Mr. Benjamin Gray
Dr. Nathaniel Freeman, <i>Sandwich</i>	Catherine Gray
Mr. Adam French	Edward Gray
Mr. John French	Capt. John Gray
Mr. Benjamin Fuller	John Chipman Gray
	Mr. Sylvanus Gray
Mr. Abraham Watson Gamage	Rev. Thomas Gray, <i>Roxbury</i>
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Capt. Gideon Gardner, <i>Nantucket</i>	Mr. William Rufus Gray
Capt. Jared Gardner, <i>Nantucket</i>	Francis Green
John Gardner, Esq.	Mr. Richard Green
John Lowell Gardner	Thomas Green
Lemuel Gardner	Francis Greene, Esq., <i>Medford</i>
Eben. Gay, Esq., <i>Hingham</i>	Gardiner Greene, Esq.
His Excellency Elbridge Gerry, <i>Cambridge</i>	Mr. James Greene, <i>Charlestown</i>
Moses Gill	Mr. John Rose Greene
Mr. John Taylor Gilman	Mr. Joseph Greene
Nicholas Gilman, <i>Exeter, N.H.</i>	Peter Greene
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	Enoch Greenleaf, <i>Weston</i>
	Mr. John Greenleaf
	Mr. Joseph Greenleaf

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Thomas Greenleaf	Mr. Judah Hayes
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Rev. William Greenough, <i>Newton</i>	Mr. Caleb Hayward
Mr. John Grew	Dr. George Hayward
	Dr. Lemuel Hayward
	Dr. Nathan Hayward, <i>Plymouth</i>
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Jacob Hall	Mr. Charles Heard
Mr. Jared Hall	John Heard
Joseph Hall, Esq.	John Heard, Jr.
Joseph Hall, Jr.	Barnabas Hedge, Esq., <i>Plymouth</i>
Lott Hall, <i>Westminster, Vt.</i>	Levi Hedge, <i>Cambridge</i>
Mr. Nathaniel Hall, <i>Medford</i>	Samuel Henshaw, Esq., <i>Northampton</i>
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Mr. William Hammatt, <i>Plymouth</i>	Hon. Stephen Higginson
Abraham Hammett, <i>Plymouth</i>	Stephen Higginson, Jr., Esq.
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Ebenezer Hancock, Esq.	Capt. John Hill
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Mr. Thomas Hancock	Hon. Benjamin Hitchborn, <i>Dorchester</i>
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Mr. Moses Bullen Harden, <i>Medfield</i>	Thomas Hitchborn
Mr. Jonathan Harrington	Petataiah Hitchcock, <i>Brookfield</i>
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Jonathan Harris	Mr. John Holland
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William Harris	Rev. Abiel Holmes, <i>Cambridge</i>
Mr. James Harrison, <i>Charlestown</i>	Charles Holmes
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Mr. Oliver Hartshorn	Benjamin Homans
Benjamin Haskell	Charles Dudley Homans
	Dr. John Homans
	John Homans

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Benjamin Homer, Esq.	Edward Jackson, Esq.
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Michael Homer	Hon. Jonathan Jackson, Esq., <i>Newburyport</i>
Samuel Hooper	Mr. William Jackson
Samuel Hotten	William Jackson, <i>Plymouth</i>
Nathan How, <i>Abington</i>	Mr. Samuel James
Abigail Howard	Leonard Jarvis, Esq.
Algernon Sidney Howard	Patrick Jeffrey, Esq., <i>Milton</i>
Dr. John Clarke Howard	John Jenkins
Major Samuel Howard, <i>Augusta</i>	Joseph Warren Jenkins
Rev. Simeon Howard	John Jenks, <i>Salem</i>
Mr. Abraham H. Howe	William Jepson
Mr. Joseph Neals Howe	George Stuart Johonnot
William Howe	Israel Jones
Capt. Henry Hubbard	Hon. John Coffin Jones
Horatio Hollis Hunnewell	Joseph Jones
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Mr. Augustus Hunt	Stephen Jones, Jr.
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Mr. Joseph Hunt, Jr.	Mr. Benjamin Joy
Mr. Samuel Hunt, <i>Watertown</i>	Dr. John Joy
Mr. Henry Hunter	
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Dr. Isaac Hurd, <i>Concord</i>	Oliver Keating, Esq.
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Mr. Enoch Huse	Rev. James Kendall, <i>Plymouth</i>
Mr. Zaccheus Hussey, <i>Nantucket</i>	Mr. John King, <i>Abington</i>
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Mr. Henry Hutchinson	Mr. Josiah Knapp
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	John Kneeland
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Mr. Daniel Ingalls	Thomas Knox
Daniels Ingalls, Jr.	
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Mr. John Kuhn	Stillman Lothrop
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Mr. Samuel Checkley Lathrop	Mr. William Macey, <i>Nantucket</i>
Mr. Seth Lathrop	Mr. Henry Mackay
Abbott Lawrence	Capt. John Mackay
Col. Sylvanus Lazell, <i>Bridge-</i>	Capt. Mungo Mackay
<i>water</i>	Mr. William Mackay
Mr. Caleb Leach, <i>Plymouth</i>	John Noble Mallory
James Leach	Mr. John Marston
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Capt. Winslow Lewis	Hon. Ebenezer Mattoon, Esq.,
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Martin Lincoln, <i>Hingham</i>	Col. John May
Mr. John Inman Linzee	John May, Esq.
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William Little	Joseph May, Esq.
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James Lloyd, Jr., Esq.	Mr. Samuel May
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Giles Lodge	Samuel Foster McCleary
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Mr. John Foster Loring	Mr. Allen Melville
Mr. Jonathan Loring	Thomas Melville, Esq.
Isaac Lothrop, <i>Plymouth</i>	Mr. Nathaniel Merriam

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Mr. Henry Messinger	
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Edmund Munroe, Esq.	Peter Parker
Rev. John Murray	Rt. Rev. Samuel Parker
	Col. Samuel Hale Parker
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Mr. Joseph Newell	Mr. John Parkman
Mr. Samuel Newell	Samuel Parkman, Esq.
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Mr. Henry Newman	Mr. Gorham Parsons
Mr. Charles Colton Nichols	Nehemiah Parsons
Capt. Nathan Nichols, <i>Malden</i>	Capt. Thomas Parsons
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John Nicholson, <i>Medford</i>	William Payne
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	Rev. Eliphalet Pearson, LL.D., <i>Andover</i>
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Mr. George Odiorne	John Peck, <i>Newton</i>
Andrew Oliver	Henry Augustus Peirce
Ebenezer Oliver, Esq.	Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton, <i>Bil-</i> <i>lerica</i>
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Francis Jonhnot Oliver	Augustus Thorndike Perkins
Mr. Henry Jonhnot Oliver	James Perkins
Rev. Thomas Fitch Oliver, <i>Mar-</i> <i>blehead</i>	Thomas Perkins, Esq.
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James Osborne	
Mr. John Osborne	

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William Perkins, Jr.	
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Charles Chester Phelps	Hon. Josiah Quincy, Esq.
Mr. Charles Porter Phelps	
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John Phillips, <i>Charlestown</i>	
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Jonathan Perry Phillips, Esq.	Mr. Joseph Warren Revere
Samuel Phillips, <i>Andover</i>	Paul Revere, Esq.
His Honor William Phillips, Esq.	Major Henry Rice
Mr. Joshua Pico	Mr. John Rice
Mr. Isaac Pierce	Nathan Rice
Joseph Pierce, Esq.	Capt. Benjamin Rich
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Mr. Robert Pope	James Robinson, Esq.
William Powell, Esq.	Thomas Robinson, <i>Portland</i>
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Mr. Henry Prentiss	William Ropes
Mr. James Prentiss	Mrs. Hannah Rowe
Rev. Thomas Prentiss, <i>Medfield</i>	Major Benjamin Russell
Mr. Samuel Jackson Prescott	Daniel Russell
Hon. William Prescott, Esq.	Ezekiel Russell
Ezekiel Price	James Russell
John Fox Priest	Mr. John Miller Russell
James Prince, Esq.	Joseph Russell
John Prince, Esq., <i>Marblehead</i>	Thomas Russell
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Dr. Erastus Sargeant, <i>Stockbridge</i>	Nathaniel Sigourney
Hon. Daniel Sargent, Esq.	William B. Simpson
Daniel Sargent, Jr.	Nathaniel Skinner
Epes Sargent, Esq.	Abiel Smith, Esq.
Ignatius Sargent, Esq.	Mr. Barney Smith
Mr. Samuel Greene Sargent, <i>Charlestown</i>	Capt. Benjamin Smith
John Saunders, <i>Salem</i>	Capt. George Girdler Smith, <i>Danvers</i>
Mr. Charles Savage	Rev. Isaac Smith, <i>Malden</i>
Mr. William Savage	Mr. Joseph Smith
Mr. David Sawyer	Dr. Nathaniel Smith
William Scollay	Dr. Oliver Smith
James Scott	Mr. Samuel Smith
Charles Scudder	Stephen Smith, <i>Mashias</i>
David Sears	William Smith, Esq.
David Sears, Jr.	William Peter Smith
Hon. William Seaver, <i>Kingston</i>	Samuel Snelling, Esq.
Dr. Charles Lewis Segars, <i>Northampton</i>	Mr. Gideon Snow
William Selby	Capt. Nehemiah Somes
William Sever, Jr., <i>Worcester</i>	Thomas Somes
Hon. David Sewall, <i>York</i>	John Soren
Mr. Joseph Sewall	Calvin Spear
Hon. Samuel Sewall, Esq., <i>Marblehead</i>	David Spear
Mr. William Shattuck	Mr. Samuel Spear
Mr. Robert Gould Shaw	Andrew Spooner
Mr. William Nickels Shaw	Hon. William Spooner, M.D.
Mr. Henry Sheafe	Madam Esther Sprague, <i>Dedham</i>
Dr. William Sheldon, <i>Springfield</i>	John Sprague, <i>Lancaster</i>
Hon. William Shepard, <i>Westfield</i>	Mr. William Stackpole
William Sherburne	David Stanwood
	Capt. Edward Staples
	Hon. William Steadman, Esq., <i>Lancaster</i>
	Henry Steale

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Calvin Stearns	Rev. Thomas Thacher, Esq., <i>Ded-</i>
David Stearns, <i>Charlestown</i>	<i>ham</i>
Simeon Stearns	Benjamin Thaxter
Mr. Zebina Stebbins, <i>Springfield</i>	Mr. Charles Thaxter
Isaac Stevens	Dr. Thomas Thaxter, <i>Hingham</i>
Mr. Robert Stevens, Jr.	Mr. Minot Thayer, <i>Braintree</i>
William Stevenson, Esq.	Capt. Nathaniel Thayer
Rev. Samuel Stillman	Rev. Nathaniel Thayer
Dr. Charles Stockbridge, <i>Scituate</i>	Mr. Nathaniel Farwell Thayer
Ebenezer Storer	Mr. Obadiah Thayer, <i>Newton</i>
Mr. Thomas Wentworth Storrow	Mr. Samuel Miller Thayer
Bradstreet Story	Dr. Stephen Thayer
Don Juan Stoughton, Esq., <i>Span-</i>	Isaiah Thomas, Esq., <i>Worcester</i>
<i>ish Consul</i>	John Boies Thomas, Esq.
His Excellency Caleb Strong,	Dr. Joshua Thomas
Esq., <i>Northampton</i>	Hon. Joshua Thomas, Esq., <i>Ply-</i>
Mr. Nathan Russell Sturgis	<i>mouth.</i>
Russell Sturgis, Esq.	William Thurston, Esq.
Capt. Samuel Sturgis	James Thwing
Capt. William Sturgis	Mr. Elisha Ticknor
Hon. James Sullivan, Esq.	Charles Tidd
John Langdon Sullivan, Esq.	Mr. Jacob Tidd
William Sullivan, Esq.	Isaiah Tiffany, <i>West Stock-</i>
Increase Sumner, <i>Roxbury</i>	<i>bridge</i>
Mr. Thomas Hubbard Sumner	Mr. Bryant Parrot Tilden
Mr. George Sutherland	Hon. David Tilden, Esq.
Thomas Swain, <i>Nantucket</i>	Mr. Joseph Tilden
James Swan	Mr. John Tileston
Mr. Samuel Sweet	Mr. Samuel Todd
John Sweetser	Mr. Samuel Topliffe
Dr. Joseph Taft, <i>Weston</i>	Capt. Eben. Torrey, <i>Lancaster</i>
Thomas Tarbell	Mr. Samuel Torrey
Mr. John Templeman	Mr. Abraham Touro
Dr. James Thacher, <i>Plymouth</i>	Alexander Townsend, Esq.
Rev. Peter Oxenbridge Thacher	Dr. David Townsend
Peter Thacher, Esq.	Mr. Isaac Townsend, <i>Northamp-</i>
Rev. Samuel Cooper Cushing	<i>ton</i>
Thacher	Capt. Russell Trevett
	Samuel Trulling

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Capt. William Tuck	John Warren, M.D.
John Tucker, Esq.	John Collins Warren, M.D.
Mr. Richard Dalton Tucker	Jonathan Mason Warren, M.D.
Edward Tuckerman, Esq.	Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse
Edward Tuckerman, Jr., Esq.	John Waters
Mr. George Washington Tucker-	Josiah Waters
man	George Watson, <i>Plymouth</i>
Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, <i>Chelsea</i>	Marston Watson, <i>Marblehead</i>
Mr. William Tuckerman	Edward Wayne
Hon. William Tudor, Esq.	Mr. David Webb
Hon. Cotton Tufts, <i>Weymouth</i>	Mr. Nathan Webb
Mr. Daniel Tuttle	Mr. Rufus Webb
Mr. Turell Tuttle	Capt. Thomas Webb
Hon. Dudley Atkins Tyng, Esq.	Bradford Webster
	Redford Webster
George Bruce Upton	Benjamin Renkin Welch
Capt. Richard Urann	Francis Welch
	Dr. Thomas Welch
Charles Vaughan	Abraham Weld
John Vinal	Benjamin Weld, Esq.
	Capt. George Weld, <i>Lancaster</i>
Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, <i>Dan-</i>	Arnold Welles, Esq.
<i>vers</i>	Arnold Welles, Jr., Esq.
Mr. Henry Wainwright	Mr. Benjamin T. Wells
Rt. Rev. Jonathan Mayhew	Mr. John Wells
Wainwright	Mr. Titus Wells
Ebenezer Wales, Esq., <i>Dorchester</i>	Thomas Welsh
Ephraim Wales	Thomas Welsh, Jr., Esq.
Mr. Thomas Beale Wales	Hon. Oliver Wendell, Esq.
Samuel Hurd Walley, Esq.	Mr. David West
Thomas Walley	Rev. Samuel West, D.D.
Mr. Benjamin Lynde Walter	Thomas West
Mr. William Walter	Daniel Weston, Esq., <i>Eastport</i>
Hon. Artemas Ward, Esq.	Capt. Ezra Weston, <i>Duxbury</i>
Joseph Ward, Esq.	Capt. Jacob Weston, <i>Duxbury</i>
Thomas Wren Ward	Joshua Wetherly
Capt. William Ward	Jesse Wheaton, <i>Weston</i>
Dr. Samuel Ware, Jr., <i>Conway</i>	Mr. George Wheeler
Henry Warren, Esq., <i>Plymouth</i>	Mr. Moses Wheeler

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Mr. John H. Wheelwright	Jeremiah Williams
Mr. Samuel Wheelwright	Mr. John Davis Williams
Charles White	Capt. John Foster Williams
James White	John Shirley Williams, Esq., <i>Roxbury</i>
Benjamin Whitman, Esq.	Mr. Thomas Williams
Mr. Davis Whitman, <i>Lancaster</i>	Thomas Williams, Jr., Esq., <i>Rox-</i> <i>bury</i>
Kilborn Whitman, Esq., <i>Pembroke</i>	Capt. William Williams
Mr. Ezra Whitney	Amos Winship
Henry Austin Whitney	Dr. Charles William Winship, <i>Roxbury</i>
Col. Jonathan Whitney	Mr. Benjamin Winslow
C. Amos Whittemore	Mr. Charles Winslow
Mr. Samuel Whitwell	Dr. Isaac Winslow, <i>Mansfield</i>
Mr. William Whitwell	John Winslow, Esq.
Joseph Wiggin	John Winslow, Jr., Esq.
Mr. Thomas Wigglesworth	Thomas Lindall Winthrop, Esq.
Mr. Abraham Wild	Mr. Ebenezer Withington
Capt. Dixey Wilds	Mr. Elijah Withington
Rev. Joseph Willard, D.D., <i>LL.D., Cambridge</i>	Newell Withington
Dr. Moses Willard, <i>Roxbury</i>	Abiel Wood, Jr., Esq., <i>Wiscas-</i> <i>set</i>
Elijah Williams, <i>West Stockbridge</i>	William Wyman
Mr. Eliphalet Williams	
Mr. Henry Howell Williams, <i>Roxbury</i>	

HONORARY MEMBERS

Nathaniel Adams, Esq., <i>Portsmouth</i>	Hon. Oliver Ellsworth, <i>late Chief Justice of the United States</i>
Rev. Timothy Alden, <i>Newark</i>	Anthony Fothergill, M.D., <i>Bath</i>
Dr. Oliver Baron, <i>Calcutta</i>	Hon. Thomas Frazer, Esq., <i>London</i>
Rev. Andrew Brown, D.D., <i>Edinburgh</i>	Hon. Nicholas Gilman, <i>Exeter</i>
John Bulkley, <i>Lisbon</i>	Edward Goodwin, M.D., <i>Bath</i>
Thomas Bulkley, Esq., <i>Lisbon</i>	William Howes, M.D., <i>London</i>
Capt. John Calef, <i>St. Christopher's, West Indies</i>	Dr. David Hull, <i>Fairfield, Ct.</i>
Ammi Ruhamah Cutter, M.D., <i>Portsmouth</i>	Hon. Jedidiah Huntington, <i>New London, Ct.</i>
	Rev. John Kemp, <i>Edinburgh</i>

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His Excellency John Langdon, Esq., <i>Portsmouth</i>	Hon. James Sheafe, Esq., <i>Portsmouth</i>
John Coakley Lettsom, M.D., <i>London</i>	Horatio Sprague, <i>Gibraltar</i>
Dr. John Osborne, <i>Middletown, Ct.</i>	Rt. Hon. Earl of Stamford, <i>London</i>
Hon. Timothy Pickering, Esq., <i>Salem</i>	Hon. Samuel Tenney, Esq., <i>Exeter</i>
Hon. David Ramsay, Esq., <i>Charleston, S.C.</i>	Dr. Tedder, <i>President</i>
Dr. Benjamin Rush, <i>Philadelphia</i>	Leopold Stoeger, <i>Vice-President</i>
William Russell, Esq., <i>Middletown, Ct.</i>	Alver Roll, <i>Secretary of the Humane Society of Vienna, Austria</i>

V

LIST OF GENTLEMEN

WHO HAVE DELIVERED DISCOURSES BEFORE THE
HUMANE SOCIETY, 1787-1817

- 1787 John Lathrop, D.D.
- 1788 Simeon Howard, D.D.
- 1789 Peter Thacher, D.D.
- 1790 Benjamin Waterhouse, M.D.
- 1791 Samuel Parker, D.D.
- 1792 John Bartlett, M.D.
- 1793 John Clarke, D.D.
- 1794 Thomas Barnard, D.D.
- 1795 Hon. John Brooks
- 1796 Chandler Robbins, D.D.
- 1797 John Fleet, M.D.
- 1798 William Walter, D.D.
- 1799 Isaac Hurd, M.D.
- 1800 Rev. Thomas Thacher
- 1801 Jedidiah Morse, D.D.
- 1802 Eliphalet Porter, D.D.
- 1803 John Sylvester John Gardiner, D.D.
- 1804 John Howard, M.D.
- 1805 Thomas Gray, D.D.
- 1806 Thaddeus William Harris, D.D.
- 1807 Rev. William Emerson
- 1808 Thomas Danforth, M.D.
- 1809 Joseph M'Kean, LL.D.
- 1810 John Thornton Kirkland, D.D.
- 1811 Lemuel Shaw, LL.D.
- 1812 Rev. Henry Colman
- 1813 James Kendall, D.D.
- 1814 John Allyn, D.D.
- 1815 Rev. Horace Holley
- 1816 John Gorham, M.D.
- 1817 William Tudor, Esquire

APPENDIX

At a special meeting of the Society, March, 1818, it was voted, partly in consideration of the increasing number of charitable occasions, to discontinue the public celebrations. Most of the preceding discourses were published.

VI

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY

1786-1916

The following is a list of the property belonging to the Society at intervals of ten years, as shown on the books of the Treasurer, with the exception of the years 1816 and 1826, when no reports were made.

1786. Simeon Howard, Treasurer.....	£286-16-11
1796. Simeon Howard, Treasurer.....	\$4,422.14
1806. John Eliot, Treasurer.....	9,344.74
1836. Henderson Inches, Treasurer.....	20,029.60
1846. John Lowell Gardner, Treasurer.....	26,164.53
1856. Charles Amory, Treasurer.....	35,749.27
1866. Francis Boardman Crowninshield, Treasurer....	57,988.04
1876. Caleb Agry Curtis, Treasurer.....	100,507.07
1886. Horatio Hollis Hunnewell, Treasurer.....	126,461.19
1896. Horatio Hollis Hunnewell, Treasurer.....	137,156.59
1906. Francis Clarke Welch, Treasurer.....	148,356.67
1916. Francis Clarke Welch, Treasurer.....	265,919.54

VII

BEQUESTS

1795-1916

1795. *Madam Suviah Thayer*, of Boston. £50-0-0
 Will dated January 21, 1795
 Proved and allowed April 14, 1795
 File No. 20412, Suffolk Probate Records,
 Book 93, Page 764.
 "I give and bequeath to the Massachusetts Hu-
 mane Society the sum of Fifty Pounds, Lawful
 Money."
1800. *Reverend William Walter, D.D.*, of Boston. \$30.00
 Will dated December 8, 1780
 Proved and allowed December 16, 1800
 File No. 21370, Suffolk Probate Records,
 Book 98, Page 665.
 "To the Charitable Societies in Boston, of which I
 am a Member. . . . Thirty Dollars each."
1803. *John Bulkley, Esquire*, of Lisbon. £100-0-0
 April 4, 1803: a letter from James Lloyd, Jr., was
 communicated, informing the Trustees that Mr. John
 Bulkley, of Lisbon, had bequeathed one hundred
 pounds sterling to the Humane Society.
1811. *Madam Esther Sprague*, of Dedham. \$333.33
 Will dated May 23, 1811
 Proved and allowed Nov. 5, 1811
 File No. 17240 A, Norfolk Probate Records,
 Book 20, Page 47.
 "I give to the Humane Society of Massachusetts
 three hundred and thirty-three dollars and one third
 of a dollar, to be added to the funds of that Society,
 and the interest arising therefrom to be applied to the
 uses thereof."
1811. *Honorable Samuel Dexter*, of Mendon. \$50.00
 Will dated February 12, 1799
 Proved and allowed May 7, 1811
 File No. 16786 A, Worcester Probate Records,
 Book 39, Page 391.

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"I give Fifty Dollars to the Humane Society to help carry on the benevolent designs of their incorporation.

"As I pay a small sum annually to the American Academy, to the Society for Promotion of Agriculture and to the Humane Society, I direct that the sums be paid up to the end of the year next after my decease. The sums should become due in the months of April, May and December."

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------|
| 1822. | <i>Abraham Touro</i> , of New Orleans, La..... <p>Nuncupative Codicil to will
 Written night between 17th and 18th Oct. 1822
 Proved and allowed November 4, 1822
 File No. 26794, Suffolk Probate Records,
 Book 1202, Page 418.</p> <p>"Mr. Touro wishes the following added as a Codicil to will. He leaves Five Thousand Dollars to the Humane Society in trust, the interest of which is to be appropriated as the Trustees of that Society think proper."</p> | \$5000.00 |
| 1823. | <i>William Lambert, Esquire</i> , of Roxbury..... <p>Will dated May 23, 1823
 Proved and allowed July 8, 1823
 File No. 11300, Norfolk Probate Records,
 Book 41, Page 90.</p> <p>"Item, Whereas it is my intention to make some presents or donations other than those mentioned in this instrument, it is my express will that any money or papers or other articles whatever, which I may leave marked with the name of any person or Society, should be delivered to such person or Society, within one year at farthest after my decease and that the same belong to them for their use forever, and I direct my Executors to discharge all my Honorable obligations and promises whether to individuals or Societies or Committees of Institutions, incorporated or unincorporated, as soon as may be, after the same shall be honorably due."</p> | \$150.00 |
| 1851. | <i>James Ingersoll</i> , of Boston..... <p>Will dated October 20, 1850
 Proved and allowed April 28, 1851
 File No. 37232, Suffolk Probate Records,
 Book 1491, Page 290.</p> <p>"I give and bequeath the sum of one thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Humane Society."</p> | \$1000.00 |
| 1856. | <i>Peter Paul Francis Degrand</i> , of Boston..... <p>Will dated May 5, 1851
 Proved and allowed February 14, 1856</p> | \$29,060.71 |

APPENDIX

File No. 40164, Suffolk Probate Records,
Book 1541, Page 9.

See case No. 26540 in Equity, s.j.c.

The whole of this estate was left in trust for the benefit of certain persons, but

"After the decease of all the persons for whose benefit the Income of my estate is appropriated as above I direct my Executor to pay the net proceeds of my Estate as follows . . . to each of the following Societies one-twelfth (say $\frac{1}{12}$ viz) . . . Humane Society."
Paid in 1917.

1872. *Quincy Tufts*, of Boston. \$2000. 00

Will dated November 3, 1869

Proved and allowed, June 3, 1872

File No. 52702, Suffolk Probate Records,

Book 457, Page 112.

"20th. After the death of my sister, I direct the remainder of my property to be disposed of as follows, to wit, I give and bequeath to . . . Humane Society of Massachusetts [and other societies] the sum of Two Thousand Dollars each, to be invested by each society in a permanent fund, the yearly income of it to be appropriated for the benefit of the objects of the Societies."

1873. *Benjamin Hudson*, of Somerville. \$22,308. 97

Will dated November 2, 1864

Proved and allowed, April 22, 1873

Decree, Records 594, page 391.

File No. 5594, Middlesex Probate Records,

Book 403, Page 369.

"Ninthly, I give and bequeath to the Humane Society of Massachusetts and to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary each, one moiety or half part of all my estate not otherwise disposed of by this instrument for the beneficial uses of their respective institutions."

1880. *Amelia Frances Wood*, of Boston. \$1000. 00

Will dated March 23, 1878

Proved and allowed August 16, 1880

File No. 64541, Suffolk Probate Records,

Book 43, Page 246.

Ninth Clause: . . . "To the Humane Society of Mass. the sum of one thousand dollars."

1890. *Samuel Elwell Sawyer*, of Gloucester. \$2382. 20

Will dated March 30, 1889

Proved and allowed January 20, 1890

File No. 68593, Essex Probate Records,

Book 469, Page 194.

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"I give and bequeath to each of the forty following named Institutions and Societies the sum of two thousand dollars to be safely invested as a 'Permanent Fund' and the income only to be used in such manner as will best promote the interest and prosperity of the said Institutions and Societies, to wit: . . . The Humane Society of Masstts., 22 Congress St."

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1895. <i>Mary Elizabeth Stewart</i>, of Boston.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Will dated June 18, 1895
Proved and allowed September 28, 1905
File No. 131243, Suffolk Probate Records,
Book 107, Page 26.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">"8th. That after articles numbered first to seventh inclusive have been fully carried out and performed I give and said trustee shall execute and deliver all the necessary and proper conveyances and shall pay over and deliver in fee simple the remainder of my estate as follows, viz.: —</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">"One third part thereof to the Mass. Humane Society to be held by said Society as a trust fund the income thereof to be used and expended for the benefit and comfort of those engaged or employed or assisting in concert and systematic efforts for the saving of life from the peril of the sea on the coast of Mass., — whether acting under the direction and care of said society or otherwise."</p> | <p>Probably
\$9000.00
eventually</p> |
| <p>1897. <i>Estate of Ellen Flint</i> (Residence unknown).
(No data as to will)</p> | <p>\$ 7.22</p> |
| <p>1899. <i>Mary Ann Porter Weld</i>, of Boston.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Will dated May 27, 1895
Proved and allowed March 23, 1899
File No. 109681, Suffolk Probate Records,
Book 87, Page 39.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">"Tenth: I give . . . to the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the sum of three thousand dollars."</p> | <p>\$3000.00</p> |
| <p>1900. <i>Jacob Crowninshield Rogers</i>, of Peabody.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Will dated March 5, 1897
Proved and allowed January 22, 1900
File No. 85536, Essex Probate Records,
Book 546, Page 202.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">"Eighth: If at the decease of my said wife there shall be a surplus of the said capital of the trust fund therefore held for her benefit, after providing for the</p> | <p>\$25,000.00
eventually</p> |

APPENDIX

trust funds hereinbefore mentioned, then there shall be paid out of the said surplus the following sums, to have priority of full payment in the order hereinafter named, and not to abate proportionally in case of deficiency of the said surplus to pay them all in full, to wit:—

"14th., to the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Twenty five thousand dollars."

1910. *William Penn Harding*, of Cambridge. \$1000.00

Will dated April 20, 1909

Proved and allowed September 22, 1910

Decree, Book 743, Page 614.

File No. 86141, Middlesex Probate Records,

Book 755, Page 160.

"7. To the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose office is located in the City of Boston, the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000), the annual income of which, in sums of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) shall be paid by the Treasurer of said Society, in the month of September of each year to such persons as shall have shown an unselfish bravery in saving or attempting to save another in extreme peril of death by drowning or by fire during the year previous to the award. If death should occur by reason of said attempt to save the life of another, the said sum of \$25 shall be paid to the widow of such person at the discretion of the said Society. This bequest shall be designated as 'The William Penn Harding Humane Fund,' and any unappropriated balance of the annual income thereof shall be added to and made a part of the principal sum."

1911. *Martha Rebecca Hunt*, of Somerville. \$102,199.09

Will dated May 7, 1901

Proved and allowed May 24, 1910

Decree Book 743, Page 373

File No. 84772, Middlesex Probate Records,

Book 746, Page 438.

"Thirty-fifth. All the rest, residue and remainder of the estate and property, of every name and nature, both real and personal, of which I shall die seized and possessed, or to which I may be in any way entitled at the time of my decease, I give, devise and bequeath in manner following, to wit:— . . . (c) One fifth part thereof unto the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Each corporation or organization above named is to keep the principal safely invested, and apply the income therefrom only for the advancement of the interests and for the support and carrying out of the objects of its incorporation and organization. If, for any

APPENDIX

reason, either of the above named residuary legatees shall decline or be unable to take its residuary share, then such share shall be equally divided among the remaining residuary legatees above named."

1911. *Mehitable Calef Copenhagen Wilson*, of Cambridge..... \$500.00
 Will dated May 29, 1911
 Proved and allowed September 29, 1911
 File No. 89013, Middlesex Probate Records,
 Book 770, Page 251.
 "Article Fifth: I give and bequeath to the following corporations and institutions the sums specified. . . . 7. Five hundred (500) Dollars to . . . Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."
1916. *Clara Elizabeth Seabury*, of New York. \$2000.00
 Will dated April 15, 1912
 Proved and allowed March 17, 1916
 File No. 106987, Middlesex Probate Records,
 Book 835, Page 598
 "I give and bequeath two thousand dollars to the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts whose office is now or lately was in the Tremont Building, in said Boston."

VIII

DONATIONS AND GIFTS

1788-1916

1788. Honorable Thomas Russell, Vice-President, a share in Malden Bridge	£36-0-0
with payment of assessment on same	2-2-0
1788. George Cabot, of Beverly, two donations.....	2-16-0
1789. John Calef, Esquire, of St. Kitts, two donations	3-18-0
1790. July 4, Honorable Thomas Russell, then president, three State notes.....	311-6-6
Sept. 5, A gift "of a common seal for the Society, engraved on silver."	
1791. John Lane, Esquire, of London, two engravings representing an affecting instance of the restoration of a young man who had been taken from the water, apparently dead and restored in the presence of his parents. These prints were carefully preserved in the keeping of the successive Presidents until 1845.	
1792. Thomas Dickason, Jr., of London, but residing in Boston, on admission as a member.....	6-6-0
Honorable William Seaver, Kingston	2-2-0
1793. John Osborn, M.D., Middleton, Conn.....	1-0-0
Samuel Cary, Esquire, of Chelsea.....	2-13-4
1794. Jonathan Mason, Esquire, first vice-president, Elisha Doane, Esquire, of Cohasset, the furnishing the Society's Hut on Nantasket and Scituate Beach, with all necessary supplies.	\$100.00
1795. John Bulkley, Esquire, of Lisbon, on being elected an honorary member.....	100.00
Thomas Bulkley, Esquire, Lisbon	50.00
1796. Thomas Russell, Esquire, a generous present of a Cabinet for the use of the Society.	

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1797.	Thomas Hancock, Esquire.	\$20.00
1799.	Professor Eliphalet Pearson, Cambridge.	6.15
1800.	Madam Esther Sprague, Dedham, on admittance as a member of the Society.	8.90
1807.	Nicholas Gilman, Esquire, Exeter, N.H.	5.00
1831.	Isaiah Thomas, Esquire, of Worcester, paid after his death by his executors (1832).	300.00
1845 Feb. 8.	Fees for life memberships:	
	Judge Davis.	10.00
	Dr. Frothingham.	10.00
Mar. 3.	Peter C. Brooks.	10.00
	T. B. Curtis.	10.00
May 13.	I. Savage.	10.00
1846 May 12.	Contribution from an unknown.	3.00
1854 Feb.	Donation from Enoch Train & Co.	200.00
Feb.	Donation from Wm. Ropes & Co.	150.00
Feb.	James Parker, Esquire.	100.00
Feb.	R. B. Forbes, from a friend.	30.00
Mar. 14.	G. Howland Shaw, Esquire.	100.00
Mar. 18.	Colonel Thomas G. Cary.	20.00
Apr. 19.	Charles W. Morgan.	25.00
1875 Nov. 30.	James Alexander, Esquire.	25.00
Nov. 30.	Francis B. Crowninshield, from a friend.	20.00
1881 Dec. 22.	Sir Moses Montefiore.	5.97
1882 Feb.	Unknown person in aid of Life Station at Nantasket.	50.00
1883 May 1.	Gift from C. W. Galloupe.	100.00
1886 Mar.	Nathan Appleton.	5.45
Apr.	Mrs. Shepard Brooks.	100.00
1887 Mar. 1.	Donation from Mr. Anderson.	10.00
1889 Jan. 8.	Mrs. M. S. Warren.	50.00
Apr. 1.	Nash, Spaulding and Company.	500.00
Jun. 10.	Boston Exchange Company.	28.87
1890 Jan.	Maritime Exhibition contribution.	3.76
Sept.	Boston Exchange Company.	2.19
1892 Sept. 1.	Canadian Government, for Rescuers of "Rob and Harry".	100.00

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1893 Jan.	Provident Institution for Savings, \$10 deposited in 1835 for Susan Fisher, now.....	\$235.35
Aug.	Canadian Government, to Rockport crew.....	100.00
1898 Nov. 18.	Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, being cost of two boats furnished by this Society to the Hospital ship Bay State.....	650.00
1900 Oct. 24.	Metropolitan Park Commission, toward installing Life Saving Stations along Banks of Charles River.....	75.00
1901 July 3.	City of Newton, Appropriation for one year for Newton Life Saving Apparatus.....	150.00
1901 Sept. 9.	Metropolitan Park Commission, for Newton Life Saving Apparatus.....	75.00

IX

APPROPRIATIONS

BY THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AND THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

April 1847	An appropriation was made by Congress "for furnishing the light-houses on the Atlantic coast with means of rendering assistance to ship-wrecked mariners," and having lain in the Treasury untouched for nearly two years, was, upon the petition of the Association, permitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be expended under its direction.	\$5,000.00
Apr. 23, 1855	Received from Secretary of the Treasury, Washington (appropriation of Mar. 3, 1855).	10,000.00
Aug. 8, 1857	Received from Secretary of the Treasury, under appropriation by U.S. Congress, Session of 1856-1857.	10,000.00
Dec. 27, 1870	Proceeds of draft on Sub-Treasury for amount of U.S. Appropriation of 1870	15,000.00
		\$40,000.00

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Apr. 1, 1840	Received for building life boats.	\$5,000.00
Apr. 1, 1841	Received for building three life boats..	1,350.00
Apr. 11, 1842	Received for repairing boats.	600.00

APPENDIX

Jun. 7, 1849	Received part payment of grant		
		\$1000.00	
July 9, 1850	Balance of grant.	1500.00	\$2,500.00
Apr. 30, 1852	Received for repairing and preserving life boats.		2,500.00
			<u>\$11,950.00</u>

X

SPECIAL FUNDS CUTTYHUNK FUND

(Created by Deed of Trust on or about December 1, 1893)

(Amount, \$26,702.52)

On February 24, 1893, the Society's boat at Cuttyhunk, on its way to rescue the crew of the brig "Aquatic," wrecked on Sow and Pigs Reef, was capsized and Timothy Akin, Jr., Frederick Akin, Isaiah H. Tilton and Hiram Jackson were drowned. Josiah H. Tilton, the remaining member of the boat's crew, clung to an oar and was rescued by means of a rope thrown to him from the brig. The Society awarded him its gold medal.

Subscriptions for the families of the lost men were opened at various places, and the funds collected were handed over to the Society.

Total amount raised,		\$26,702.52
Distributed,	\$11,176.00	
Placed in trust,	<u>15,526.52</u>	
		26,702.52

A trust fund was created on or about December 1, 1893; on March 7, 1913, the balance still in hand, of \$885.10, was handed over to a Trustee, and the so-called Cuttyhunk Fund was revoked.

The Deed of Trust, dated on or about December 1, 1893, is as follows:

The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereby transfers and assigns to William H. Pitman of New Bedford the sum of Fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six 52 / 100 Dollars to be known as the *Cuttyhunk Fund* to be held by him in trust for the benefit of Henrietta C. Akin, Eva L. Akin, Alvah H. Akin, Ralph E. Akin, Ruth E. Akin, Orin Akin, and Cora L. Akin, orphan children of the late Timothy Akin Jr., of Cuttyhunk and for the benefit of Samuel E. Jackson, Robert L. Jackson and Levi Jackson, children of the late Hiram Jackson also of Cuttyhunk and for the benefit of Henry J. Tilton and Warren L. Tilton, children of the late Isaiah H. Tilton, also of Cuttyhunk upon the following terms:

1. Said Trustee shall distribute so much of the net income and of the principal of the trust fund among such of said children until they severally attain the age of twenty one years, as he may judge proper for

APPENDIX

their education, support or benefit and the trustee shall have the right, from time to time, to invest and re-invest so much of the trust fund as may be in existence but only in safe trust investments.

The trustee shall make an annual report to the Trustees of the Society; the first report shall be made on the first day of December, 1893; and he shall receive reasonable compensation for his services in no event exceeding \$150 a year nor 10% of the sums distributed by him.

2. The Trustees of the Humane Society at a regular monthly meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, may revoke the trusts hereby created and all of them and may transfer the Cuttyhunk Fund upon other and new trusts to other trustees or trustee and may remove the trustee of said fund and fill any vacancy in the office of trustee of said fund, however said vacancy may have arisen.

3. I, William H. Pitman, hereby accept the above trust.

In witness Whereof the Society has caused its seal to be hereto annexed and this deed of trust to be executed by a majority of the Committee hereto duly authorized and the said Pitman has hereto affixed his hand and seal.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

By WILLIAM CALEB LORING

W. POWELL MASON

C. W. AMORY

F. L. HIGGINSON

WILLIAM H. PITMAN (Seal)

*Seal of
the
Society*

At a regular meeting of the Trustees held January 3, 1913, the annual account of William H. Pitman, Trustee of the Cuttyhunk Fund, was accepted and placed on file, and ordered to be spread upon the records:

Cuttyhunk Fund

1912.

William H. Pitman, Trustee, in account with the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

1912

Dr.

To amount of fund at time of last statement \$1078.62

To dividends, New Bedford 5 cts. Savings Bank,

Apr. 21.56

Oct. 17.92

39.48

To amount received from New Bedford 5 cts. Savings Bank, 233.00

\$1351.10

Cr.

By amount paid Charlotte C. Earley, Guardian \$ 208.00

By amount paid William H. Pitman, services, 25.00

By amount deposited in N.B. 5 cts. Savings Bank 39.48

By reduction of fund 193.52

Balance of fund this date, 885.10

\$1351.10

APPENDIX

Balance of fund invested as follows:

Deposit in New Bedford 5 cts. Savings Bank, Account No. 56757, \$885.10

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 27, 1912.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing statement of William H. Pitman and find it correct, and find vouchers for the payments and the investment as herein stated.

PHILIP E. MACY.

I am Asst. Treasurer of the New Bedford Inst. for Savings.

PHILIP E. MACY.

VOTED That the Standing Committee be instructed to report to the Trustees on or before the April meeting what disposition should be made of the remainder of the Cuttyhunk Fund, after the coming of age of the last beneficiary.

Deed of Trust, dated March 7, 1913

WHEREAS The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, transferred and assigned on or about December 1, 1893, to William H. Pitman, of New Bedford, the sum of Fifteen thousand five hundred twenty six 52/100 Dollars (\$15,526.52) to be known as the CUTTYHUNK FUND to be held upon the trusts in a deed set forth, which amongst other things provided, that so much of the net income of said fund and of the principal thereof should be distributed among such of the children of Timothy Akin Jr: Hiram Jackson and Isaiah H. Tilton, persons named therein as he might judge proper for their education or benefit until they severally attained the age of twenty one years, and

WHEREAS the said deed contained the further provision that "The Trustees of said Humane Society at a regular monthly meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, may revoke the trusts hereby created and all of them and may transfer the Cuttyhunk Fund upon other and new trusts to other trustees or trustee and may remove the trustee of said fund and fill any vacancy in the office of trustee of said fund, however said vacancy may have arisen," and

WHEREAS all the children of the above named persons have arrived or will if living, arrive at the age of twenty one years on or about September 20, A.D. 1913,

NOW THEREFORE the trustees of The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at a regular monthly meeting duly called for the purpose, do hereby revoke the trust so created, and all of them and hereby transfers and assigns to the said William H. Pitman the remainder of said Cuttyhunk Fund, namely, Eight hundred eighty five and 10/100 Dollars, to be held by him in Trust, and to be known as the CUTTYHUNK FUND, upon the following terms, viz:—

1. Said Pitman or his successors in said Trust shall distribute so much of the net income and principal of the trust fund among such of the descendants of the said Timothy Akin Jr., Hiram Jackson and Isaiah H. Tilton, as he or they may judge proper, for their education, support or benefit and that of their respective wives and families, and the said trustee or his said successors shall have the right from time to

APPENDIX

time to invest and reinvest so much of the trust fund as may be in existence, but only in safe trust investments; the trustee shall make an annual report to the trustees of the Society; the first report shall be made on the first of December A.D. 1913 and he shall receive a reasonable compensation for his services.

2. The trustees of said Humane Society at a special meeting called for the purpose or at a regular monthly meeting, may revoke the trusts hereby created and all of them and may transfer the Cuttyhunk Fund upon other and new trusts to other trustees or trustee and may remove the trustee of said fund and fill any vacancy in the office of trustee of said fund, however said vacancy may have arisen.

3. I, William H. Pitman, hereby accept the above Trust.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Society has caused its seal to be hereto affixed and this Revocation and Deed of Trust to be executed by its President and Treasurer thereto duly authorized and the said Pitman has hereto affixed his hand and seal this seventh day of March A.D. Nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Executed in duplicate
.....

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

By J. COLLINS WARREN

its President.

(Seal of
Society)

FRANCIS C. WELCH,
its Treasurer.

WILLIAM H. PITMAN (Seal)

At a regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, duly called for the purpose and held at Boston on the seventh day of March A.D. 1913, the foregoing Deed having been read and considered, it was

VOTED: That the Cuttyhunk Trust so-called authorized and created at a meeting of the Trustees of The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, held December 1, 1893, is hereby revoked.

VOTED: That the President, J. Collins Warren, and the Treasurer, Francis C. Welch, are hereby authorized and directed to execute in the name and behalf of this Society the following Trust Deed of the property which at the date of its revocation constituted the Cuttyhunk Fund.

A true copy: ATTEST:

CHARLES P. CURTIS

Recording Secretary.

I, Charles P. Curtis the Recording Secretary of The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hereby certify that the foregoing is the Trust Deed referred to in the foregoing Vote.

CHARLES P. CURTIS.

APPENDIX

MONOMOY FUND

*(Created by Deed of Trust, dated May 26, 1902; Amount, \$36,583.52;
Final Distribution, June 1, 1912)*

On the 17th of March, 1902, after taking five men from the stranded barge "Wadena," the boat of the United States Life Saving Station at Monomoy capsized, and all the passengers and seven of the eight rescuers were drowned. The Society at once offered to collect a fund for the needs of the families of the lost life-savers. As other interests were active with the same intent, a committee was formed, and Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Company received contributions, which were handed over to the Society, which consented to administer the fund "for the benefit of the widows and those persons who were the next of kin at the time of the death (March 17, 1902) of the following named persons, late members of the Monomoy Life Saving Crew, of Monomoy, Massachusetts: Arthur C. Rogers, Valentine C. Nickerson, Osborn Chase, Edgar Small, Isaac T. Foye, Elijah Kendrick and Marshall Nelson Eldridge."

At a regular meeting of the Trustees, held on December 5, 1902, Mr. Francis C. Welch made the following report as to the Monomoy Fund:

On May 28th, 1902, \$36,286.40 and later \$297.12, making a total of \$36,583.52, were turned over to the Treasurer of the Humane Society for "the benefit of the widows and those persons who were the next of kin at the time of the death, March 17, 1902, of the late members of the Monomoy Life Saving Crew, under the terms of a Deed of Trust which seemed to Trustee F. C. Welch to protect the interests of the Humane Society."

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the Humane Society, April 8, 1902, it was voted "that the Treasurer be authorized to receive and spend the Monomoy Fund with the assent of the Standing Committee for the benefit of those for whose benefit the sum was subscribed."

The following is a copy of the Deed of Trust, Monomoy Sufferers Fund:

Know all men by these presents that We, William A. Nye, of Bourne, Mass., Henry L. Higginson, of Boston, Mass., Charles P. Curtis, Jr., of said Boston, and Elwyn G. Preston, of Woburn, Mass., and Thomas C. Day, of Barnstable, Mass., do hereby convey, transfer, assign and set over to the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its successors and assigns, the sum of \$36,286.40 in cash, to be held upon the following trusts:

APPENDIX

(1) To hold and to manage the said fund and to invest the same in income-bearing trust securities, or to deposit the same or any part thereof in any bank or trust company, with power from time to time to sell any property held hereunder at public or private sale on such terms and for such prices as may seem to it best, and no purchaser shall be in any way bound to see to the application of the purchase money, and to invest and reinvest the proceeds or to deposit the same as above provided.

(2) To use the said fund, income and principal for the benefit of the widows and those persons who were next of kin at the time of the death, March 17, 1902, of the following named persons, late members of the Monomoy Life Saving Crew of Monomoy, Mass.: — Arthur C. Rogers, Valentine C. Nickerson, Osborn Chase, Edgar Small, Isaac T. Foye, Elijah Kendrick, and Marshall Nelson Eldridge in such manner as shall from time to time seem advisable to the said Society in its uncontrolled discretion, and a payment to or for the benefit of any one of the said beneficiaries shall in no way entitle any other to any payment or to any expenditure for his or her benefit. It is hoped that the entire fund will be used from time to time for the benefit of the said widows and next of kin as they or any one of them may, in the opinion of said Society, need assistance, but this statement is inserted merely as a guide to the said Society in dispensing the said fund and is not to be construed as in any way limiting the powers of the said Society.

(3) Upon the death of the survivor of the said beneficiaries, or when in the opinion of said Society the surviving beneficiaries are no longer in need of assistance, or when the number of the beneficiaries in need of assistance becomes so small that in the opinion of said Society the entire fund is not needed for them, to hold and to use the fund as it then exists, income or principal, or the balance not needed for the said beneficiaries as the case may be, for such charitable purposes as the said Society shall in its discretion decide.

(4) The said William A. Nye, Henry L. Higginson, Charles P. Curtis, Jr., and Elwyn G. Preston and Thomas C. Day, the grantors herein, or a majority of the survivors of them, and in the case of only one survivor, the said survivor may revoke the trusts hereby created and all of them, or alter or amend the same, and may transfer the said fund upon other and new trusts to other trustees or trustee at any time. No such revocation, change or amendment shall, however, affect any act done by the said Society prior to the making of such revocation, change or amendment.

(5) The said Society may employ and pay from the fund, agents to carry out the whole or any part of the duties imposed upon them by this instrument.

(6) The said Society shall be accountable only for wilful misfeasance of duty, and only to the grantors or a majority of the survivors thereof in any event.

The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts accepts the said fund upon the said trusts.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We, the said William A. Nye, Henry L. Higginson, Charles P. Curtis, Jr., Elwyn G. Preston and Thomas C. Day have hereto set our hands and seals, and the said Humane Society has caused its seal to be hereto affixed and these presents to be signed in its name by

APPENDIX

Francis C. Welch, its Treasurer thereto duly authorized, all on this twenty-sixth day of May, 1902.

(Society's	(Signed) WILLIAM A. NYE	(Seal)
Corporate	" H. L. HIGGINSON	"
Seal.)	" C. P. CURTIS, JR.	"
	" ELWYN G. PRESTON	"
	" THOMAS C. DAY	"
	" THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF	
	THE COMMONWEALTH OF	
	MASSACHUSETTS	
	By FRANCIS C. WELCH, <i>its</i>	
	<i>treasurer.</i>	

Assented to		
(Signed) CHARLES F. ADAMS, 2D	} <i>Standing Committee</i> <i>of</i> <i>the said Society.</i>	
C. P. CURTIS, JR.,		
FRANCIS C. WELCH		

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SUFFOLK, ss. *Boston, May 26, 1902.*

Then personally appeared the above named H. L. Higginson and acknowledged the foregoing instrument as his free act and deed, before me,

(Signed) LOUIS A. FELIX
Notary Public

(Seal Notary Public)

JOSHUA JAMES FUND

(*Created March 29, 1904; Amount raised, \$3733.68*)

Two days after the Monomoy disaster, Captain Joshua James, the noted life-saver at Hull, stepping ashore from his boat after a practice trip, dropped dead on the beach. Captain James was for many years the keeper of the Society's stations at Hull and Nantasket, and for the last twelve years had been in charge of the United States Life-Saving Station at Stony Beach, Hull. Learning that his widow was left in comparatively straitened circumstances, the Society, appreciating his great services to the community, felt it a duty to ask for contributions to a fund for her support. Although public attention at the time was chiefly directed to the Monomoy sufferers, the contributions in memory of Captain James were generous, and the sum of \$3733.68 was collected. A small balance was until recently in the hands of the Society for the benefit of his widow, Louisa F. James, who desired this sum to accumulate and be used after her death for funeral expenses. She died January 24, 1917, and the balance of the Fund was given by the Treasurer to her family for funeral expenses, as requested by her.

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At a regular meeting of the Trustees, held April 8, 1902, the following vote was passed:

Voted that the action of the Standing Committee in subscribing one hundred dollars (\$100) towards and asking for subscriptions to a fund to be used for the benefit of the family of the late Captain Joshua James be and hereby is ratified and confirmed and the Committee is authorized to spend the fund in the manner which it may deem best for the benefit of the James family or any member thereof.

XI

MEDALS AND AWARDS

TOTAL AWARDS GIVEN

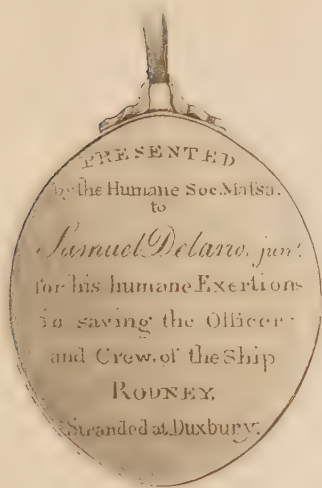
1786-1916

Gold Medals, 1789-1916.....	179
Thanks of the Society, 1790-1828.....	6
Silver Medals, 1792-1916.....	1029
Silver Plate, 1800-1830.....	12
Certificates, 1829-1916.....	511
Miscellaneous Awards, 1840-1884.....	4
Bronze Medals, 1849-1916.....	705
Second & Third Silver Clasps, 1885-1896.....	22
Silver Button, 1913.....	1
Pecuniary Rewards, 1797-1916.....	\$28,229.50

GOLD MEDALS

1789 Scott, Lieut. R.N.	1815 Hall, George.
1791 Durotoir, Lieut. Julien Jean, F.N.	Lincoln, Obadiah.
1793 Delano, S., Jr.	Merrill, Israel.
1801 Crowninshield, Capt. George.	Nichols, Lawrence.
North, Joseph, Jr.	Oakes, Levi.
1802 Jones, James, 3d.	Peterson, John.
1803 Barney, Griffin.	Sevey, John.
1805 Barnes, John.	1816 Dodge, John, and \$10.
1808 Bates, Newcomb, <i>et al.</i>	Gerry, Owen, and \$10.
Stevenson, L.	Haskel, Levi, and \$10.
1810 Hobbs, Sheldon.	Mitchell, Alexander, and \$10.
1812 Allen, John, Jr.	Williams, Samuel.
Bannister, Samuel.	1817 Slater, Lieut. Wm. Dayton, U.S.N.
Rand, Caleb Hopkins.	Tewksbury, Wm., and \$70.
1814 Carter, Thomas.	1818 Wyman, Zaccheus.
Martin, Capt. Wm.	1819 Graves, Capt. Eleazer.
Palmer, John.	Willshire, William.
Robinson, Jacob.	Wilson, John.
Savage, William.	1820 Bartleman, Major John, Royal
1815 Doane, Henry.	Marine.
Firth, Joseph.	Sprague, Horatio.

Gold Medal
awarded to Samuel Delano, jun'r.
1793



APPENDIX

- 1821 Bulfinch, John.
Dearborn, H. R.
Fowle, W. H.
Kidd, Midshipman J. P., U.S.N.
Willard, Henry.
- 1822 Atwood, Henry.
Nickerson, Capt. Simson.
Smith, Capt. John.
- 1824 Bridge, William S.
Gordon, James.
Gurney, Levi.
Gurney, Mr.
Porter, J.
Whittemore, Horace.
- 1826 Mead, William P.
Tewksbury, Abijah R.
Tewksbury, George.
- 1829 Eaton, Andrew.
Hosea, Richard.
Hyde, James.
Spear, Alpheus.
- 1831 Barker, John.
Collier, George W., and 7 others for
rescuing crew of Schooner "Bos-
ton" at Cohasset, Gold Medal
each.
Hooper, Nathaniel, Jr., and 4
others, Gold Medal each.
Lothrop, J. J.
Turner, H. J.
- 1833 Bush, William.
Cook, Josiah, and 9 others, Gold
Medal each.
Smalley, James.
- 1834 Grozier, John.
Small, T.
- 1835 Hermieux, Adolphe Benjamin, and
certificate.
- 1836 Beers, James.
Beers, Joshua Y.
Cartwright and White, Messrs.,
two boys, Gold Medal each.
Cottle, Shubael.
Officers and Crew, 9 in number, of
the Brig "Cervantes," Gold
Medal and \$10 each.
- 1837 Britton, John L.
Dearborn, Henry.
Harvey, James P.
2 Greeks of Brig "Alexandros,"
Gold Medal each.
- 1838 Brown, Samuel.
Reed, Warren.
- 1838 Rich, Abraham.
- 1839 Andrews, Capt. Benjamin.
Armstrong, Edward, and certificate.
Bailey, Samuel K.
Curtis, J.
Grozier, John, and certificate.
Hutchins, William S., and certifi-
cate.
Prouty, J. L.
Smith, Daniel, and certificate.
- 1840 Norbery, Capt. S., and his mate,
Gold Medal each.
Pitman, Charles E.
- 1841 Allen, Adin, and certificate.
Brown, John.
Paxter, James.
Weston, Midshipman C., U.S.N.
Wheeler, J.
- 1842 Greenwood, T. S.
Hall, Milton, Jr., and \$10.
Marshall, Joseph.
Perkins, William W.
Powers, Edward.
Winch, Martin.
- 1843 Darling, Capt. Ezekiel.
- 1844 Carlin, John.
Cobb, Capt.
Harman, Thomas S.
Hill, Samuel.
Nichols, John C.
Tower, Moses B., and \$10.
- 1845 Curtis, Greeley Stevenson, and cer-
tificate.
- 1846 Eldridge, Capt. Heman.
Gould, Capt. Eben.
- 1847 Cummings, Mr.
- 1848 Rossiter, George W.
- 1849 Forbes, R. B.
Rich, Mulford.
- 1849 From 1849 to 1879, it was the
to custom of the Society to present
1879 their new Silver Medal, as the
usual award, and equivalent to
the presentation of the Gold
Medal of former times, which
was conferred when the rescuer
showed uncommon courage and
perseverance in saving human
life at the risk of his own.
- 1880 Dabney, Herbert.
Dabney, Samuel Wyllys.

APPENDIX

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1880 Reynolds, Ensign Lowell, U.S.N.
 1881 Beal, Colonel Melvin.
 1883 Savage, John.
 Williams, Issacher H.
 1884 Rhodes, Second Lieut. John U.,
 U.S.R.M.
 Schley, Commander Winfield Scott,
 U.S.N.
 1887 Allen, E. T., apprentice boy U.S.N.
 Gingrass, Victor.
 1888 Hill, Edward A.
 James, Joshua.
 1890 Farquhar, Capt. Norman H., U.S.N.</p> | <p>1890 Loughman, Michael F.
 1891 Andrews, Capt. W. D.
 Hunt, Edmund S. (in recognition of
 his invention of the Hunt gun and
 projectile).
 Lamson, Edward F.
 McNally, Peter S.
 1892 Sorenson, Alfred S.
 1893 Tilton, Josiah H.
 1902 Mayo, Elmer F.
 1906 Donovan, William T.
 Williams, George H.
 1907 Crowell, Cecil, and \$5.</p> |
|---|---|

THANKS OF THE SOCIETY

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1790 Goff, Mr., and £3.
 Hancock, Governor John.
 1791 Lane, John.</p> | <p>1814 Weld, William E.
 1817 Finch, Lieut. William, U.S.N.
 1828 Tufts, Rebecca, and \$5.</p> |
|---|---|

SILVER MEDALS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1792 Hall, Richard.
 1793 Hall, R., Jr.
 1797 Cooper, Jonathan, and \$10.
 Libbey, Major.
 1801 Bolton, Savage.
 Craig, Elias.
 1815 Nicholson, John.
 1816 Price, Benjamin, and \$15.
 Price, William, and \$5.
 1817 Dobbs, Midshipman Geo. D.,
 U.S.N.
 Hardy, Seaman Rich., U.S.N.
 Harmin, Seaman Constant, U.S.N.
 Hawkins, Seaman Parker, U.S.N.
 Hosmer, Seaman William, U.S.N.
 Howell, Midshipman John F.,
 U.S.N.
 Marsh, Seaman Jno., U.S.N.
 McCloud, Boatswain John, U.S.N.
 Watson, Seaman Thos., U.S.N.
 Wolfe, Seaman Martin, U.S.N.
 1818 Dolliver, Thomas, Jr.
 1821 McGee, William, <i>et al.</i>, and \$3 each.
 1824 Dabney, Frederick.
 1829 Allen, William, and certificate.
 Baker, Elisha H., and certificate.
 Oliver, Benjamin, and certificate.
 Witherall, Elisha B., and certificate.
 1837 Stevens, Joseph.
 1846 Eldridge, Jesse.
 Fisher, George.</p> | <p>1846 Fisher, Hiram.
 Fisher, Meltiah.
 Hall, John.
 Hamilton, Moses.
 Key, Theophilus.
 Patterson, William.
 Perry, Joseph.
 Young, Henry.
 1849 Cunningham, Capt. James.
 Rich, B. S., and 5 others.
 Small, Z.
 1851 Allen, Thomas Jefferson, and \$10.
 Vallely, Thomas.
 1852 Champlin, W.
 Curtis, I.
 Kehew, I. L.
 Murphy, W. T.
 Sibley, W.
 1854 Bearse, J. T.
 Brown, J. J.
 Creighton, James.
 Gibb, James.
 Hollis, B. W.
 Lothrop, S. K., Jr.
 Lowe, E. T.
 Lucas, Chas. V.
 Marshall, I. W.
 McLean, I. M.
 Mellen, E.
 Ramsdell, John F.
 Savage, James.</p> |
|--|--|

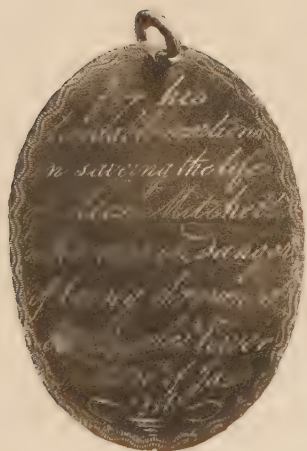
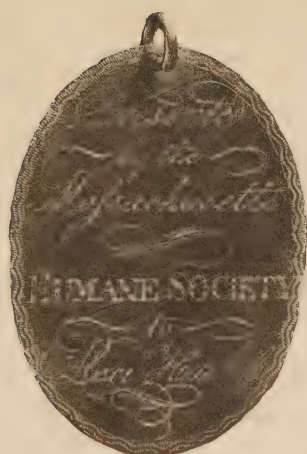
APPENDIX

- 1854 Stouffer, G. C.
Thyne, W. R.
Watkins, (Captain) James T.
- 1855 Barrett, Michael.
Olmstead, George M.
- 1856 Chapman, Amos.
Chapman, Richard H.
Litchfield, J. A.
Mayo, Isaac F.
Pettis, Henry.
Sylvester, Henry H.
Whitcomb, Harvey.
Whitcomb, William.
- 1857 Bassett, Leander.
Belain, G. W.
Belain, William.
Cooper, A.
Cooper, Z.
Falcon, Peter, and \$10.
Linnell, D. G.
Peters, Samuel.
Rodman, Abraham.
Snow, Jonathan.
Tileston, J. R.
Wamsley, H.
Williams, John.
- 1858 Snell, Geo.
- 1859 Chandler, P. H.
Coburn, George H.
Dolliver, J. M.
McField, Q. R.
Nightingale, Geo.
Parker, John S.
Prouty, Lieut. John L., U.S.R.M.
Whitmore, Miss Elizabeth.
- 1860 Fitzgerald, John.
Gardner, Jos. Peabody.
Rolf, William A.
- 1861 Conninton, Thomas H.
Hittinger, Jacob.
Wilson, Capt. John, and certificate.
- 1863 Cutter, Mrs. Lucinda B.
Luscomb, Mr.
- 1864 Quincy, Col. Samuel M.
- 1865 Black, Ralph.
Mayo, Alfred L.
Mayo, Leonard.
Ramsdell, Frederick W.
- 1866 Burke, Capt. Edmund.
Clark, Arthur H.
Falkner, William.
Hanscomb, Samuel T.
Knowles, Paul Francis.
- 1866 Lee, W. C.
- 1867 Burroughs, Hiram H.
Davis, Dudley B.
Holmes, N. B.
Rich, Byron.
- 1868 O'Toole, Bridget Mary.
- 1869 Burrows, William H.
Hillier, Joseph.
Morse, Isaac.
Parsons, Daniel.
Wise, Ambrose.
- 1870 Cutbertson, James.
Dyer, Lieut. Commander N. M.,
U.S.N.
Schoff, Stephen A.
- 1871 Bates, W. M., and \$10.
Coffin, Henry C., and \$10.
Fanning, Alex., and \$10.
Gardner, Joseph, and \$10.
Hamblin, Isaac, and \$10.
Holmes, James, and \$10.
Key, Stephen, and \$10.
Turner, Miss Maggie.
Turner, Miss Mary Ann.
Veeder, George A., and \$10.
Wilton, George.
- 1872 Chase, Emerson N.
Dunton, M.
Lovett, C. H.
Murphy, William J.
Smith, S. Austin.
Trowbridge, John S.
Washburn, Azel W.
- 1873 Dinden, William.
Keyes, Mary Anne.
Kirk, Francis J.
Percival, Frank.
Ryan, Col. A. H.
Shaw, Herbert T.
Smith, S. A.
Warren, Dr. John Collins.
- 1874 Dunn, John A.
Glover, Capt. N. E.
Langdon, John.
Marsh, Oscar.
McCarty, Dennis, and certificate.
Pember, Walter S.
- 1875 Bacon, Miles.
Cabot, Charles H.
Duffy, James.
Fay, Wm. T. O.
Hensiker, J. L.
Moffit, E.

APPENDIX

- 1875 Morgan, C. F.
Nye, H. C. T.
Stacy, Charles M.
Storey, N. E.
West, John M.
Wyman, J. A.
- 1876 Abbott, James G.
Berham, Davis.
Berham, William.
Bufford, F. Gale.
Carter, James H.
Goodell, Capt. D. S., Jr.
Fitzgerald, J. H.
Hall, Simeon T.
Head, Richard C.
Keach, Abraham.
Macauley, C. N. B.
McArthur, Capt. James.
McDonald, James.
Meredith, J. Morris.
Preble, G. H. R.
Scribner, Norman B.
Spooner, W. B.
Tucker, Daniel.
Wharton, Edward Robbins.
- 1877 Barry, Patrick.
Casey, John.
Coarun, Joseph.
Depsey, Anthony.
Harvey, Charles.
Hayward, James McLane.
Manan, Michael.
Marchant, James W.
Newcomb, Millard F.
Newcomb, Richard.
Nolan, Thomas.
O'Neill, John Joseph.
Saunders, Frank.
Snelling, Rodman Paul.
Tilley, Herbert.
White, John Lynch.
- 1878 Baker, Austin L.
Cook, Herbert.
Cushman, George W.
Kennan, Thomas.
Poland, James.
Russell, James.
- 1879 Atkins, Benjamin W.
Carter, E. M.
Cook, Harvey S.
Harriman, Miss Sarah.
Kemp, Murdock.
Malcott, W. J.
- 1879 Mayo, Capt. Isaac F., and certificate.
Means, William H.
McLeod, Allen.
McNamara, Mary A.
McPhee, Kenneth.
Sandsbury, Thomas F.
Veader, Joseph.
Whitehouse, J. F.
- 1880 Cahill, Daniel.
Givens, Henry, O.S., U.S.N.
Harris, Capt. Thomas.
Hunter, John, O.S., U.S.N.
Joyce, Thomas F.
Orvis, Henry, O.S., U.S.N.
Richards, Joseph, O.S., U.S.N.
Rogers, Daniel, and \$20.
Ryan, C. W., O.S., U.S.N.
Sheridan, Rev. Henry J.
Tierney, William H., O.S., U.S.N.
Tripp, James.
- 1881 Borns, John Elmer.
Burnham, John H.
Coyne, Peter.
Crockett, Dean.
Dunbar, Miss Marion J., and certificate.
Foley, Martin Joseph.
Fuller, James.
Hildreth, Eldridge.
Hurley, John E.
Jones, Samuel.
Kimball, William L.
Lewis, Miss Ida.
Lord, James.
Maller, Dennis Joseph.
Misemer, George E.
Newhall, Frederic C.
Nicholas, William E.
Nickerson, Andrew.
Rogers, Walter Scott.
Wandless, William H.
Wester, John D.
- 1882 Barker, Edgar.
Brennock, William J.
Burke, Joseph.
Chipman, Henry T.
Choate, Willis F.
Coyne, Peter.
Cushman, Frederick.
Eddy, William.
Kent, Christopher.
Lowe, Thomas.

Gold Medal
awarded to Levi Haskel
1816



APPENDIX

- 1882 McNulty, Patrick J., and \$40.
 Merritt, Chas. C.
 Mosell, Peter, Jr.
 Newcomb, Samuel F.
 Rogers, Frank E.
 Ryan, Michael, and \$10.
 Wareham, Capt. William.
 Wareham, William, Jr.
 Watson, Franklin, and \$40.
 Williams, John.
- 1883 Bond, John R., and \$10.
 Bowman, W. J.
 Clark, Alfred W.
 Clark, Lyman.
 Cocke, George R.
 Graves, Eleazer, and \$10.
 Irving, Fred A.
 Irving, Capt. P. J.
 Kilty, John T.
 Morse, William A., and \$40.
 Peterson, Frank J.
 Roach, Cornelius.
 Stone, John M.
 Tompkins, Gilbert.
- 1884 Anthony, Samuel J., and \$25.
 Bragdon, George H., and \$10.
 Brown, Charles.
 Caulfield, Thos.
 Cooper, Moses P., and \$25.
 Devine, Pat. L., and \$25.
 Dower, William J.
 Emory, Lieut. Wm. H., Jr., U.S.N.
 Fitzgerald, Frank, and \$20.
 Gabrielson, Capt. Eric, U.S.R.M.
 Grimes, Chas., and \$25.
 Harkins, Peter B.
 Haskins, Samuel J., and \$25.
 Hearn, Patrick O.
 Hooper, A.
 Jeffers, Thomas C., and \$25.
 Johnson, Peter, and \$25.
 Kennedy, Lieut., U.S.R.M.
 Lawler, George W.
 Moran, Annie.
 Mosher, James T., and \$25.
 Patterson, Joseph H.
 Peters, Joseph, and \$25.
 Phillips, Norton W.
 Riley, Patrick H.
 Roach, Cornelius, second award.
 Scudder, Gardiner H.
 Sullivan, Walter G.
 Tolman, Aug. B.
- 1884 Vanderhoop, John P., and \$25.
 Vanderhoop, Lemuel L., and \$25.
 Wright, Capt. Frank B.
- 1885 Christiennin, Henry P.
 Cosgrove, Patrick.
 Duff, Patrick.
 Flaherty, William J.
 Golden, Joseph.
 James, Capt. Joshua, and \$50.
 Linnehan, John.
 Parsons, Capt. John B., and \$40.
 Plisch, Gustav.
 Welsh, Maggie.
- 1886 Bartlett, John F.
 Bean, Thomas.
 Blaisdell, J. H.
 Bruno, Capt. Heinrich.
 Buckley, William J.
 Burr, L. W.
 Butterworth, C. F.
 Coste, Frank J.
 Fairchilds, Charles Nelson.
 Fairchilds, John Cummings.
 Giles, John H. L.
 Gorman, William.
 Grasse, Joseph.
 Hardwick, Capt. R. F.
 Hughes, Capt. E. M.
 Lannon, George.
 Lawler, William.
 Matheson, Matthew.
 McCorkle, Sarah, and \$15.
 McNally, P. S.
 Mills, Isaac B., Jr.
 Moffitt, John.
 Packard, Channing R.
 Perkins, Augustus T.
 Phillip, David.
 Roberts, Edward B.
 Whitney, Henry Austin.
- 1887 Cottrell, Samuel Parker.
 Finn, Herbert A.
 Gannan, John J.
 Grimes, George.
 Kimberley, Victor.
 Martin, Henry.
 Mason, Thomas.
 McNealey, James.
 Moriarty, Michael.
 Murphy, Nicholas.
 Preston, Mary Marshall.
 Sayward, Joseph T.
 Skillings, John.

APPENDIX

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| <p>1887 Splaine, Frank H.
 Stone, George.
 Sullivan, Harry.
 Thompson, C., apprentice boy,
 U.S.N.</p> <p>1888 Applebery, Oscar.
 Armstrong, Charles E., and \$25.
 Baker, Robert.
 Barutio, John H., and \$20.
 Boyd, Capt. Michael.
 Brough, William H., and 2d service
 clasp and \$40.
 Casey, Joseph M.
 Churchill, John Herbert, and \$10.
 Commo, Stephen.
 Condon, William.
 Corbett, Gesner.
 Coughlin, John J.
 Curley, John.
 Delano, Capt. Charles C.
 Donahue, George Vincent.
 Donavan, Hannah M.
 Elson, Arthur.
 Greenwood, James E.
 Hazard, Ernest Newbold.
 Hodgson, Capt. Walter.
 Kernan, Peter James.
 Lawson, John.
 Lee, Elliot Cabot.
 Hinds, Benjamin S.
 Mallett, Capt. Walter H.
 Maynes, Charles.
 McDonald, James, and \$40.
 McKenzie, Alexander H.
 McLean, Thomas J.
 Melan, William M.
 Mellen, Nellie Louise, and \$10.
 Morgan, Andrew.
 Phillips, John.
 Pierce, Albert.
 Pitcher, Capt. Vesper.
 Rich, Capt. Elisha.
 Saferty, Michael.
 Scarlett, Edward W.
 Smith, William.
 Stone, Willard F.
 Thornhill, Alonzo.
 Thrasher, Frank J.
 Walker, George.
 Wilke, Gustav.</p> <p>1889 Benson, Thomas.
 Blaisdell, Edward G.
 Bradford, Capt. Alfred.</p> | <p>1889 Brown, Charles C.
 Carey, Thomas J.
 Colson, George M.
 Fay, Patrick H.
 Finn, Mary E.
 Firth, Walter.
 Flynn, Michael.
 Fooye, William, U.S.N.
 Foster, William H.
 Giles, Joseph Samuel.
 Goodhue, Charles E.
 Green, John Edward.
 Grinley, Thomas F.
 Helfer, Louisa.
 Hines, Andrew R.
 Lord, Eugene R.
 Megathlin, Anthony S.
 Morrissey, T. Joseph.
 Nickels, Edward S., and \$40.
 Poole, Frederick W.
 Pugh, Frank W., and \$40.
 Ramsey, Frank.
 Randles, Alfred L.
 Sherman, Capt. S. G.
 Sullivan, John J.
 Sullivan, Patrick J.
 Troeder, Abraham.
 Whittier, Charles A.
 Williams, Evan T.
 Williams, William.</p> <p>1890 Adams, Samuel Hugh.
 Atwood, Arthur J.
 Bartlett, John, Jr.
 Benjamin, Frederick L.
 Bresnahan, Maurice J.
 Collins, Daniel
 Collins, James J.
 Conway, Joseph.
 Coombs, Stillman S.
 Cummings, Eugene.
 Dean, Charles, and \$20.
 Douglass, Joseph.
 Evans, Henry.
 Flaherty, Martin.
 Hynes, Margaret.
 Jennings, Theodore.
 Kilduff, John F.
 Lant, George E.
 Mansfield, Edmund D.
 McGurn, Bernard J.
 Nolan, Michael J.
 O'Brien, Jeremiah.
 Potter, Charles M.</p> |
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APPENDIX

- 1890 Puddister, John J.
 Reagan, Daniel J.
 Stowell, Henry W.
 Sylvester, Danforth P., and \$10.
 Sylvester, Irving F.
 Thayer, Samuel E.
 Tilden, Atherton W.
 Weeks, Amiel Charles.
 West, Francis M.
 Woods, Ella.
- 1891 Adams, Alfred T.
 Damon, Eugene T.
 Dee, William H.
 Disken, Patrick H.
 Doane, Alonzo I.
 Cahill, John J.
 Campbell, Stephen T., and \$5.
 Coughlin, Thomas J.
 Ford, Hugh.
 Foster, Francis A.
 Gardner, Eben.
 Geary, John.
 Griffin, John E. F.
 Hagerty, Thomas F.
 Howard, Everett H.
 Howes, Capt. F. M.
 Jefferson, Charles B.
 Johnson, F. G.
 Kieser, Lawrence P.
 Lefler, Albert B.
 Levy, John E.
 Lewis, Robert E.
 Lockhart, Robert A. L., and 2d
 service clasp.
 Lynch, Charles F.
 Marble, Benjamin B.
 Martin, Walter.
 McCarthy, Dennis.
 McDonald, William.
 McGuire, Charles J.
 McKimm, James.
 Merryweather, Frank.
 Nickerson, Fred W., Jr.
 Quinn, John T.
 Rapson, James.
 Reardon, James P.
 Sproules, John A.
 Stone, Edward W.
 Ward, Albert, and \$20.
 Witts, John M.
- 1892 Akin, Frederic, and \$15.
 Aubin, T. D.
 Black, William, and \$15.
- 1892 Bradley, James W.
 Conroy, Frederick A., and \$15.
 Cushman, John F., and \$15.
 Donahue, John.
 Eisner, Alfred G., and \$20.
 Godfrey, Harry L.
 Hamilton, Harry F.
 Holmes, George N.
 Jackson, Hiram, and \$15.
 Jackson, Samuel, and \$15.
 Jamieson, Albert, and \$17.
 Lane, Benjamin C.
 Luscome, John H.
 Mailman, J. F.
 McCarthy, Nellie.
 McDonald, George H., and \$15.
 McNamara, William H.
 McPhee, Hugh.
 Murphy, W. Bowen.
 Netto, Frank.
 Newman, Thomas J.
 Nutting, D. B. H.
 Nutting, Theodore R.
 Perkins, Fannie A.
 Peters, Frank, and \$17.
 Phinney, John N.
 Porter, Charles A., and \$20.
 Shirley, George H.
 Short, George G.
 Short, George W.
 Spain, William H.
 Studley, Harry G.
 Taylor, J. Frank.
 Thurlow, Nestor L.
 Tilton, Alpheus, and \$15.
 Tilton, Isaiah, and \$15.
 Tilton, Josiah H., and \$15.
 Towle, Constantine E.
 Tracy, Charles T.
 Wood, Edward J.
 Woodman, W. H.
- 1893 Borns, Franklin B.
 Boyd, Samuel.
 Brooks, Christine Isabella.
 Burgin, George F.
 Carroll, John J.
 Champlin, James D.
 Connolly, James J.
 Coughlin, William A.
 Furlong, James, and \$15.
 Gridley, George A.
 Hanousick, Joseph.
 Hartman, Hervie.

APPENDIX

- 1893 Hurley, Joseph.
 McLeod, James.
 McPhee, Columbus.
 Neary, Patrick J.
 Regan, Timothy E., and \$10.
 Robertson, James.
 Scott, Henry.
 Smitherman, Lawrence J.
 Sullivan, William H., and \$25.
 Townsend, James F., and \$15.
 Williams, Sydney M.
- 1894 Bailey, Royal E.
 Bredell, Charles E.
 Burgin, James G.
 Cartright, William.
 Donai, Clotilda.
 Doyle, John F.
 Driscoll, James J.
 Giles, Royal E.
 Glawson, Eldred C.
 Heap, Joseph J.
 Hinckley, Prentice Barnard.
 Milligan, Thomas.
 Morse, Henry W.
 Parker, Charles, and \$20.
 Philbrick, Fred H.
 Southwick, Helen E.
 Sweeney, Cornelius J.
 Terpenz, Eugene.
 Tivnan, John B.
 Van der Welt, A.
 Welch, Barnard E.
 Wiley, Richard.
- 1895 Campbell, Jennie C.
 Driscoll, Mary A.
 Fuller, Samuel L.
 Gallagher, Edwin B.
 Gillette, Harvey C.
 Hall, William S.
 Lynch, Daniel A.
 Mann, Arthur Meade.
 Melville, Robert F.
 Mosson, Frank.
 O'Leary, Daniel.
 Smith, John L.
 Willett, Rowland.
- 1896 Anderson, G. B.
 Anderson, William A.
 Arnold, Robert.
 Barry, Henry F.
 Clarke, Theodore L.
 Curtis, I. W. H.
 Daly, Jeremiah J.
- 1896 Davis, Charles D.
 Desmond, Cornelius J.
 Desmond, J. F.
 Gallagher, John.
 Gardner, Joseph A.
 Gilbert, Victor E.
 Glennon, William.
 Haley, John F., and \$25.
 Littlewood, Thomas.
 McKay, Charles.
 Murphy, William J.
 Murray, Patrick F.
 Nelson, Louis.
 Page, Charles E.
 Sullivan, Joseph.
 Welch, James H.
 Young, Capt. George L.
- 1897 Bailey, James.
 Barry, David J.
 Biggins, James J.
 Boss, Henry L.
 Bosworth, Jesse.
 Campbell, William.
 Cole, William J.
 Devlin, Peter.
 Dowd, J. F., and \$5.
 Drohan, Thomas.
 Ellery, John Elmer.
 Foley, John V.
 Galiano, A. A., and \$10.
 Galiano, J. T., and \$10.
 Galiano, L. F.
 Gherardi, Walter R., U.S.N.
 Graves, Philip E.
 Hayes, Peter A.
 Hoar, Matthew.
 Hogan, John.
 Ireson, D. A.
 Jacobs, Ralph L.
 James, Joshua.
 Kirby, William F.
 Lawson, William.
 Lowe, George, and \$5.
 Lynch, Josephine C.
 Mitchell, A. B., and \$5.
 Mitchell, A. L., and \$10.
 Mitchell, F. B.
 Murphy, Cornelius.
 Murphy, James H.
 Norton, Frank.
 O'Brien, Edward F., Jr.
 Olds, Edward.
 Pope, B. F., and \$10.

APPENDIX

- 1897 Pope, George F.
 Quigley, John L.
 Quinn, Martin.
 Sawyer, Enoch.
 Tabeling, William H.
 Thorburn, J. H.
 Walley, Thomas K.
 Ward, Alice.
 Yendley, Edward R.
- 1898 Beevers, Herbert.
 Conant, Lewis W.
 Corriveau, Joseph W.
 Curney, Peter.
 Dwyer, Philip.
 Eichorn, Frederick H.
 Maher, Edward P., and \$25.
 Moore, William F.
 Murphy, Bernard A.
 Nicholson, William C., and \$10.
 Patrick, Frank.
 Richardson, Leontine.
 Whelan, Philip F.
 Whitney, George F.
- 1899 Anderson, Patrick.
 Brady, John J.
 Broadhead, Fred W.
 Church, Fred B.
 Cleveland, Alvin H., and 2d service clasp.
 Dineen, Daniel J.
 Fagan, Bernard.
 Fernald, Josiah E.
 Fisher, Stanley M.
 Follansbee, Horace S.
 Frayne, Thomas.
 Gibson, Wiley G.
 Golart, Frank, Jr.
 Guinan, Thomas A.
 Heathcoat, Thomas.
 Hennessy, James.
 Holm, James Henry.
 Johnson, F. Horton.
 Moriarty, E. J.
 Moriarty, Frank.
 Norton, Isaac C.
 Pearson, Alexander.
 Shelvin, Alfred M.
 Stone, Fred F.
 Webster, W. A.
 Wilkins, Bray.
 Wing, John.
 Wyman, Frank, 2d.
- 1900 Adams, Walter.
- 1900 Allen, Edgar H.
 Brown, Edward T., U.S.A.
 Callahan, Peter.
 Carney, James O., and \$25.
 Craig, Aaron S.
 Driscoll, Katherine.
 Howlett, James.
 Hulen, George S.
 Hyde, Joseph.
 Lawless, John J.
 Linnehan, Cornelius J.
 Meagher, Alecia V.
 Miller, Ariel.
 Reed, Stephen A.
 Scanlon, James.
 Sheedy, Michael J.
 Sorenson, Alfred S.
 Sullivan, Daniel J.
 Temple, Katherine.
 Wright, George H.
- 1901 Birge, Nathan R.
 Burke, George G.
 Carter, George.
 Donoghue, Florence.
 Hadley, Elliott C.
 Haskell, Charles E.
 Leary, Frederick L.
 Magner, William H.
 Mann, Carl.
 McDonald, Raynold A.
 McGee, Dennis.
 Muldoon, Thomas J.
 Newhall, Otis W.
 Perkins, Terrance.
 Powers, Norman S.
 Riley, Charles J. G.
 Smith, Richard.
 Whiting, Thomas G.
- 1902 Brennan, William V.
 Burgen, Royal W.
 Clark, Grenville.
 Dennen, Arthur W.
 Desmond, John J.
 Dowery, George W., Jr.
 Fowle, Cora B.
 Hanton, Joseph P.
 Jackson, Robert L., and \$20.
 Patchett, S. Clifford.
 Poole, John C.
 Poole, Lorenzo.
 Prince, Gordon.
 Stowe, George H.
 Teague, George L.

APPENDIX

- 1902 Teehan, Michael J.
Thomas, Charles P.
Thomas, Robert N.
- 1903 Barry, Louise N.
Bearse, Reuben T., and \$25.
Bearse, Willis S., and \$25.
Bloomer, Francisco, and \$25.
Bloomer, George W., and \$25.
Bloomer, William A., and \$25.
Brooks, Robert L.
Buckley, Cornelius C.
Collins, Timothy.
Curley, Thomas E.
Dobbyn, Mary E.
Doherty, John J.
Giblin, Thomas J.
Gould, George L., and \$25.
Harding, Daniel C., and \$25.
Huntress, George L., Jr.
Jenkins, Ernest F.
Mahoney, Patrick.
Patterson, Seymour W., and \$25.
Phillips, Benjamin F.
Scott, Donald C.
Smith, Samuel F.
Sorenson, Capt. Alfred S.
Stack, Eugene E. A.
Stewart, John J.
Underwood, Henry O.
Weeks, Arthur.
Wood, Orrin G.
- 1904 Atwood, Ernestine F.
Collins, Jeremiah.
Colt, Howard F.
Conway, Charles M.
Dacey, Michael J.
Dion, Octave.
O'Neill, Daniel J.
O'Rourke, Hugh F.
- 1905 Edwards, Richard B.
Erickson, Frank E.
Farrell, Gabriel, Jr.
Foley, Patrick E.
French, Vernon A.
Giblin, Thomas J.
Higgins, W. J.
Johnson, Jacob.
Lawrence, Thomas.
McNee, Thelma.
Nelson, Nils P.
Taylor, Thomas F.
Turner, George K.
- 1906 Bigelow, Edward A.
- 1906 Corrigan, Roger.
Davey, Harry E.
Flannigan, Thomas J.
Hartnett, William F.
Jewett, George F.
Murray, William.
Synnott, James M.
Warburton, Charles B.
- 1907 Ballem, Marie.
Blake, George W.
Cataldo, Domenico.
Danehy, James F.
Farrell, Gabriel, Jr., two medals.
Farrell, James T.
Flaherty, James, Jr.
Flavin, Mary H.
Gilman, Newell S.
Holden, Frank J.
Jones, Robert J.
McCarron, Charles R.
Sawyer, Joseph I.
Welch, Edward J.
Young, Charles N.
- 1908 Anderson, Carl V.
Conroy, John F.
Edmunds, John M.
Fanning, Philip J.
Fitzgerald, Patrick H.
Heath, Chester B.
Hughes, Albert O.
Kelleher, Cornelius.
Morton, Alexander.
Murray, Patrick Henry.
O'Brien, William A.
Saint, Thomas E.
Slincy, Rev. Edmund C.
Stearns, Arba G.
Stivey, John.
Stone, Robert A.
- 1909 Ayer, Frank J.
Bedell, Frank A.
Connolly, Michael R.
Crosson, Michael F.
Cunningham, James F.
Decker, Charles, and \$15.
Foley, William M.
Jones, Paul, Jr.
Kenney, Thomas A.
Knowlton, Hinman.
Lannen, Thomas, and \$15.
Lyle, Charles Arthur.
Meuse, William F., and \$15.
Mitchell, Frank B.

APPENDIX

- 1909 O'Brien, Eugene.
O'Loughlin, William.
Reed, Everett R.
Taylor, E. C.
Townsend, Alonzo, and \$15.
Titus, William Nelson, Jr.
Walsh, Peter.
Westenberg, John Edward.
White, Charles, and \$15.
- 1910 Abramson, Harry.
Benefit, Eugene, and \$40.
Bopp, Adam J., to his mother in his memory.
Campbell, Patrick H.
Crosby, Frank.
Doucette, Louis, and \$40.
Dunlea, Nora V., and \$40; to her father in her memory.
Freedman, Max.
Gardiner, Raynor M.
Gilmartin, John C.
Goodhue, Charles E., Jr.
Hogan, Henry.
Jackson, Capt. Levi, and \$40.
Kelly, Henry, and \$40.
Kelly, Patrick, and \$40.
McKenna, Fred.
Tinkoff, Abraham.
Tribeman, Joseph.
- 1911 Barnett, James E., Jr.
Barrett, James F.
Brosnihan, John.
Cann, Herbert.
Chilcott, James C.
Cutler, Clifford W.
De Marco, Ernest.
Hawko, John.
Kennedy, William T.
Jones, Dettmar W.
McMahon, Patrick — to his heirs.
McNulty, Thomas F.
Moynihan, Daniel F., and \$25.
Nash, Thomas M.
O'Loughlin, Michael — to his heirs.
Packard, Robert.
Park, Dr. Francis E.
Picroski, Josie.
Pree, Wilhelmina.
Rees, William A.
Robertson, John H., — to his widow.
VanWart, Frank S.
- 1912 Coffey, Daniel L.
Cole, Charles L., and \$25.
Crowe, John F., to his parents — \$40 to his widow.
Daw, Norman F., and \$25.
Donahue, James.
Fisher, Emily.
Foley, Martin.
Hall, J. Grantley.
Jackson, B. G. F.
Mulcahy, Francis F.
Mulcahy, Michael J.
Mullen, George P.
Mullen, J.
Nason, Philip E., and \$25.
Nelson, John H.
Walsh, Eleanor G., — to her parents.
Watson, George A.
- 1913 Adams, James W.
Berkely, P. A., Jr., and \$15.
Corbett, Thomas, and \$15.
Coughlin, Edward, and \$15.
Daniels, Edmond.
Doherty, Daniel, and \$15.
Flanigan, C. H.
Hinchecliffe, Henry, and \$15.
Keating, Evans.
Kirschner, Albert, and \$15.
Jackson, Capt. Levi P., and \$40.
Jenson, Thomas — and \$40 to his parents.
Madden, Thomas J., and \$15.
McCabe, Joseph A., and \$15.
McMahon, James E., and \$15.
McWilliam, Harry T.
O'Brien, Vincent de Paul — to his mother.
O'Donnell, Harry, and \$25.
Pickett, Walter, and \$50.
- 1914 Barrington, William F., and \$25.
Collins, George H. J., and \$40 — to his parents.
Davis, Lincoln.
Heyson, James, and \$15.
Hurley, John L., and \$15.
Jason, George, Jr., and \$15.
Keough, Daniel, and \$15.
McDonald, George, and \$15.
McEttrick, Mary M.
O'Brien, James, and \$15.
Perry, Emanuel, and \$15.
Woodworth, Janet.

APPENDIX

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1915 Anderson, John, and \$15. | 1915 Thompson, Edward H., and \$15. |
| Barton, Antonio J., and \$15. | Toomey, J. J., and \$25. |
| Campbell, Roland D., and \$15. | 1916 Alley, Edgar, and \$15. |
| Cox, Arthur J. | Cain, G., and \$40. |
| Dunn, Edward A., and \$15. | Elsas, Norman E. |
| Dupont, Leon J., and \$15. | Lathrop, Julian N. |
| Hammann, Edward M., and \$15. | Massaspin, Lois G. |
| Hunt, Joseph, and \$40. | Nebb, Alfred W., and \$15. |
| Hutt, John J., and \$15. | Nebb, Robert H., Jr., and \$1. |
| Lavery, Philip, and \$15. | O'Neill, John, and \$15. |
| Mahoney, James, and \$15. | Peters, Edward, and \$15. |
| Merry, John C., and \$15. | Selby, J. J., and \$40. |
| MacCoy, Alfred, and \$15. | Westring, Rudolph, and \$40. |
| McCarthy, Arthur R., and \$15. | Woods, R., and \$40. |
| Moran, Patrick, and \$15. | 1917 Clougherty, Veronica, and \$15. |
| Murphy, Frank, and \$15. | Crocker, Mansfield I., and \$15. |
| Pierce, Gerald, and \$15. | Green, William J., and \$40. |
| Reed, E. Waldo. | Kaufmann, Joseph W., and \$15. |
| Rowan, Daniel F., and \$15. | McCourt, Francis E., and \$15. |
| Sauerman, Henry, and \$15. | Neagle, Richard J., and \$15. |
| Stoner, John A., and \$15. | Ronayne, Richard J., and \$15. |
| Swift, John A., and \$15. | |

SILVER PLATE

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1800 Brown, Dr. Samuel, — piece of plate worth \$54. | 1806 Power, William, — Silver Can. |
| 1801 Perkins, Capt. Jas., — Silver Can. | St. Dennis, Archibald, — Silver Can. |
| Perkins, James, Jr., — Silver Can. | 1824 Dearborn, Henry R., — silver cup. |
| 1805 Captains of Marblehead Schooners who took up the people in the "Jupiter's" long boat; — each a piece of plate. | 1825 Beal, Caleb, — cup. |
| 1806 Power, John, — Silver Can. ¹ | Beal, Elijah, — cup. |
| | French, Nathaniel, — cup. |
| | 1830 Bruce, J., — piece of plate. |
| | Lawrence, S., — piece of plate. |

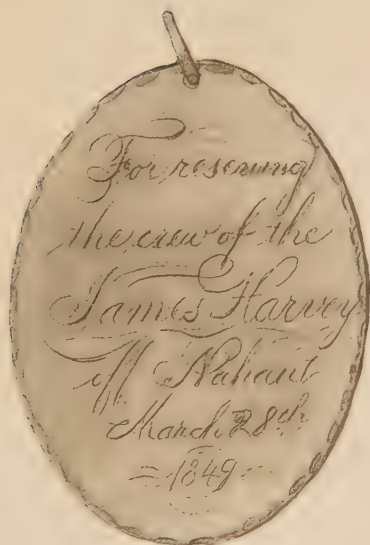
CERTIFICATES

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1829 Baker, Capt. H. | 1859 Lane, Capt. Mark. |
| 1832 Beers, James, and \$50. | Sanderson, Oliver. |
| 1841 Whittington, A. | 1860 Folger, Philip H. |
| 1855 Lane, Capt. Frank. | 1861 James, Capt. Samuel, and \$10. |
| McLoud, John, and \$5. | 1863 Thomas, John. |
| 1856 Atkins, Henry. | 1864 Courtney, John, and \$20. |
| Avery, Capt. James A. | McAdams, Robert King, and \$10. |
| Mears, Amos A. | Stone, Thomas P., and \$5. |
| 1857 Kimball, Peter. | Stone, William, and \$5. |
| Sullivan, Patrick. | Williams, Frank, and \$5. |
| 1859 Alley, Francis D. | 1865 Brackett, G. A. |
| Hudson, Capt. Thomas. | 1866 Burke, Capt. Edmund. |
| Lane, Mark. | Haley, James F. |

¹ Inscription on cup is as follows:

Presented by the Massachusetts Humane Society to Captain John Power for his exertions in saving part of the Crew of the Ship Jupiter, which foundered on the 6th April, 1805.

Silver Medal
awarded to Zoebedee Small
1849



APPENDIX

- 1867 Holmes, H. B., and bronze medal.
Sims, Joseph.
- 1869 Rowe, James, and \$15.
- 1870 Trimble, Mrs. Harriet, and \$10.
Zalinski, Lieut. Edmund L., U.S.A.
- 1871 McDonald, James.
McDonald, Roderick.
McLellan, Alexander.
Owen, Capt. James.
- 1872 Church, B. B.
Cobb, Edward.
Cromwell, Capt. B. C.
Simpson, Eben.
Smith, L.
- 1873 Ancient, Rev. Mr.
Crandall, Albert.
Crandall, I. S.
Davis, Harriet C.
Gavit, Courtland.
Greene, B.
Greenough, James F.
Harvey, J.
Holden, Frank B.
Larkin, D. F., Jr.
Nash, Edwin.
Nash, Eugene.
Nash, W.
Regan, Patrick, O.S., U.S.N.
Roscoe, Charles H.
Tyler, Charles I.
Young, J. H. C., U.S.N.
- 1874 Alston, John T.
Butterfield, James.
Carson, David S.
Coe, Linda F.
Couch, Henry.
Cowie, George, Jr.
Cutter, G. W.
Durham, N. H.
Fowler, Christopher, O.S.; U.S.N.
Green, Francis E.
Holden, Frank B.
Hoppin, Edward.
Mellen, Calvert V.
Pierce, John E.
Spencer, Ensign F. C.
Sullivan, Patrick, U.S.N.
Tyler, Charles T.
Young, Lucien, U.S.N.
- 1875 Dempsey, John.
Larkin, Thomas.
Lucas, John.
Phillips, Charles E.
- 1875 Phillips, Lewis.
Phillips, Samuel.
Thomas, Capt. Charles.
Wadsworth, John.
- 1876 Bartlett, Orin C.
Deneef, Michael, O.S., U.S.N.
Dunham, Charles.
Gifford, Capt. D. L.
Handran, John, O.S., U.S.N.
Higgins, William, O.S., U.S.N.
Madden, Edward, O.S., U.S.N.
Sleight, Capt. R.
- 1877 Brown, Peter B.
- 1878 Alcorn, Capt. James F.
Bartlett, H. Payne.
- 1883 Brown, Alphonso E.
Fitzgerald, Peter, and \$10.
Marden, Charles.
- 1884 Bauerman, R.
Beckwith, C. W., 2d Asst. Engineer
U.S.R.M.
Case, Joseph.
Cooper, Mrs. Alice, and \$5.
Cooper, Mrs. Martha, and \$5.
Cooper, Mrs. Phoebe, and \$5.
Crew of "Mary S. Hontvet," and
\$5 each.
Cumba, Manuel.
David, Mrs. Ann, and \$5.
Devine, Simeon J., and \$10.
Ester, John.
Francis, Robert.
Gillespie, Robert.
Harrison, A. L., Chief Engineer,
U.S.R.M.
Haskins, Mrs. Charlotte T., and \$5.
Hatfield, Austin.
Jeffers, Henry, and \$10.
Jeffers, Mrs. Lizzie, and \$5.
Jeffers, Thomas C., and \$10.
Lula, John, and \$10.
Manning, Mrs. Mary, and \$5.
Manning, Mrs. Rosebell, and \$5.
Pease, Horatio N., and \$25.
Pease, Josiah.
Powell, Mrs. Georgianna E., and
\$5.
Roath, W. D., 1st Lieut., U.S.R.M.
Rockfeller, A. F., 1st Asst. Engi-
neer, U.S.R.M.
Rodman, Mrs. Rosanna, and \$5.
Sands, Frank.
Shields, Rev. A. P., and \$25.

APPENDIX

- 1884 Shields, Mrs. Margaret E., and \$5.
 Smalley, Mrs. Julia A., and \$5.
 Stevens, Chas., and \$10.
 Sullivan, J.
 Sylvia, Joseph.
 Sylvia, Manuel.
 Thorsen, Bernando.
 Vanderhoop, Mrs. Beulah, and \$5.
 1885 Wormstead, Charles N., and \$10.
 1886 Butterworth, G. T.
 Dowley, William J.
 Drew, Ella.
 Jacobson, John.
 Peabody, E. B.
 Wares, Duncan.
 1887 Bailey, James S.
 Dillon, Rev. Father, and \$40.
 Dolan, Philip.
 Gannon, John J.
 Locascio, Philip.
 Lufkin, William A.
 Russell, Peter.
 1888 Alexander, Frank P., and \$5.
 Alexander, John J., and \$5.
 Bagnall, James H.
 Beckett, George P.
 Carrigan, T. J., and \$5.
 Chisholm, Murdock, and \$5.
 Dixon, Peter.
 Enos, Joe, and \$5.
 Gilson, Mary V.
 Hammond, Darius E.
 Hammond, Stillman C.
 Hathaway, Daniel.
 Johnson, John.
 Nelson, Frank, and \$5.
 Nickerson, Caleb F.
 Perry, Frank, and \$5.
 Pinkney, Louis B., and \$5.
 Rogers, John, and \$5.
 Rosa, Manuel, and \$5.
 Silva, Lysander D., and \$5.
 Watkins, Lieut. Frederick, R.N.R.
 Weston, William H.
 Wood, Charles F., and \$5.
 1889 Anderson, James.
 Bagnell, John G.
 Bates, Howard.
 Bowden, Benjamin F.
 Davis, Capt. Timothy.
 Dorman, Capt. Charles E.
 Driscoll, Cornelius.
 Dunham, Mary A.
 1889 Groce, Samuel L.
 Haraden, Fred C.
 Lane, Edward F.
 Lane, Ward H.
 Marchant, Fred A.
 Marchant, James W.
 McNear, James.
 Morgan, George B.
 Pettee, James.
 Phipps, George V.
 Saunders, Albert.
 Shattuck, Edward., Jr.
 Snowden, George.
 White, Charles D.
 Woodbury, Elbridge.
 1890 Coates, Everett W.
 Donovan, John F.
 Flather, Harry.
 Gilson, Arthur H.
 Keeble, Minnie E.
 Lewis, Capt. H. C.
 Maguire, Joseph.
 Manning, Annie.
 Sproule, Andrew.
 Warr, Peter J.
 1891 Barnard, Benjamin A.
 Barr, Capt. Charles.
 Bartlett, Capt. C. R.
 Bradshaw, William.
 Clawson, John B.
 Hanning, Charles E.
 Henderson, Capt. W.
 Hodges, Ida F.
 Howard, Marietta F.
 Lane, Walter A.
 Loveland, Isaac H.
 Marble, James C.
 Newell, James.
 O'Brien, Frank J.
 Rogers, Ensign, and \$10.
 Seed, William (of Gibraltar).
 Sterling, William.
 Stott, Daniel.
 1892 Burckes, Myron E., and \$5.
 Forbes, John M.
 Keefe, Andrew.
 Lucas, James F.
 O'Connell, Joseph P.
 Palmer, Frank B.
 Staples, Ralph W., and \$5.
 White, Capt. Fred A.
 White, Mrs. Jennie V.
 Wood, Fred M.

APPENDIX

- 1893 Anderson, Charles N., and \$5.
 Borden, Charles A.
 Borden, Mrs. Charles A.
 Card, Capt. H.
 Cook, Capt. Harvey S.
 Edgeworth, Frank C.
 Gylling, Carl Victor.
 Hadley, Elliot C., and \$3.
 Haley, Albert C.
 Jenson, Hans Peter, and \$5.
 Mathison, John, and \$5.
 McCormick, Edward.
 McDonald, Capt. Angus.
 McPhee, Capt. Sylvanus.
 Peterson, Andrew, two certificates and \$5.
 Turner, James E., and \$5.
 Whitman, George, and \$5.
 Whitten, Albert A., and \$3.
 Woll, A. N.
- 1894 Burgin, Royal E.
 Crane, Clinton H.
 Ewell, Arthur S., and \$15.
- 1895 Bannister, John.
 Downs, Michael M.
 Gane, Alfred A.
 Keefe, Andrew.
 Keith, Charles E.
 Klink, William.
 Manley, Robert L.
 Murdock, Arthur.
- 1896 Burgin, James G.
 Crew of Steamer "Helen May Butler," and \$25.
 Howlett, James.
 McKay, Arthur B.
 Warner, Henry.
- 1897 Crowe, Jeremiah, and \$15.
 McGrath, Anna C.
 McGrath, Mary J.
- 1898 Bixbee, William J.
 Burns, Richard G., and \$15.
 Jones, Henry A.
 McNally, Michael.
 Safarino, José.
 Safarino, José, Jr.
 Winchester, Charles D.
- 1899 Cotter, James.
 Driscoll, Timothy.
 Flynn, Mary E.
 Gratto, Wellington W.
 McGarry, Thomas J.
 Newell, James.
- 1899 Page, George H.
 Wallace, Neil J.
 Wentworth, Capt. Charles W.
- 1900 Clifford, Stephen M.
 Fairhurst, James A., and \$10.
 Hatch, H. J., 2d Lieut., U.S.A.
 Kelley, J. A.
 Noonan, Patrick C.
 Rull, Frank A.
 Savage, Capt. George C.
 Scully, Thomas.
 Somes, Edward A.
 Turner, Annie.
 Wonson, Orasmus A.
- 1901 Balch, Austin C.
 Bent, Claire.
 Bent, Louis.
 Caskin, Daniel F.
 Coffin, George W.
 Dixie, George W.
 Driscoll, Dennis.
 Kenealy, Martin A.
 Marshall, Capt. J. F.
 McMahon, James F.
 Monies, Harry A. /
 O'Connor, James J.
- 1902 Akin, Ralph E., and \$10.
 Brown, George G.
 Chamel, Lizzie.
 Conley, Frank T.
 Conlon, Charles F.
 Connell, Frank L.
 Dutcher, Pierpont E.
 Feehan, Edward W.
 Lund, Albert.
 Middleton, Charles P.
 Middleton, Frederick H.
 O'Shea, Bartholomew.
 Poole, Emily A.
 Schnabel, Oscar A., and \$5.
 Vokes, Joseph W.
- 1903 Ahern, Timothy F.
 Coakley, William H.
 Grinnell, Capt. Walter F.
 Hicks, Harry.
 Kearns, Leo.
 Kidder, Josephine Burnett.
 McLean, Thomas H.
 McNulty, Thomas F.
 Moulton, Wm.
 Power, Pierce P.
 Ray, Edwin M. C., and \$10.
 Schneider, Henry.

APPENDIX

- 1903 Shepard, Harold O.
Stream, Capt. John G., and \$5.
- 1904 Arest, Manuel F.
Bancroft, Hugh.
Bigney, A. Frank.
Blake, Robert Fulton.
Boddington, Harry.
Boudreau, Alfred A.
Bouthillette, Wilbrod.
Bradley, Herbert J.
Colson, Capt. Samuel, and \$5.
Fisher, John F.
Ham, Capt. Geo.
MacMillan, Donald B.
Porter, George R.
Reagan, Michael T.
Rogers, Sarah.
Shackford, Charles F.
Stephenson, Charles W.
Weld, Richard H., Jr.
White, Thomas E.
Zoph, George F.
- 1905 Bedell, Charles E.
Bragdon, Guy F.
Brown, Thomas C.
Crowe, John J.
Hopkins, Frank L.
Hourihan, James.
Pelerine, James.
Ward, Edwin A.
Wheeler, Charles S.
Whitten, James E.
- 1906 Clancy, Joseph.
Cunningham, Patrick
Doyle, William J.
Gammage, Jerome, and \$10.
Gammage, Parker M., and
\$10.
Gleason, John J.
Hammann, Edward M.
Hammann, George A.
Hawthorne, Frank E. F.
Hoar, Frederick.
Hyde, Leo A.
Kelley, John.
Kinnure, Eugene.
McEvoy, Edward P.
McKinnon, John (3 yrs. old).
McNamee, John.
Novak, Albert.
Ryan, Denis F.
Thomas, Elmer F., and \$15.
- 1907 Cheinstein, Leo.
- 1907 Doleman, Capt. Allan L.
Holbrook, Oscar E.
Johnson, Frank J.
Kelley, Edward F.
Kilkenny, Joseph W.
Longley, Rachel.
McGray, Fred C.
O'Connor, Raymond Lee.
O'Neill, Nicholas.
Paulson, Joseph M.
Perkins, Marc A.
Reardon, Daniel J.
Roheuser, Georg.
Schreiber, Max.
- 1908 Bowman, Walter.
Cheney, Henry L.
Collins, John M.
Cox, Arthur J.
Dalton, Lulu.
Donoghue, Joseph.
Finch, Capt. William.
Flannigan, Ernest J.
Grady, Thomas M., and \$25.
Hetherington, Roy A.
Kennedy, Frank.
Levine, Rose.
Lewis, Harold W.
Lockhart, Edward C.
McIntire, Matthew.
Morrill, Meyer.
Neilson, Edward M.
O'Connor, Timothy.
Peterson, Harold R.
Pickett, William.
Ray, Frederick A.
Seguin, Abraham L.
Southwick, Elmer E.
Sullivan, Thomas.
Thomas, Arthur N.
Williamson, Douglas G.
Wittekind, Arthur.
- 1909 Beer, Fred.
Bentley, Martin J.
Briggs, Albert W.
Dooley, Patrick J.
Fitzgerald, John R.
Gates, Russell.
Giffin, Capt. Robert.
Hussey, Charles W.
Kelleher, Cornelius A.
Mateer, William, and \$40, to his
widow in his memory.
Newman, David C.

APPENDIX

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1909 O'Connor, Patrick, and \$40, to his widow in his memory.
 Seymour, John W.
 Shaw, Thomas R.
 Thorpe, Robert F., and \$25.
 Wilcox, Nellie L.
 Williams, Robert J.</p> <p>1910 Backman, Roswell C.
 Cripps, Joseph F.
 Durgin, Victor M., to his mother in his memory.
 Gay, Ralph B.
 Holmes, Chester W.
 Maguire, Louise.
 McGrath, Martin.
 Powers, Walter W.
 Sandwall, Claus.
 Sheehan, Frank.
 Standley, Willard A.
 Steltz, Edward.</p> <p>1911 James, Muriel.
 Peltier, Desire.
 Pender, Harry.
 Spillane, Jere.
 Trainor, Edward.
 Yzik, William.</p> <p>1912 Cronin, John.
 Hamil, Alice, and \$25.
 Jackson, W. J. A.</p> | <p>1912 Virgin, Charles H., and \$25.</p> <p>1913 Bond, Adin.
 Boutin, Albert W.
 Curtain, Florence G.
 Moore, Lawrence.
 O'Hare, John J., Jr.
 Pillsworth, Malcolm N.
 Stoughton, Frederick S.
 Wellings, Augustus.</p> <p>1914 Ballem, Marie M.
 Bradley, John.
 Endicott, Eugene.
 Foster, Arthur W.
 Foster, Stewart.
 Hammond, Capt. F. E., and \$15.
 Laffin, Fred T.
 Lang, Rev. S. C.
 Maloney, Peter F.
 O'Neil, Henry.
 Shea, Joseph.
 Stevens, Malcolm, and \$15.
 Welch, Matthew.</p> <p>1915 MacNaught, John, Jr., and \$15.
 Mehlman, John G.
 Meleedy, Gertrude L., and \$15.
 Paige, George A.
 Smith, Millard F., Jr., and \$15.</p> <p>1917 Jackson, Dr. Henry.
 Purslow, Dorris.</p> |
|---|---|

MISCELLANEOUS AWARDS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1840 Small, Isaac, — Quadrant.</p> <p>1857 Jennings, Davis, — a boat.</p> <p>1884 James, William S., — a boat.</p> | <p>1884 "Rover," dog who saved life of Elmer Weir, — a handsome collar.</p> |
|---|---|

BRONZE MEDALS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1849 Brennick, M. J.
 Preble, T.</p> <p>1850 Cobb, Joseph.
 James, Joshua.
 James, Samuel.</p> <p>1853 Courtney, Thomas.</p> <p>1854 Barton, C. F.
 Bearse, Andrew, and \$5.
 Bearse, David, and \$5.
 Bearse, Joshua, and \$5.
 Bearse, S. F., and \$5.
 Gretoon, George.
 Hammond, Zebedee, and \$5.
 Mason, John, Jr.
 Sparrow, Abner.</p> | <p>1855 Adams, John.
 Adams, Samuel.
 Bailey, James.
 Bailey, John.
 Bates, Simeon A., and \$5.
 Bates, William, and \$5.
 Brown, Thomas F.
 Dodd, Thomas.
 Goodwin, John E., and certificate.
 Hogan, Philip, and \$5.
 Ireson, Richard.
 Sullivan, Patrick.
 Vincent, Thomas.
 Young, Charles D., and \$5.</p> <p>1856 Clark, Robert.</p> |
|--|---|

APPENDIX

- 1856 Jackson, Richard.
Johnson, John.
Kean, Edmund.
Lovering, Otis.
Russell, Timothy.
Stow, Isaac.
Young, Isaiah.
- 1857 Bates, Loring.
Collier, Henry.
Davis, F. G.
Devine, John P.
Herne, Michael J.
Jenkins, L.
Litchfield, Alex.
Mitchell, James.
Peters, Johnson.
Pockney, Moses.
Pratt, Isaac.
Robinson, John.
Stevenson, M. B.
Treat, Nathan.
- 1858 Edgar, Henry P.
- 1859 Crowell, Peter.
Heath, Benjamin.
Heath, Benjamin, Jr.
Larry, Edward.
Luscomb, Murray.
McGuire, Francis.
Newhall, O. W.
Rogers, John H.
- 1860 Mackentire, Timothy.
- 1865 Miller, Everett Smith.
Miller, Garrett S.
Rowe, Alfred R.
Rowley, John.
Thrasher, Philip.
- 1867 Buchanan, Stephen.
Carver, Otis.
Mellenwart, Allen.
- 1868 Evans, J. A.
- 1869 Buchanan, Stewart.
Donaly, Daniel.
- 1870 Brown, Michael.
- 1871 Frost, Arthur W.
- 1873 Allen, Henry J., and \$10.
Anthony, Abbott C.
Church, C. C., and \$10.
Church, F. A., and \$10.
Goff, C., and \$10.
Hayden, Charles Franklin.
Lewis, Frank Clifton.
Pickman, Samuel L.
Remy, Orin, and \$10.
- 1874 Cook, Horace.
Crocker, Sylvester Russell (listed twice).
Cuddive, Lawrence.
Fuller, Robert Rensselaer (listed twice).
- 1875 Casey, James.
McCarthy, Daniel.
Smith, W. A.
- 1876 Chandler, H. J. Redfield.
Christian, James H.
Codman, Frank.
Cunningham, W. F.
Dane, Osgood B.
Francis, George.
Hodgdon, Harris.
Macauley, C. N. B.
Noel, Dennis.
Peabody, Endicott.
Pepper, William.
Preble, G. H. R.
Saltonstall, Richard.
Shock, T. A. W.
Stevenson, G. L. H.
Wardwell, William.
- 1877 Bartlett, Charles D.
Bassett, Obed J.
Cabot, William R.
Curber, James H.
Dwight, James.
Harding, Arthur C.
McNulty, John J.
- 1878 Blaine, John J.
Hadley, Ellen A.
Kellog, Frank.
Shedd, William, and \$15.
- 1879 Buchanan, Charles.
Donahue, John A.
Dowd, Morris, U.S.A.
Elwell, John.
Gill, Joseph.
Kelley, James L.
Stevens, Sylvanus B.
- 1880 Benjamin, Abraham.
Morse, Frank H.
- 1881 McQuilken, J. H.
- 1882 Connelly, Thomas.
McCabe, Harry.
McCabe, Hiram.
Trotman, J.
- 1883 Almeadia, Manuel Joseph, "or \$10."
Barnet, Solomon, and \$20.
Bowdon, John, and \$20.

APPENDIX

- 1883 Connolly, John, and \$20.
 Cope, Fred., and \$20.
 Corloure, Peter, and \$20.
 Forrester, Francis, and \$20.
 Griffin, Edward, and \$20.
 Hughes, Hugh, and \$20.
 Irvine, Henry, and \$20.
 Jones, William, and \$20.
 McGee, John.
 O'Brien, Thomas, and \$20.
 Raymond, Albert R.
 Stevens, J., and \$20.
 Stone, Louis, and \$20.
 Taylor, Charles H., Jr.
 Torrance, Erastus B.
 Townsend, Fritz E.
 Widmer, Mrs. Jane E.
- 1884 Anderson, Capt. Peter.
 Cogswell, Willard F.
 Cushing, Fred L., and \$10.
 Flanders, Eddy C., and \$15.
 Locke, William S.
 Look, Cyrus C., and \$15.
 Marchant, Caleb L., and \$10.
 Mayhew, Benjamin F., and \$15.
 Mayhew, Elliott C., and \$15.
 Mayhew, William, and \$15.
 McKay, James, and \$10.
 McPhial, Noah, and \$10.
 Pierce, Frank L.
 Veno, Charles, and \$10.
 Walker, Seth F., and \$15.
 White, Charles, and \$10.
- 1885 Carmody, Patrick.
 Crowninshield, Emily.
 Dolliber, S. C. R.
 Howe, Chester.
 Smith, Stephen H.
- 1886 Dennis, Michael.
 Dix, Henry.
 Ewarts, Thomas.
 Gorman, William.
 Kuhn, Clarence.
 Peevy, Daniel.
 Purcell, William.
- 1887 Boshill, Joseph.
 Cotter, John.
 Crowley, Michael.
 Dineen, Patrick.
 Fingerton, William.
 Hyde, Samuel.
 McClary, Andrew.
 McGoven, Patrick W.
- 1887 North, John.
 Whalon, John.
- 1888 Andrews, William C.
 Andrus, Edward B., and 2d service
 clasp.
 Anslie, John J., and \$5.
 Antonio, Frank Y., and \$5.
 Augustus, George.
 Berwick, Walter.
 Burnett, Alexander.
 Carmack, Alexander W.
 Christiansen, O. S.
 Coolidge, John Templeton.
 Floudt, C.
 Fowle, Franklin.
 Galiano, Alfred A.
 Galiano, Joseph T.
 Galiano, Louis F.
 George, Peluffo.
 Grew, John B., and \$15.
 Hassfen, J. S.
 Haynes, Charles O.
 Howland, Giles W.
 James, Francis T.
 James, Osceola F. /
 James, Reinier, Jr.
 Lawler, George W.
 Lord, Thomas A.
 Lowe, James.
 Lowe, Stephen.
 Mahoney, Patrick.
 Marrow, John H.
 Meyer, Andrew.
 Mitchell, Alonzo L.
 Mitchell, Ambrose B.
 Mitchell, Eugene.
 Mitchell, Eugene, Jr.
 Mitchell, Harrison.
 Mitchell, H. Webster.
 Mitchell, John L.
 Mitchell, William B.
 Newcomb, Samuel F.
 Parsons, Nathaniel F.
 Peabody, R. S.
 Peterson, John.
 Petterson, Carl M.
 Pope, Eben T.
 Pope, George F.
 Potter, John
 Salvador, Manuel E., and \$5.
 Schlue, Fred F.
 Simpson, Henry.
 Smith, Frederick.

APPENDIX

- 1888 Sweeney, Daniel J.
 Tobin, Samuel.
 von Haugenswoll, Frederick August.
 Weildon, Louis Bertram.
 Wheeler, James.
 Williams, James.
- 1889 Beara, John J.
 Canto, John P.
 Dablin, James R.
 Dunham, Charles.
 Gillis, William J.
 Helfer, Joseph.
 Hesseltine, Marion E.
 Lutz, Frank.
 Oliver, Joseph.
 Sullivan, John E.
- 1890 Bryant, Frank W.
 Butler, Frank F.
 Chapman, O. E.
 Davis, Clarence T.
 Dearden, John W.
 Dearden, Richard F.
 Flanagan, James A.
 Flanagan, John, and \$10.
 Fuller, H. F.
 Gallagher, John F.
 Lane, Charles J.
 LeGoff, John, and \$5.
 Kiley, Timothy J.
 Kimball, Otis F.
 Miller, E. C.
 Mulveney, John.
 Pfeiffer, Hermann.
 Quigley, William H.
 Smith, J. Hamilton.
 Sullivan, Barry.
- 1891 Arnaud, Flora A.
 Clementson, Henry.
 Franklin, Arthur E.
 Hewins, Lyman F.
 LeFray, Francis C.
 Mooney, Peter B.
 Pease, Harry L.
 Pope, Robert T., and \$10.
 Reisser, Emilie J.
 Rexford, Alfred P.
 Swan, John H.
 Torrey, Fred L.
 White, Edward F.
 Wilson, H. M.
- 1892 Beach, Charles H.
 Doyle, John F., and \$5.
 Edwards, Edward B.
- 1892 Ellsworth, Benjamin F.
 Hudson, Fred.
 Kenney, Edward.
 Long, John.
 Lynch, William H.
 Pope, Edward D.
 Ryder, Ernest E.
- 1893 Albion, —, and \$10.
 Anderson, Mrs. David.
 Ashley, Freeman H.
 Barrett, Daniel F.
 Blake, John W.
 Brewster, Edwin T.
 Brow, Abram.
 Delaney, Joseph.
 Dixey, William F.
 Farrar, Blake.
 Finn, James H.
 Frisbee, Mrs. John L.
 Frost, William A.
 Graham, Frank E.
 Gruber, Edward H.
 Hall, Howard W.
 Henderson, Arthur G.
 Kohl, Frederick W.
 Louis, —, and \$10.
 Macomber, Charles E.
 McCarthy, Patrick J.
 McGee, James H.
 McInnis, John.
 McNamara, Patrick.
 Meehan, James B.
 Noon, John T.
 Owen, Freeman.
 Sendell, Samuel, and \$10.
 Stoehr, Richmond G.
 Stuart, J. H.
 Trueman, C. H.
 Wilson, Herbert N., and \$5.
- 1894 Appleton, Frederic.
 Chivers, Edward E.
 Kinsman, Lewis W.
 Mason, Thomas.
 Regan, Timothy.
 Rowland, Arthur.
- 1895 Bradley, Joseph.
 Chamberlain, Horton N.
 Felton, Charles E.
 McMurray, Joseph.
 McNeil, Daniel.
 McNeil, John.
 Newell, John L.
 Nichols, Paul.

APPENDIX

- 1896 Brown, Hiram C.
Burgin, Royal E.
Cox, Frank.
Cundall, Robert.
Daggett, Fred E.
Freitas, Joseph G.
Gardiner, John H.
Hines, James E.
Pierce, Clifford W.
Richards, Rosalind.
Vaughn, Robert H.
- 1897 Allen, John R.
Callbeck, Annie.
Crafts, William K.
Cushing, Charles.
Derry, Oliver H.
Hartley, Howard H.
Houle, Adolphus G.
McDonald, Robert J.
Page, Wesley A.
Poole, Samuel L.
Purdy, George H.
Rainville, Henry E., and \$10.
Wyman, Harry.
Yates, Chester, and \$10.
- 1898 Burnham, F. W.
Eldridge, Elnathan E.
Haskel, Roy M.
Loveland, Isaac H.
Murch, Simeon A.
Nelson, Edward L.
Scully, John T.
Sherry, Frank J.
- 1899 Crory, John.
Frayne, John.
Gill, William H.
Hunnewell, Eugene.
McDonald, Edward.
McIntosh, John.
Snow, William R.
Vincent, William F.
Woodis, John J.
- 1900 Bergson, Alfred, and \$10.
Burke, John.
Canavan, William.
Condon, J. H.
Downey, J. E.
Ghen, Alfred B.
Heffron, T. J.
Laffy, John H.
Long, Michael J.
Maguire, Charles F.
Merrill, Sophy S.
- 1900 O'Meara, James.
Pomeroy, Charles.
Slade, Harry E.
Stone, John T.
Stratton, Albert L.
Tilton, John Hancock.
Walsh, Richard M.
Widmer, Rudolph G.
- 1901 Allen, Colson D., and \$10.
Boyd, Thomas J.
Burckhart, John A.
Connolly, John.
Courtney, Thomas, and \$10.
Hutchinson, Fred P.
McDonald, Raymond A.
Patterson, Thomas F.
Simson, Colin J.
Swift, John A.
Van Arsdale, Ray.
Weston, Lawrence G.
Woodbury, Marion.
- 1902 Bianco, Joseph, and \$10.
Chamberlain, Milford W.
Currie, John B.
Devine, George C.
Erving, David K.
Ferns, Thomas J.
Fleming, Ambrose.
Gannon, Ernest.
Gateley, Bernard.
Gormley, William.
Learson, R. J.
Lydon, John J.
Malley, Walter O.
McAdam, Christine B.
Oakley, W. G.
Sullivan, John.
Symonds, George H.
Woodward, George W.
- 1903 Adams, Charles, and \$5.
Anderson, John W.
Barnes, Nannie.
Benson, Oscar, and \$5.
Collins, Patrick J.
Corbett, James.
Cowen, Charles A.
Cox, Stanley M.
Dolan, James E.
Fonesca, Frank.
Foster, Dociter.
George, Nicilis.
Hennessey, James W.
Lalonde, J. W.

APPENDIX

- 1903 McLaughlin, James F.
 Morandus, Walter H.
 Moynahan, Andrew.
 Olsen, Andrew, and \$5.
 Parodi, Nat.
 Pepin, Arthur W.
 Quinn, Timothy F.
 Scott, William W.
 Skinner, Thomas.
 Sloan, James F.
 Sutherland, Charles, and \$5.
 Welch, William F.
- 1904 Carlisle, Edward C.
 Chapin, John.
 Clark, Russell B.
 Connelley, Martin.
 Crotty, John F.
 Driscoll, Cornelius F.
 Edgerton, Otis A.
 Higgins, Ellis C.
 Holohan, Josephine S.
 Kane, Morgan.
 Kersey, Agnes.
 Mahoney, Cornelius J.
 McCartney, George T.
 McGuinness, Dennis J.
 McNamara, Patrick.
 McSweeney, John.
 Moore, William J.
 Nichols, Paris N.
 Sullivan, Matthew F.
 Thomas, Walter.
 Torpey, Joseph W.
 Welch, Edward.
- 1905 Burke, Joseph B.
 Burkett, Thomas J.
 Burton, Fred T., and \$5.
 Carahar, William H.
 Carolan, John A.
 Clifford, Albert B.
 Day, John E.
 Dobratz, Frank.
 Donnellan, John J.
 Farrell, John W.
 Fernandes, George E.
 Gallagher, James J.
 Humphrey, Wallace M.
 Kimball, Ira C.
 Maloney, Frank S.
 McDonald, E. L.
 McGinley, Stephen.
 McGown, Thomas.
 McKay, Arthur R.
- 1905 McMahon, Thomas.
 O'Brien, Patrick C.
 O'Neil, William.
 Roos, Samuel B.
 Ross, Arthur A.
 Seaver, Ethel M.
 Stoddart, Thomas F.
 Stolba, Ernest.
 Toland, Joseph G.
 Welsh, John B., and \$10.
- 1906 Akins, John.
 Bell, Bessie.
 Boyd, George L.
 Carew, Patrick C.
 Chase, Frank A.
 Child, George H., and \$10.
 Ducharme, Alexander.
 Dunn, Richard P.
 Kiley, Harry.
 Kingsbury, Carlton W.
 Krantzmann, Morris.
 Lawlor, Mary, and \$15.
 Leary, Henry D.
 Maher, Thomas F.
 Maloney, Frank S.
 McGovern, John.
 Milan, John F.
 Naiman, Rosa.
 Osborn, Clarence.
 Peterson, Peter B.
 Putney, William D.
 Riley, James.
 Russell, Joseph M.
 Sohler, William D.
 Southgate, Charles, Jr.
- 1907 Bacon, Robert.
 Beattie, Margaret E.
 Burke, Joseph E.
 Carrier, Florus W.
 Carroll, Walter R.
 Connelly, John J.
 Dunlevy, George C.
 Farrell, Gabriel, Jr.
 Flattery, Douglas.
 Friend, Clarence A.
 Harris, Rachel.
 Kane, John F.
 LeGacy, Winfield W.
 Muckian, John.
 Raymenton, W. H.
 Reed, John S.
 Rich, Albion F.
 Rich, Leslie G.

APPENDIX

- 1908 Blair, Arthur G.
 Blake, Matthew, and \$10.
 Brougham, Edward J.
 Burke, Jennie.
 Chase, Mary Eva.
 Cook, Ralph A.
 Cormier, Archie C.
 Crosson, John T.
 Doherty, William C.
 Harper, Walter, and \$10.
 Jones, Robert L., and \$10.
 Leary, Michael J.
 Matthews, Robert, and \$10.
 McCauley, James T., and \$25.
 McDaniels, Katherine.
 McDermott, Harold.
 McKendrew, Edward L.
 Melville, Thomas E.
 Phinney, Oliver K.
 Redmond, James, and \$10.
 Russell, John, and \$10.
 Stevens, Charles L.
 Wetterlow, Eric W.
 Wilson, Henry, and \$10.
- 1909 Ainsmith, Fred.
 Bishop, Newton J.
 Briggs, Horace L.
 Dean, Joseph.
 Doyle, Michael.
 Evans, J. Joseph.
 Farrell, Charles H.
 Keith, Haven H.
 MacLoud, Nathan B.
 Marrinan, James W.
 McGaffigan, Owen J.
 McNine, Raymond W.
 Nelson, Charles.
 Rich, Irving L.
 Ryan, Arthur B.
 Starkey, John P.
 Sullivan, Andrew J.
 Zumbo, Gacimo.
- 1910 Barleben, Karl, Jr.
 Cooney, Robert J.
 Fletcher, Arthur F.
 Gilhooly, Michael.
 Green, William C.
 Harrison, Lieut. P. H.
 Hill, George.
 Kappaun, William.
 Kennedy, James.
 King, Stanton H.
 McCarthy, James A.
- 1910 McCormick, Gertrude L.
 McLaughlin, James.
 Meggett, Marshall.
 Piehler, Herman.
 Posner, Sarah.
 Powers, Mrs. John J.
 Reed, Herbert.
 Reynolds, John H.
 Robery, Leo A.
 Robinson, Frank T.
 Shields, Beatrice.
 Stonefield, John.
 Traub, Henry L.
 Zelko, Edward.
- 1911 Atchison, Robert.
 Beyer, George.
 Blenman, Joseph.
 Chouinard, Pierre.
 Crafts, Fred N.
 Gibbons, Eugene.
 Hayne, Jack.
 Higgins, James.
 Hisgen, Mathew.
 Howard, George T.
 Hughes, Frank
 Jones, Howard A.
 Kelley, Timothy.
 McSheen, James.
 O'Leary, Michael A.
 Sutherland, Alec.
 Taft, Warner.
 Tillman, Simon P., and \$25.
- 1912 Clothey, Joseph.
 Dever, John J.
 Douglas, Leah M.
 Foley, Elsie.
 Grant, Doris.
 Hefferan, George W.
 Hutchinson, Everett.
 Lee, Maurice N.
 MacAndrew, Charlotte M.
 Nickerson, Roy A.
 Smith, Frank.
 Sullivan, Josephine.
 Tivnan, Mary A., and \$25.
- 1913 Barker, W. L.
 Bianco, Joseph A.
 Ciccone, Thomas F., and \$15.
 Conley, Coleman.
 Crew of 6 men for rescuing captain
 and crew of schooner "Marcus
 L. Urann," and \$15 each.
 Fletcher, J. Winfred.

APPENDIX

- 1913 Moran, Thos. J., and \$15.
Nelson, Edwin.
Parrot, Dorothea.
Reeder, Russell P., Jr.
Sheridan, William E.
Siebert, George J.
Silvia, Frank, and \$15.
Smith, Alice H.
- 1914 Adams, Everett F., and \$15.
Brunelle, Viola.
Carlton, Thomas, and \$15.
Duffy, Michael J.
Fontaine, Lucien, Jr., and \$25.
Foster, Ernest.
Honan, Daniel J., and \$15.
Kennison, Ralph, and \$15.
Massey, Henry A., and \$15.
Maxwell, Charles A., and \$15.
Mulvey, William F., and \$15.
Muncey, Joseph P., and \$15.
O'Hare, John J., and \$15.
Ryan, Mark J., and \$15.
Scott, George B., and \$15.
- 1914 Skinner, Clarence, and \$15.
Ward, Peter J., and \$25.
- 1915 Brewer, Capt. Roland, and \$15.
Dempsey, John, and \$15.
Dowling, Edward J., and \$15.
Emonds, Arthur J., and \$15.
Foster, William W. R., and \$15.
Giffin, Walter A., and \$15.
Hall, Robert, and \$15.
Hickey, John F., and \$15.
Hilton, Joseph F.
Nicholson, C. W., and \$15.
O'Leary, Jerome, and \$15.
Vaynoris, James, and \$15.
- 1916 Caldwell, William.
- 1917 Bottomley, Edith A.
Charron, Winfield F., and \$15.
Keating, William, Jr., and \$15.
Luce, Matthew.
Nugent, Edward, and \$15.
Smith, Hazel, and \$15.
Warren, Mabel.
Wessman, Carl, and \$15.

SECOND AND THIRD SERVICE CLASPS

- 1885 Williams, Issacher, 2d Ser. clasp.
- 1887 Christiernin, Henry P., 2d Ser. clasp.
- 1888 Giles, John H. L., 2d Ser. clasp.
Maynes, Charles, 2d and 3d Ser. clasps.
Murphy, Nicholas, 2d Ser. clasp.
- 1889 Andrus, Edward B., 3d Ser. clasp.
Melan, Wm. M., 2d Ser. clasp.
- 1890 Maynes, Charles, 4th Ser. clasp.
- 1891 Christiernin, Henry P., 3d Ser. clasp.
Lockhart, R. A., 2d Ser. clasp.
McNally, Peter S., 2d Ser. clasp.
Puddister, John J., 2d Ser. clasp.
- 1892 Murphy, Nicholas, 3d Ser. clasp.
- 1893 McGurn, Bernard J., 2d Ser. clasp.
McPhee, Hugh, 2d Ser. clasp.
Puddister, John J., 3d Ser. clasp.
- 1896 Cahill, John J., 2d Ser. clasp.

SILVER BUTTON

- 1913 O'Reilly, David T.

PECUNIARY REWARDS

- 1786 Sloan, Andrew, £0-28-0.
- 1787 Gleason, Mr., £0-21-0.
Herring, Ebenezer, Jr., £0-20-0.
- 1788 Campbell, Mary, £0-28-0.
- 1789 Hutchinson, John, Jr., £0-24-0.
Nullage, Nathaniel, £0-28-0. }
Wells, William, £0-28-0. }
Wheeler, Ephraim, £0-12-0.
- 1790 Fanning, James, £0-18-0.
Ramsdell, David, £0-12-0.
- 1790 Sloan, Samuel, £0-12-0.
- 1791 Belnap, Jeremy, £0-9-0.
Blackmore, Thomas, £0-12-0.
Dunham, Sylvanus, { £1-4-0.
Grover, Daniel. }
Fanning, Matthew, £0-9-0.
Hill, Sylvanus, £0-18-0.
Richardson, Philip, £0-18-0.
Smith, John, £0-18-0.
Snelling, John, £0-12-0.

Silver Medal
awarded to John J. Brown
1854



APPENDIX

- 1792 Andrews, J., £0-12-0.
 Blodget, S., £1-8-0.
 Brewer, James, £0-18-0.
 Buckman, Benjamin, £1-4-0.
 Burgess, John, } £3-0-0.
 Burgess, Thomas, }
 Cary, John, £1-4-0.
 Harris, P. C., £0-6-0.
 Jones, H., £0-9-0.
 Oliver, Joseph, £0-18-0.
 Smith, J., £1-8-0.
 Story, Mr., £1-4-0 (with Mr. Ward).
 Trench, John, £1-4-0.
 Ward, Mr., £1-4-0 (with Mr. Story).
- 1793 Bradlee, H., \$7.50.
 Butler, J., *et al.*, £0-12-0.
 Cohasset, Sundry inhabitants of, 5 Guineas.
 Dillaway, W., \$6.
 Geyer, P., *et al.*, £2-8-0.
 Howard, B., £0-12-0.
 Mero, J., \$4.
 Miller, Sarah, £0-18-0.
 Morse, L., \$10 (with Mr. Whitney).
 Scudder, T., £0-6-0.
 Smith, S., \$15.
 Smith, T., \$2.
 Wallis, O. S., \$3.
 Warden, J., *et al.*, £1-4-0.
 White, W., \$5.
 Whitney, J., \$10 (with Mr. Morse).
- 1794 Abes, Thomas, \$4.
 Baker, J., \$2.
 Bell, T., \$2.
 Brown, John, \$17 (with Mr. Dunton and Mr. Howell).
 Cleaves, Prudence, \$2.
 Cole, David, \$2 (with Mr. Lincoln).
 Coleman, Joshua, \$3.
 Currier, Jedediah, \$3.
 Dodge, John, \$3 (with Mr. Coleman).
 Dunton, George, \$17 (with Mr. Brown and Mr. Howell).
 Dupee, Isaac, \$2.
 Garler, Dolphin, \$10.
 Holland, Edward, \$2 (with Mr. Otis).
 Hoskins, Mrs., \$2.
 Howell, John, \$17 (with Mr. Brown and Mr. Dunton).
- 1794 Lincoln, Michael, \$2 (with Mr. Cole).
 Lunt, J., \$4.
 Oliver, William, \$2.
 Otis, Joshua, \$2 (with Mr. Holland).
 Skillings, Simeon, \$6 (with Mr. Starr).
 Starr, Joseph, \$6 (with Mr. Skillings).
 Townsend, Narius, \$2.
 Watters, Ebenezer, \$2.
 Withington, James, \$3.
- 1795 Brown, John, \$17 (with Mr. Dunton and Mr. Fovell).
 Carman, John, \$5 (with Mr. Pierce and Mr. Robbins).
 Costello, Joseph, \$5.
 Deluce, John, \$3 (with Mr. Spear).
 Dunton, George, \$17 (with Mr. Brown and Mr. Fovell).
 Fovell, John, \$17 (with Mr. Brown and Mr. Dunton).
 French, Francis, \$3.
 Jackson, Boston, \$4.
 McLane, Daniel, \$4.
 Norcross, Mercy, \$5.
 Pierce, Abiel, \$5 (with Mr. Carman and Mr. Robbins).
 Plumley, John, \$1.50.
 Powers, Henry, \$4.
 Robbins, Nathan, \$5 (with Mr. Carman and Mr. Pierce).
 Rogers, Robert, \$5.
 Spear, Daniel, \$3 (with Mr. Deluce).
 Tracy, Daniel, \$2.
 Trench, Nathan, and son, \$8.
 Walker, John, \$4.
- 1796 Adams, Ebenezer, \$10 (with Mr. Fenno).
 Barrett, Joseph, \$5 (with Mr. Pike).
 Dimond, Joseph, \$4.
 Fenno, Loraine, \$10 (with Mr. Adams).
 Gregory, James, \$4.
 Howard, Benjamin, \$3.
 Kitchen, Nath., \$3.
 Lane, Francis, \$4.
 Mann, Ephraim, \$3.
 McIntire, Andrew, \$7.
 Morgan, Patrick, \$5.
 Pike, Timothy, \$5 (with Mr. Bartlett).

APPENDIX

- 1796 Polly, Samuel, \$10.
 Smith, Francis, \$3.
 Whipple, Jacob, \$10.
- 1797 Adlington, Wilson, \$6.
 Allen, Seth, \$5.
 Beals, John, \$2 (with Mr. Green and Mr. Libby).
 Bray, Jeff, \$3.
 Bunting, Samuel, \$20 (with Mr. Hancock).
 Dickson, John, \$3.
 Eaton, Joseph, \$4 (with Mr. Nason).
 Goff, John, \$4.
 Green, John, \$2 (with Mr. Beals and Mr. Libby).
 Hancock, William, \$20 (with Mr. Bunting).
 Libby, Simon, \$2 (with Mr. Beals and Mr. Green).
 Nason, Seth, \$4 (with Mr. Eaton).
 Nickells, William, \$1.
 Skelton, Benjamin, \$3.
 Smith, Adam, \$8.
 Wyer, John, \$4.
- 1798 Ball, Daniel, \$2.
 Brentnall, William, \$5.
 Costello, Joseph, \$2.
 Cox, Samuel, \$10.
 Cox, Samuel, Jr., \$10.
 Freeborn, Jacob, \$3.
 Geyer, George, \$4.
 Hardy, Joshua, \$8 (with Mr. Rex).
 Hebden, John, \$10 (with Mr. Ward).
 Hemmenway, Moses, \$4.
 Lambert, Henry, \$4.
 Lane, Willard, \$4.
 Low, Joseph, \$4.
 Mason, Josiah, \$4.
 Noyes, Jacob, \$6.
 Rex, George, \$8 (with Mr. Hardy).
 Ward, Ebenezer, \$10 (with Mr. Hebden).
 Wyer, Joseph, \$4.
- 1799 Clapp, Aaron, \$8.
 Dennis, Solomon, \$4.
 Howland, Christian, \$2.
 Loring, Jonathan, \$8.
 May, Thomas, \$8.
 Moody, Peter, \$10.
- 1800 Brenton, William, \$4.
 Brintnall, Samuel, \$4.
- 1800 Buckman, Nathan, \$6.
 Burnett, Benjamin, \$2.
 Chafe, Warren, \$2.
 Committee for building a bath at Cambridge for the use of students when bathing, \$150.
 Dorr, Abraham, \$5.
 Dunnels, John, \$6 (with Mr. Greenough).
 Greenough, John, \$6 (with Mr. Dunnels).
 Lucas, Rufus, \$5.
 Mountford, Ebenezer, \$6.
 Paine, Anthony, \$2.
 Richardson, and Low (Messrs.), \$5.
 Sheppard, John, \$2.50.
 Wheeler, Isaac, \$10.
- 1801 Anthony, John, \$1.
 Carnes, David, \$8 (with Mr. Hurley and Mr. Waters).
 Carnes, Mrs. David, \$5.
 Clap, Ebenezer, 3d, } \$15.
 Clap, Seth }
 Cox, Jeffe, \$5.
 Coy, William, \$10.
 Greenough, George, \$3.
 Hollis, William, \$3.
 Hurley, William, \$8 (with Mr. Carnes and Mr. Waters).
 Lambord, John, \$5.
 O'Neil, John, \$2.
 Russell, John, \$5.
 Spalk, David, \$4.
 Trask, John, \$4.
 Trull, Ezra, \$4.
 Tucker, Joseph, \$3.
 Waters, Thomas, \$8 (with Mr. Carnes and Mr. Hurley).
- 1802 Brown, Samuel, \$1.25.
 Clone, Thomas, \$4 (with Mr. Smeshurst).
 Colver, Ephraim, \$10.
 Glynn, John, \$3.
 Haskell, Josiah, \$4 (with Mr. Munrow).
 Henry, Samuel, \$3 (with Mr. Howard).
 Howard, Samuel, \$3 (with Mr. Henry).
 Johnson, George, \$10.
 Kingman, Bezaell, \$2.
 Lee, Joseph, \$8.
 Mace, Daniel, \$5.

APPENDIX

- 1802 Munrow, Caleb, \$4 (with Mr. Haskell).
 Newton, Francis, \$5.
 Parsons, Mr., \$5.
 Smeshurst, William, \$4 (with Mr. Clone).
 Thaxter, Adam Wallace, \$5.
 Williams, Moses, \$4.
- 1803 Austin, David, \$2.50.
 Bates, Josiah, \$9 (with Messrs. Cole).
 Bennett, George, \$1.
 Bragdon, Henry, \$8.
 Campbell, Alex., \$5.
 Chandler, Story, \$1.
 Cole, David, } \$9 (with Mr. Bates).
 Cole, Eben, }
 Davis, Nathaniel, \$10.
 Doyle, John, \$5.
 Ellis, Arns, \$4.
 Fortune, Gregory, \$5 (with Mr. Melvin).
 Grant, John, \$3.20.
 Greenough, George, \$7.
 Hadley, Andrew, \$2.50.
 Hayden, Caleb, \$3.
 Hemenway, Simeon, \$2.
 Jequith, Nehemiah, \$10.
 Keating, William, \$4.
 Melvin, James, \$5 (with Mr. Fortune).
 Pettingill, Asa, \$30.
 Styles, Jacob, \$5.
 Tailleurs, Isaac, \$2.
- 1804 Abbot, Elisha, \$10.
 Alden, Rev. Timothy, \$10.
 Andricour, Peter, \$5.
 Arnold, Gideon, \$1.
 Bailey, Samuel, \$4 (with Mr. Hudgin and Messrs. Long).
 Bassett, John, \$5.
 Brenton, William, \$5.
 Chandler, Benjamin, \$3 and \$4.
 Cheever, John, \$5.
 Clarke, Nathaniel, \$2 (with Mr. Dilloway).
 Cox, Bray, *et al.*, \$75.
 Cutler, Charles, \$3.
 Davis, Paul, \$10.
 Dilloway, Henry, \$2 (with Mr. Clarke).
 Hoskins, Ephraim, \$10.
 Hudgin, Robert, \$4 (with Mr. Bailey and Messrs. Long).
- 1804 Jordan, Oliver, \$5.
 Long, Jacob, \$4. } (with Messrs.
 Long, Peter, \$4 }
 Bailey and Hudgin).
 Lovett, Alex., \$5.
 McEntyre, Alex., \$3.
 McLean, David, \$1.
 Oliver, James Thompson, \$5.
 Oliver, Thomas, \$4.
 Pierce, Silas, \$5.
 Rich, Isaac B., \$12 (with Mr. Smith).
 Sampson, George, Jr., \$10.
 Sawtelle, Hollis, \$1.
 Sherman, Mr., \$3.
 Smith, Joshua, \$12 (with Mr. Rich).
 Towell, James, \$5.
 Wadsworth, Moses, \$10.
 Zarmound, Samuel, \$3.
- 1805 Armibal, Thomas, \$5.
 Boynton, Mr., \$5.
 Bretton, Peter, \$10 (with Mr. Gowen).
 Brooks, Leonard, \$2.
 Bryant, Barker, \$16./.
 Bryard, Mr., \$16 (with Mr. Lincoln).
 Chase, Joseph, \$10 (with Mr. Preston).
 Coleman, William, \$5.
 Conant, Joel, \$5.
 Dunnells, Henry, \$3.
 Farrar, R., \$7.
 Gardner, Moses, \$2.
 Gowen, Anthony, \$10 (with Mr. Bretton).
 Handley, Mr., \$5.
 Harret, Hendrick, \$2.
 Harriden, Thomas, \$10.
 Hendrick, Dodrick, \$3.
 Jones, Samuel, \$20.
 Leonard, William, \$50.
 Lincoln, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Bryard).
 Locke, Daniel, \$4.
 Long, Jacob, \$4. }
 Long, Peter, \$4. }
 Morrison, Robert, \$10.
 O'Neil, Charles, \$2.
 Page, Benjamin, \$20.
 Preston, Joseph, \$10 (with Mr. Chase).
 Robbins, Francis, \$3.

APPENDIX

- 1805 Rowe, Ebenezer, \$50. }
 Shelly, Shubael, \$50. }
 Sickles, John, \$8 (with Mr. Twist).
 Tarbell, Benjamin, \$10.
 Thomas, Cyrus, \$3.
 Twist, Stephen, \$8 (with Mr. Sickles).
- 1806 Brown, George, \$1.50.
 Carlin, John, \$3.
 Fuller, James, \$60 (with Mr. Phil-lebrook).
 Hall, Ichabod, \$10 (with Mr. Sturtevant).
 Lovel, Joseph, \$2.
 Marshall, James, \$3.
 Morgan, Samuel, \$5.
 Nelson, David, \$1.
 Phillebrook, Joel, \$60 (with Mr. Fuller).
 Polly, Samuel, \$3.
 Richardson, William, \$10.
 Sturtevant, Sylvanus, \$10 (with Mr. Hall).
 Tarbox, Benjamin, \$10.
 Thayer, Richard, \$3.
 Wheeler, John, \$2.
 Wright, Moses, \$5.
- 1807 Briant, James, \$3.
 Brentnall, Benjamin, \$3.
 Carr, John, \$8 (with Messrs. Jen-kins, Prat and Damon).
 Chandler, Benjamin, \$3.
 Damon, James, \$8 (with Messrs. Carr, Jenkins and Prat).
 Decoster, James, \$1.
 Everett, David, \$3.
 Holbrook, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Jordan).
 Jenkins, L., \$8 (with Messrs. Carr, Damon and Prat).
 Johnson, Eason, \$5.
 Jordan, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Holbrook).
 Lambord, Josiah, \$36 (with Mr. Rich *et al.*).
 McIntyre, Mr., \$5.
 Prat, William, \$8 (with Messrs. Carr, Damon and Jenkins).
 Rich, Josiah, *et al.*, \$36 (with Mr. Lambord).
 Richardson, Bill, \$7.
 Wilcox, Jesse B., \$10.
- 1808 Abraham, William S., \$3.
- 1808 Birch, John, \$2.
 Bill (a Sandwich Islander), \$5.
 Cloves, Jacob, \$9 (with Messrs. Green and Gibson).
 Curtis, Peter, \$2.
 Curtis, Theodore, \$5.
 Dyer, Elijah, \$6.
 Franks, Philip, \$2.
 Freeman, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Lincoln).
 Gibson, Mr., \$9 (with Messrs. Cloves and Green).
 Goddard, Elias, \$6.
 Green, Edward, \$5.
 Green, Mr., \$9 (with Messrs. Cloves and Gibson).
 Gurney, Mr., \$30 (with Messrs. Rogers, White and More).
 Harding, Lot, \$6.
 Harding, Nehemiah, \$6 (with Messrs. Lambord, Snow and Dyer).
 Jenkins, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Murphy).
 Lambord, Josiah, \$6 (with Messrs. Harding, Snow and Dyer).
 Lincoln, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Freeman).
 Lolly, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Rich).
 Miller, Leonard, \$2.
 More, Mr., \$30 (with Messrs. Rogers, White and Gurney).
 Murphy, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Jenkins).
 Neal, Charles, \$2.
 Newall, R., \$2.
 Nottage, Mr., and Mr. Ring, \$10.
 Rich, Joseph, \$6.
 Rich, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Lolly).
 Rogers, Asa, \$30 (with Messrs. More, White and Gurney).
 Snow, Ambrose, \$6.
 Thompson, William, \$3.
 White, Mr., \$30 (with Messrs. Rogers, More and Gurney).
- 1809 Adams, Charles, \$5. }
 Andrews, Joseph, \$5. }
 Andrews, William, \$5. }
 Cox, Jesse, \$5. }
 Gardner, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Kings-man).
 Goodale, Henry, \$5.
 Grammar, Seth, \$4.

APPENDIX

- 1809 Gurney, Mr., \$10.
Hovey, Abijah, \$5.
Hunt, Matthew, \$5.
Jordan, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Pitman).
Kingsman, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Gardner).
Litchfield, Nathaniel, \$2.
McCarthy, Jeremy, \$2.
Pitman, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Jordan).
Ripley, Robert, \$2.50.
Stodder, Joseph, \$2.20.
Symmes, William, \$5.
Tyler, Paul, \$2.
Whittemore, Mr., \$10.
Williams, John, \$5.
- 1810 Brush, Alpheus, \$2.
Carter, Nathaniel, \$6 (with Mr. Kitchen).
Cheever, Nathaniel, \$4.
Coleman, William, \$5 (with Mr. Joseph).
Emmons, William, \$5 (with Mr. Tittle).
Hathaway, Frederick, } \$10.
Hathaway, Silas, }
Hull, Capt. George, *et al.*, \$3.
Joseph, Christopher, \$5 (with Mr. Coleman).
Kitchen, George, \$6 (with Mr. Carter).
Lovell, Alexander, \$5.
Rhenhard, F., \$2.
Symmes, William, \$5.
Tittle, Samuel, \$5 (with Mr. Emmons).
Williams, John, \$5.
- 1811 Abbott, Josiah, \$5.
Andrews, Thomas, \$1.
Atkinson, John, \$10 (with Mr. Haynes).
Carlton, Elisha, \$5.
Chase, Thomas, \$5.
Codd, James, \$5.
Geyers, George, \$5.
Haynes, John, \$10 (with Mr. Atkinson).
Osgood, John, \$5.
Rand, Caleb H., \$10.
Robbins, James, *et al.*, \$3.
Stoddard, Levi, \$10.
- 1812 Willard, Charles, \$10.
- 1813 Bartlett, Elis, \$10.
Beaverstock, John, \$10.
- 1813 Briggs, John, \$15 (with Messrs. Church, Hayes and Havtill).
Brown, Ebenezer, \$5.
Church, Ebenezer, \$15 (with Messrs. Briggs, Hayes, and Havtill).
Clark, John, \$8.
Dexter, David, \$4.
Emerson, Romanus, \$50 (with Mr. Harrington, *et al.*).
Farrington, John, \$10.
Farrington, Mrs., \$2.
Fletcher, Mr., \$2.
Foster, John, \$5.
Goodwin, Robert, \$5.
Harrington, Charles, *et al.*, \$50 (with Mr. Emerson).
Havtill, Lilly, \$15 (with Messrs. Briggs, Church and Hayes).
Hayes, John, \$15 (with Messrs. Briggs, Church and Havtill).
Hearn, Mr., \$5.
Heron, John, \$5.
Hope, Jasper, \$5.
Nickerson, James, \$5.
Norton, Mr., \$1.
Patten, William, \$5.
Reidhead, John, \$3.
Simmons, William, \$2.
Simpson, Isaac P., \$5.
- 1814 Ahort, Henry, \$2.50.
Ayers, Lemuel, \$25.
Ball, Samuel, \$3.
Barrus, Lorenzo L., \$5.
Blackman, John, \$5.
Bolton, John, \$5.
Bruce, John, \$2.
Bryant, Samuel, \$5.
Calton, Elijah, \$5.
Cook, John, \$2 (with Mr. Williston).
Damrell, Mr. and Mrs., \$2 each.
DeLuce, John, and 2 sons, \$10 (with Mr. Williams).
Dunn, Capt. John, \$10.
Durant, Robert, \$5.
Eaton, Ira, \$2.
Farrington, Charles, \$2.
Harrington, Charles, \$5.
Keaton, Joseph, \$3.
Kelley, Martin, \$6 (with Mr. Minan).
Lehay, William, \$3.
Minan, Thomas, \$6 (with Mr. Kelley).

APPENDIX

- 1814 Moore, John R., \$10.
 Nash, N., \$10.
 Nash, Timothy, \$2.
 Newhall, Josiah, \$3.
 Pease, Joseph, \$5.
 Roland, William, \$2.50.
 Shaw, Thomas, \$5.
 Stevens, John, \$2.
 Stevenson, Martin, \$2.50 (with Mr. Wheelwright).
 Tirrell, Jacob, \$2.
 Wheelwright, John, \$2.50 (with Mr. Stevenson).
 Wheelwright, Joseph, \$1.81.
 Willard, Josiah, \$54.
 Willard, J. M., \$2.
 Williams, David, \$10 (with Mr. DeLuce *et al.*).
 Williston, Abraham, \$2 (with Mr. Cook).
- 1815 Brintnall, William, \$10.
 Cheney, Cyrus, \$2.
 Cullum, John, \$2.
 Ditson, William, \$3.
 Emerson, John, \$2.
 Emery, Peter, \$8.
 Etheridge, Mr., \$5.
 Foeght, Annest, \$1.
 Forrester, Levi, \$2.
 Gilles, Josiah, \$5.
 Graupner, Miss, \$10.
 Hardy, Israel, \$5.
 Koneges, John, \$3.
 Pitman, Benjamin, \$3.
 Plumbback, Henry, \$1.
 Pool, Sylvanus, \$3.
 Tucker, Joseph, \$2.
 Wheeler, John, \$5.
 Williams, Samuel, \$4.
 Wood, John, \$10.
- 1816 Blanchard, Shepherd, \$10.
 Brewer, Henry, \$5.
 Cox, Abraham, \$5.
 Durant, Robert, \$3.
 Dutch, Benjamin, \$3.
 Fulton, Samuel, \$20.
 Gardner, John, \$5.
 Hagar, William, \$5.
 Hardy, John, \$2.
 Hyde, James Magee, \$10.
 Jordan, Samuel, \$7.
 Kimball, John, \$10.
 Knowles, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Pike).
- 1816 Loring, Braddock, \$10.
 Mallet, Isaac, Jr., \$2.
 Masony, William, \$5.
 Massachusetts General Hospital, in aid of an establishment for insane persons, \$5,000.
 Moore, Milton, \$15.
 Pelham, Thomas, \$3.
 Pike, Richard, \$10 (with Mr. Knowles).
 Richards, David, \$2 (with Mr. Thayer).
 Rowe, Martha, \$3.
 Spofford, Eliphalet, \$4.
 Spurr, Lemuel, \$3.
 Thayer, Randall, \$2 (with Mr. Richards).
 Wentworth, Richard, \$5.
 Williams, Isaac, \$10.
- 1817 Adams, Abijah, \$5.
 Allen, Ara, \$10.
 Anderson, Jacob, \$1.
 Blashland, G. B., \$3.
 Champney, John D., \$3.
 Cushing, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Tirrell).
 Dexter, C., \$5.
 Emmons, William, \$5.
 Gross, John, \$1.
 Haggerty, Peter, \$1.
 Hayden, Mr., \$3.
 Hosea, Mr., \$5.
 Lyman, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Richardson).
 Miller, Charles, \$1.
 Parker, Ebenezer, \$8.
 Peters, Timothy, \$2.
 Powers, Matthew, \$2.
 Premiums for four essays, \$120.
 Prince, John, \$5.
 Prowse, Thomas, \$3.
 Richardson, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Lyman).
 Robertson, George, \$10.
 Root, Ephraim, \$6.
 Ruggles, Seth A., \$2.
 Snow, Royal, \$4.
 Street, John, \$1.
 Sturgis, Charles, \$5.
 Talbot, George, \$5.
 Tewksbury, Abijah, \$35.
 Tewksbury, Elizabeth, \$20.
 Tirrell, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Cushing).

APPENDIX

- 1817 Triton, William, \$1.
Turner, Daniel, \$5.
Walsh, Edward, \$5.
- 1818 Allen, Capt. William, \$20.
Andrews, E. T., \$3.
Berry, John, \$3.
Blake, John, \$10.
Bolton, Joseph, \$20.
Bryant, E., \$5.
Call, Jeremiah, \$2.
Dolliver, Thomas, \$5.
Down, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Witham).
Frost, Joseph, \$5.
Fuller, Henry, \$15. }
Fuller, Jotham. }
Geyer, G., \$5.
Heard, Robert, \$3.
Jones, Mr., \$2.
Lee, Nathan, \$5.
Leeds, Mr., \$5.
Mallet, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Picho).
Mitchell, Maty, \$5.
Needham, George, \$5.
Picho, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Mallet).
Smith, Ezra, \$13.
Stevenson, Mr. William, \$3.
Swan, Wm., \$5.
Wheeler, W., \$10.
Wiggins, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Jones).
Williams, James, \$4.
Witham, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Down).
Young, John, *et al.*, \$4.
- 1819 Barge Crew of Fort Warren, \$14.
Bartlett, S., Jr., \$5.
Bray, E., \$10.
Crew with Robert Wilson (3), \$10 each.
Cummings, Mr., \$9 (with Messrs. Wiswell, Hendley *et al.*).
Durant, John, \$3.
Gardner, Robert, \$5.
Harris, Mr., \$9 (with Messrs. Cummings, Hendley *et al.*).
Haywood, Mr., \$9 (with Messrs. Cummings, Harris *et al.*).
Hendley, John, \$9 (with Messrs. Cummings, Harris *et al.*).
Leavitt, D. M., \$5.
Lowe, John, \$3.
Miller, David, \$2.
Morgan, Eben, \$5.
Perry, Samuel, \$7.
Pierce, Aaron, \$2.
- 1819 Plantain, C., \$2.
Plumbback, H. A., \$3.
Thompson, Mr., \$5.
Whaler, T., \$5.
Willard, S., \$5.
Wiswell, Peter, \$9 (with Messrs. Cummings, Harris *et al.*).
Woodward, Daniel, \$10.
- 1820 Andrews, A. A., \$5.
Bottomore, Wm., \$10.
Brownell, James, \$10 (with Messrs. Fay and Tewksbury).
Butler, Thomas, \$5.
Carver, Samuel, \$6.
Davis, John, \$3.
Dupor, William, \$2.
Fay, Isaac, \$10 (with Messrs. Brownell and Tewksbury).
Freeman, Samuel, \$5.
Granger, Charles, \$10.
Haynes, Daniel, \$7.
Henry, John, \$3.
Holmes, Mr., \$10.
Kennison, J. R., \$4.
Mann, N., \$3.
McIntire, N., \$2.
Millers, Diana, \$3.
Millman, William, \$3.
Newman, A., Jr., \$10.
Penniman, F., \$3.
Robinson, Moses, and 2 brothers, \$5 each.
Sargent, John, Jr., \$3.
Smith, Edmund R., \$45.
Sweet, George, \$5.
Symmes, William, \$5.
Tewksbury, A. B., \$10 (with Messrs. Brownell and Fay).
Tewksbury, Wm., \$40.
Wallace, William, \$2.
- 1821 Andrews, H. A., \$5.
Baptiste, Mr., \$3 (with Messrs. Hardy and Casletta).
Boston, William, \$3.
Brewer, C., \$2.
Carnes, J. A., \$10.
Carver, Samuel, \$3.
Casletta, Mr., \$3 (with Messrs. Hardy and Baptiste).
Clive, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Kause).
Crane, S., \$5.
Davis, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Wilson).
Doyle, James, \$3.

APPENDIX

- 1821 Finch, John, \$20.
 Goodhue, J. S., \$2.
 Green, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Pentland).
 Gulliver, Nathaniel, \$10.
 Hardy, John, \$3 (with Messrs. Baptiste and Casletta).
 Hiler, Mr., \$16 (with Mr. Holbrook).
 Holbrook, Mr., \$16 (with Mr. Hiler).
 Hollis, B., \$4.
 Kause, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Clive).
 Keene, Robert, \$2.
 Kidder, L. H., \$8.
 Larkin, John, \$10.
 Lawrence, Jonathan, \$10.
 McAuly, G., *et al.*, \$20.
 Nye, Cyrus, \$10.
 O'Maly, John, \$10.
 Pentland, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Green).
 Rice, P., \$3.
 Riland, J., }
 Riland, M., } \$4.
 Ripley, William, \$2.
 Simpson, George, \$7.
 Stetson, John, \$5.
 White, William, \$5.
 Wilson, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Davis).
- 1822 Baker, Allen, \$4.
 Baker, William, \$2.
 Bates, Captain, \$2.
 Bent, Charles, \$2.
 Birmingham, Mr., \$10.
 Bissey, A., \$5.
 Brigham, J., \$1.
 Brown, J. B., \$5.
 Copeland, J., \$6.
 Creech, Geo., \$3.
 Curtis, Mr., \$2.
 Cutter, Perley, \$5.
 Davis, William F., \$5.
 Four Seamen with Henry Atwood, \$5 each.
 French, Mr., \$2.
 Garrett, Wm., \$5.
 Girdler, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Newell).
 Hazard, Rufus, \$10.
 Hendricks, George, \$5.
 Hill, Mrs., \$15.
 Hosea, Sym., \$5.
 Hunt, Thomas, *et al.*, \$7.
 Jackson, William, \$5.
- 1822 Lewis, Daniel, \$2.
 McKennie, Robert, \$2.
 Meserve, Mr., \$10.
 Messer, S., \$3.
 Morris, Mr., \$3 and \$2.
 Newell, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Girdler).
 Norcross, Mr., \$3.
 Norton, Polly, \$2.
 Osgood, Mr., \$2.
 Palmer, Enoch, \$5.
 Phelps, J., \$5.
 Pierce, B., \$5.
 Pollard, Isaac, \$5.
 Reed, N., \$2.
 Rouse, Benjamin, \$10.
 Saunders, Benjamin, \$5.
 Smith, George W., \$4.
 Smith, Mr., \$8 (with Mr. Williams).
 Son of Capt. Simson Nickerson, \$5.
 Thayer, C., \$5.
 Tileston, Charles, \$5.
 White, William, \$5.
 Williams, Mr., \$8 (with Mr. Smith).
- 1823 Alywynd, Eliza, \$2.
 Andrews, H. A., \$2.
 Arnold, J. H., \$2.
 Atwell, F., \$5.
 Bailey, Mr., \$30 (with Messrs. Haskell and Laska).
 Ball, James, \$5.
 Barnicoat, Mr., \$15 (with Mr. Newcomb).
 Bennett, John, \$2.
 Bird, Mr., \$9 (with Messrs. Collins and Whiting).
 Brunton, Mary, \$2.
 Burke, J. C., \$7.50.
 Carter, Samuel, \$2.
 Collins, Mr., \$9 (with Messrs. Bird and Whiting).
 Delano, J., \$2.
 Deluce, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Hayden).
 Fisk, Levi, \$5.
 "Four men," \$4.
 Gragg, William, \$5.
 Gragg, Daniel, \$3.
 Hall, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Hosmer).
 Hardy, John, \$5.
 Haskell, Mr., \$30 (with Messrs. Bailey and Laska).
 Hawthait, F., \$5.
 Hayden, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Deluce.)

APPENDIX

- 1823 Hosmer, M., \$6 (with Mr. Hall).
 Humphrey, Mr., *et al.*, \$4.
 Jeffry, Mr., \$3.
 Jones, Mr., \$5, and \$3.
 Keen, R., \$2.
 King, Isaiah, \$3.
 Laska, Mr., \$30 (with Messrs.
 Bailey and Haskell).
 Marshall, \$10 (with Mr. Twist).
 Milburn, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Stow).
 Newcomb, Mr., \$15 (with Mr.
 Barnicoat).
 Nickerson, H., \$2.
 Page, John, \$2.
 Porter, Robert, \$10.
 Rogers, C., \$3.
 Rogers, Daniel, \$5.
 Rope, J., \$5.
 Smalley, Isaac, \$2.
 Smith, James, \$3.
 Snow, Benjamin, \$10.
 Standish, Mr., \$3 (with Mr.
 Walder).
 Stearns, John, \$10.
 Steenbuck, Samuel, \$10.
 Stow, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Milburn).
 Sillaway, J., \$5.
 Sinnott, James, \$10.
 Sutton, O., \$10.
 Tarr, Mr., \$5.
 Thompson, A., \$5.
 Thompson, John, \$2.
 "Three men," \$11.
 Twist, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Mar-
 shall).
 Varney, J., \$10.
 Wait, Mr., \$5.
 Walder, Mr., \$3 (with Mr. Stand-
 ish).
 Whiting, Mr., \$9 (with Mr. Bird
 and Mr. Collins).
 Whitney, Daniel, \$10.
 Wilson, H., \$3.
 Woodward, George, \$10.
- 1824 Abrams, T., \$6.
 Atherton, David, \$5.
 Baker, B. S., \$2.
 Bass, Mr., \$2.
 Baxter, P., \$10.
 Baxter, Paul, \$10.
 Bergen, William, \$8.
 Bonner, David, \$3.
 Bracket, William, \$10.
- 1824 Bruce, L., \$3.
 Burchsted, Mr., \$12 (with Mr.
 Fitzgerald).
 Burrill, S., \$8.
 Capted, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Whit-
 aker).
 Carrow, Richard, \$5.
 Chase, Mr., \$9 (with Messrs.
 Stevens and Lancy).
 Clemens, Thomas, \$5.
 Collins, Capt., *et al.*, \$17.
 Collins, Mr., \$6 (with Lecount Hard-
 ing).
 "Crew of 2 vessels for saving crew
 of another vessel," \$20.
 Cutts, James S., \$20.
 Dexter, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Eager).
 Dole, William, \$10.
 Eager, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Dexter).
 Faunce, N. B., \$10.
 Fiske, Nathan, \$40 (with Messrs.
 Towder and Wallace).
 Fitzgerald, Mr., \$12 (with Mr.
 Burchsted).
 Gardner, Henry, \$5.
 Keene, S., \$5.
 Kingsley, Daniel, \$10.
 Harding, Lecount, \$6 (with Mr.
 Collins).
 Harding, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Howe).
 Hill, Mr., \$6.
 Holden, M., \$5.
 Holmes, John, \$2.
 Hoping, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Wilmot).
 Howe, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Harding).
 Lancy, Mr., \$9 (with Messrs. Chase
 and Stevens).
 Lovell, C., \$10.
 Lovis, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Roach).
 Mahaney, G., \$20.
 Mahoney, Gabriel, \$20.
 McLintock, W. R., \$5.
 Miers, J., \$4.
 More, Mr., *et al.*, \$6.
 Neat, Thomas, \$5.
 Nickerson, L., \$15 (with Mr.
 Wheaton).
 Niles, Thomas, \$10.
 Osborn, N., \$5.
 Parkman, Wm., \$10.
 Parkman, Wm., \$10 (second entry).
 Roach, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Lovis).
 Sesser, James, \$6.

APPENDIX

- 1824 Shannon, Mr., *et al.*, \$35.
 Sherman, N., \$10.
 Simmons, Mr., \$2.
 Slade, Isaac, \$5.
 Speed, R., \$5.
 Stevens, Mr., \$9 (with Messrs. Chase and Lancy).
 Stewart, T. L., \$7.
 Swasey, B. C., \$10.
 Taylor, L., \$3.
 Tewksbury, H., \$9.
 Towder, Mr., \$40 (with Messrs. Wallace and Fiske).
 Waddon, Benjamin, \$5.
 Wallace, Mr., \$40 (with Messrs. Towder and Fiske).
 Ward, F., \$20.
 Wheaton, William, \$15 (with Mr. Nickerson).
 Wheeler, J. R., \$5.
 Whitaker, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Cap-
 ted).
 Williams, James, \$5.
 Wilmot, Mr., \$4 (with Mr. Hop-
 ing).
 Wilson, F., \$8.
 Woster, John, \$7.
- 1825 Baker, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Scally).
 Barfield, M., \$3 (with Messrs. Rich
 and Timble).
 Baxter, Samuel, \$3.
 Bennett, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Nel-
 son).
 Bickerford, Wm., \$5.
 Bonner, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Ken-
 nedy).
 Brien, E. O., \$3.
 Chase, Mr., \$6 (with Messrs. Nichols
 and Sprague).
 Cloutman, Mr., and son, \$7.50
 (with Mr. Hustis).
 Coleridge, W. H., \$10.
 Enns, E. C., \$3.
 Joy, Enoch, \$5.
 Hall, David, \$5.
 Hustis, L. B., \$7.50 (with Mr.
 Cloutman *et al.*).
 Kelley, Mr., \$8 (with Mr. Spaulding).
 Kennedy, Mr., \$6 (with Mr.
 Bonner).
 Larrabee, Mr., }
 Malvary, Mr., } \$4.
 McCurdy, Daniel, \$3.
- 1825 McGlathlin, J., \$3.
 Miles, Mr. and Mrs. John, \$10.
 Nelson, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Bennett).
 Nichols, Mr., \$6 (with Messrs.
 Sprague and Chase).
 Pinkham, H., \$10.
 Rich, Mr., \$3 (with Messrs. Tim-
 ble and Barfield).
 Scally, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Baker).
 Seving, Mr., \$2.
 Sisson, F., \$10.
 Smith, John, }
 Smith, Mary Ann, } \$10.
 Spaulding, Mr., \$8 (with Mr.
 Kelley).
 Sprague, Mr., \$6 (with Messrs.
 Nichols and Chase).
 Teel, T., \$8.
 Timble, Mr., \$3 (with Messrs. Bar-
 field and Rich).
 Waters, William, \$5.
 Weston, Edward, \$5.
 Wilson, H., \$1.
 Wilson, Mrs. Rebecca, \$5.
- 1826 Allen, Timothy, *et al.*, \$30.
 Amory, Rufus G., Jr., \$10.
 Bartley, William, \$5.
 Bassett, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Hos-
 kins).
 Brown, J. T., \$20.
 Cushing, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Eaton).
 Cushing, P., \$5.
 Day, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Rowe).
 Dunn, L., \$2.
 Eaton, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Cushing).
 Gleason, Thomas, \$4.
 Goldthwait, Mr., \$10 (with Mr.
 Rimpton).
 Grindler, Mr., \$12 (with Messrs.
 Hodgdon and Smith).
 Hall, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Reed).
 Harlow, Charles, \$10.
 Hodgdon, Mr., \$12 (with Messrs.
 Grindler and Smith).
 Hodgkins, Benjamin, \$20.
 Hopkins, Solomon, \$10.
 Hoskins, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Bas-
 sett).
 Hoyt, F. T., \$3.
 Mellen, Isaac, \$3.
 Miller, C., \$8.
 Morton, G., \$2.
 Nichols, S., \$5.

APPENDIX

- 1826 Nutting, Almiri, \$4.
 Parkhurst, Henry, \$10.
 Pierce, L., \$5.
 Porter, D., \$5 (with Mr. York).
 Pulsifer, J. F., \$10.
 Pulsifer, John S., \$10.
 Reed, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Hall).
 Rimpton, Mr., \$10 (with Mr. Goldthwait).
 Rowe, William, \$10 (with Mr. Day).
 Scott, William D., \$5.
 Shepard, Charles, \$2.
 Simpson, George W., *et al.*, \$25.
 Smith, J., \$12 { (with Messrs.
 Smith, R., \$12 }
 Grindler and Hodgdon).
 Swan, D. P., \$5.
 Thompson, Abram, \$5.
 Turner, L., \$2.
 "Two sons of Mr. Sullivan," \$6.
 Wyman, Abram, \$5.
 York, John, \$5 (with Mr. Porter).
- 1827 Atkins, Mr., \$6 (with Messrs. Phillips and Disher).
 Atwood, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Riley).
 Ayers, William, \$5 (with Mr. Francis).
 Baker, Jacob, \$27.50.
 Bowen, William F., \$10.
 Burrill, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Tewksbury).
 Burt, William, \$4.
 Clark, David, \$2.
 Clary, Rosina, \$2.
 Coombs, Capt. Reuben, \$27.50.
 Cutler, Peter, \$2.
 Daley, Jeremiah, \$2.
 Disher, Mr., \$6 (with Messrs. Atkins and Phillips).
 Dunn, Larry, \$4 (with Mr. Wise).
 Dyer, M., \$6 (with Mr. Rand).
 "Five men of Eastham, Wellfleet and Truro," \$50.
 Francis, Eben, \$5 (with Mr. Ayers).
 Freeman, Weston, Jr., \$9 (with Messrs. Peterson and Southworth).
 Greene, Asa, \$10.
 Hawes, William, \$2.
 Hunter, John, \$5.
 Kareney, James, \$2.
 Knowles, John C. and son, and Col. Joseph Holbrook *et al.*, \$50.
- 1827 Leman, E., \$5.
 Lewis, George, \$3.
 Longley, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Skidmore).
 Lovell, Joseph, \$2.
 Merrill, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Tonne).
 Peterson, George, \$9 (with Messrs. Freeman and Southworth).
 Pettis, Daniel, \$4.
 Phillips, Mr., \$6 (with Messrs. Atkins and Disher).
 Rand, Butler, \$6 (with Mr. Dyer).
 Rice, Ozias, \$5 (with Mr. Warren).
 Riley, Mr., \$5 (with Mr. Atwood).
 Singer, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Sprout).
 Skidmore, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Longley).
 Southworth, Martin, \$9 (with Messrs. Freeman and Peterson).
 Sprout, Wm., \$2 (with Mr. Singer).
 Stevens, Albert, \$2.
 Tewksbury, Mr., \$6 (with Mr. Burrill).
 Tonne, Mr., \$2 (with Mr. Merrill).
 Warren, Moses, \$5 (with Mr. Rice).
 Welch, James, \$5.
 Weston, Freeman, Jr., \$9.
 Wise, John, \$4 (with Mr. Dunn).
- 1828 Amee, Joseph L. C., \$5.
 Bacon, Allen H., \$5.
 Badger, G. W., \$10 (with Mr. Porter).
 Blanchard, Thomas, \$5.
 Caldwell, Abiel, \$2.
 Dorrety, Mrs., \$2.
 Gallusia, George, \$1.
 Gould, John, \$5.
 Gowdry, James L., \$2.
 Green, G. W., \$3 { (with Mr.
 Griffin, Fitz W., \$3 }
 Phillips).
 Gulliver, William H., \$6.
 Harlow, George, \$5.
 Keyes, Judith, \$2.
 Lang, John, \$3.
 Lovett, Joseph, \$3.
 Mooney, Ira, \$10 (with Mr. Shannon).
 O'Brien, Francis, \$1.
 Phillips, William, \$3 (with Messrs. Green and Griffin).
 Porter, J. B., \$10 (with Mr. Badger).

APPENDIX

- Rimmer, William, \$3.
 Rowe, William, \$10 (with Mr. Smith).
 Shannon, Ira, \$10 (with Mr. Mooney).
 Simmons, Benjamin, \$5.
 Smith, Benjamin, \$5 (with Mr. Williams).
 Smith, Joseph, \$10 (with Mr. Rowe).
 Stratton, Jonas, \$20.
 Thayer, Barnabas, \$10.
 Towne, Simeon, \$5.
 Wilkins, Isaac, \$3.
 Williams, Francis, \$5 (with Mr. Smith).
 1829 Brown, Peter, \$5.
 Seaver, Silas, and two others, \$5 each.
 Twist, Stephen, \$15.
 1830 Craig, Samuel, \$10.
 1831 Hopkins, Mrs., \$10.
 Morton, William, \$20.
 Wetherbee, Mr., \$10.
 1832 Collins, Captain, \$20.
 Johnson, William, \$20.
 Leonard, James, \$10.
 Sprague, Isaac, \$10.
 1833 Tolman, Joseph, 10.
 1834 Adams, George W., \$13.
 Paine, Mrs., \$50.
 Tewksbury, George P., \$10.
 1835 Britton, John L., and John Peasley *et al.*, \$40.
 Fisher, Susan, \$10.
 1837 Bryan, Mrs. Elizabeth, \$4.
 Dolliver, James, \$7.
 Jackson, Emanuel, \$7.
 Lucas, Joseph, \$10.
 To the mother of Henry Dearborn, \$3.
 1838 Beckford, Rufus, \$10.
 Mills, William, \$5.
 Saurin, James, \$5.
 1839 Bowen, William P., \$10.
 Collins, Jonathan, \$10.
 Corran, Robert, \$15.
 Coverly, George F., \$15.
 Gilman, Levi, } \$10.
 Gilman, Patrick, }
 Horton, Cushing, *et al.*, \$20.
 Kent, John, \$7.
 Loring, Langford, \$5.
 1839 Miller, W. F., \$10.
 Wilson, Michael, \$8.
 1840 Brown, George, \$5.
 Heath, Benjamin, \$20.
 Howard, Joseph, \$5.
 Murphy, Peter, \$10.
 Newcombe, James W., \$8.
 Parker, Samuel, and 7 others, \$5 each.
 Pierce, Samuel, and his son, \$10.
 Reed, Sewall, \$10.
 Riggs, Gorham, \$5.
 Ryder, Doand, and 9 others, \$55.
 Sargent, Aaron L., \$5.
 Sargent, Kilby P., \$5.
 1841 Cavanaugh, Patrick, \$5.
 Cheney, Charles R., \$10.
 Fogg, George S., \$10.
 Poole, John, \$4.
 Smith, Archibald, \$5.
 Smith, Charles F., \$5.
 1842 Corland, Bayan, and son, \$15.
 Fogg, George S., \$10.
 Porter, John, \$10.
 Redmond, Alexander, \$10.
 Stebbins, C. F., \$7.
 1843 Boynton, Nathan, } \$17.
 Brown, Ezra, }
 Buckley, Benjamin, \$8.
 Gardner, John, and 4 others, \$5 each.
 Harding, Isaiah, and crew, \$30.
 Little, Thomas, } \$15.
 Merrill, Benjamin F., }
 Tuck, W. R., }
 1844 James, William, and 5 others, \$10 each.
 Tower, John W., \$10.
 Welch, Patrick, \$7.
 1845 To 9 of crew of Hull life boat, \$90.
 To 7 of crew of Hull life boat, \$105.
 1846 Bayle, P., \$5.
 Hill, Charles H., \$10.
 Sheir, William, \$10.
 1847 Hale, Silas, \$10.
 Jackson, F. E., \$5.
 1848 Goodwin, Ivory B., \$5.
 Milliken, Robert, \$10.
 Parkman, Dr., \$5.
 1849 Atwood, B., } \$35.
 Blower, W. R., }
 Ellis, T., }
 Harding, S., }
 Nye, A., }
 Nye, D., }

APPENDIX

- 1849 Harding, Joseph, \$10.
 1850 Dill, Henry, \$5.
 Hayden, I., \$10.
 Hayden, John, \$5.
 Hooker, William H., \$5.
 James, Albertus, \$5.
 Mahoney, T., \$20.
 Stoddard, D., \$10.
 6 men of life boat at Cohasset, \$30.
 5 men of life boat at Plymouth, \$25.
 1851 Tufts, Benjamin, \$10.
 1852 Hamilton, Mr. } \$10.
 Lord, Mr. }
 1853 McArdle, W., \$3.
 Story, E., \$5.
 1854 5 men of crew of life boat at Dux-
 bury, \$30.
 6 men of crew of life boat at Chat-
 ham, \$30.
 Hatch, I. L., \$20.
 1855 Coan, John, \$5.
 Conway, John, \$5.
 Dunham, Alex, \$5.
 Dunham, Daniel, \$5.
 Dunham, Frederick, \$5.
 Dunham, James, \$5.
 Fisher, Joseph, \$5.
 Forbes, William R., \$5.
 Frazer, B. H., \$5.
 Hall, D., \$5.
 Lewis, George T., \$5.
 Lewis, Stephen, \$5.
 Lewis, Thomas, \$5.
 McCarthy, Timothy, \$5.
 Patterson, D. G., \$10.
 Patterson, John D., \$10.
 Paul, Charles, \$5.
 Poole, Samuel, \$5.
 Swan, William, \$5.
 Wagner, Charles, \$15.
 1856 Atkins, Elisha B., \$10.
 Barnham, Samuel P., \$5.
 Cooper, W. A., \$5.
 Davis, E., 3d, \$10.
 Davis, John, Jr., \$5.
 Davis, John J., \$10.
 Davis, Robert E., \$10.
 Davis, Sebastian S., \$10.
 Davis, William G., \$10.
 Delano, John, \$10.
 Dennison, Jonathan A., \$10.
 Forest, George E., \$10.
 Forest, George E., \$5.
 1856 Herbert, George, \$8.
 Knowles, John, \$5.
 Low, Joseph, \$5.
 Son of Amos A. Mears *et al.*, \$10.
 Tewksbury, Charles S., \$10.
 Tewksbury, George, \$10.
 Warrenstrom, George, \$10.
 1857 Antona, Frank, \$2.
 Antona, Manuel, \$2.
 Bates, Loring, \$2.
 Bates, Warren, \$2.
 Brooks, John, \$7.
 Burgess, Watson, \$10.
 Chatburn, Joseph, \$2.
 Coffin, George, \$7.
 Crew who rescued crew of "Oris-
 son," \$30.
 Davis, E., Jr., \$5.
 Davis, W. E., \$5.
 Doane, William, \$2.
 Dunham, Alex. B., \$15.
 Dunham, Daniel T., \$7.
 Dunham, Frederick, \$15.
 Dunham, George W., \$15.
 Dunham, Isaac P., \$7.
 Dunham, James C., \$7.
 Edwards, James, \$2.
 Grace, Samuel, \$2.
 Hall, Davis, \$10.
 Hamilton, Moses, \$10.
 Harvey, Gilman, \$5.
 Higgins, J. R., \$5.
 Higgins, Joseph, \$5.
 Jenkins, Lincoln, \$2.
 Lane, G. A., \$5.
 Lane, G. A., Jr., \$5.
 Lane, Joseph, \$5.
 Lincoln, Cornelius, \$2.
 McCrockett, John, \$3.
 O'Connell, John, \$2.
 Patterson, David G., \$10.
 Patterson, Joseph, \$10.
 Patterson, William, \$10.
 Petty, James, \$2.
 Poland, Howard, \$8.
 Poland, Michael, \$5.
 Powers, John, \$2.
 Pratt, Aaron, \$2.
 Ramsdell, John F., \$15.
 Robinson, H. T., \$5.
 Rollerson, John, \$3.
 Smith, Edward, \$15.
 Smith, Gustavus, \$15.

APPENDIX

- 1857 Snow, Sylvanus, Jr., \$5.
 Snow, E. L., \$5.
 Snow, Willis, \$5.
 Snow, Willis L., \$5.
 Stoddard, David, \$2.
 Studley, Charles, \$2.
 Torey, Frederick, \$2.
 Tower, Frederick, \$2.
 Treat, Nathaniel, \$2.
 Young, Charles, \$10.
- 1858 Cox, William, \$5.
 Fickett, E. L., \$5.
 Foley, Edward, \$5.
 Grimes, J., \$5.
 Kennedy, R., \$5.
 Savage, John L., \$8.
 Stillman, William, \$5.
 Ward, Edward, \$8.
- 1859 Ash, George, \$3.
 Burgess, Watson, \$5.
 Burgess, William, \$5.
 Cobb, Samuel, \$6.
 Cook, Capt., and crew, \$16.
 Cook, John, \$5.
 Dunham, Alex., \$5.
 Dunham, Loring A., \$5.
 Eldridge, Joseph, \$5.
 Floyd, Edward, \$5.
 Grace, M., \$8.
 Grace, S., \$8.
 Hall, Davis, \$5.
 Hayden, I., \$8.
 Holmes, George W., \$5.
 Hudson, H., \$8.
 James, William, \$5.
 Jones, Benjamin, \$5.
 King, Matthias, \$5.
 Lincoln, C., \$8.
 Marvin, George, \$5.
 Murphy, Nicholas, \$5.
 Patterson, David G., \$8.
 Patterson, Joseph F., \$5.
 Perry, Joseph, \$8.
 Richardson, E., \$8.
 Russell, Daniel, \$5.
 Tewksbury, C. S., \$5.
- 1860 Bowen, C. F., \$3.
 Burgess, W., \$4.
 Capt. and crew of life boat at Nan-
 tasket, \$65.
 Carey, Z., \$1.
 Chase, George R., \$5.
 Cottrell, S. W., \$15.
- 1860 Crane, Larey, \$5.
 Crew of life boat at Squam Bar, \$25.
 Cushing, Richard, \$10.
 Dunham, Alex. B., \$10.
 Dunham, Frederick A., \$8.
 Dunham, George, \$8.
 Hall, Davis, \$8.
 Handy, Calbert, \$4.
 Kimball, Thomas, \$15.
 Luce, Elijah, \$4.
 Patterson, Joseph, \$8.
 Wilson, Daniel, \$1.
 Wilson, William, \$1.
- 1861 Anderson, J., \$7.
 Andrews, D. B., \$2.
 Austin, E., \$7.
 Baker, George, \$7.
 Bell, J., \$2.
 Bowen, D., \$7.
 Brewster, Joseph, \$10.
 Burgess, W., \$2.
 Crew of life boat at Chatham, \$48.
 Dunham, A. B., \$7.
 Dunham, G. H., \$7.
 Dunham, J. A., \$7.
 Drummond, William, \$10.
 Dwyer, P. J., \$2.
 Ellis, W. D., \$2.
 Flag, E., \$2.
 Grant, Charles P., \$10.
 Hamlin, J., \$2.
 Hudson, T., \$2.
 Hunt, R. S., \$10.
 Ingersoll, C., \$2.
 Kibble, G., \$10.
 Lafkin, D., \$3.
 Lewis, Alonzo C. H., \$15.
 Locke, H. S., \$10.
 Locke, W., \$2.
 McKenzie, James, \$2.
 Overhall, Thomas, \$5.
 Patterson, D. G., \$10.
 Tuck, A. H., \$3.
 Welch, James, \$10.
 Wheelock, F. B., \$10.
- 1862 Arthur, William A., \$4.
 Buckminster, James, \$3.
 Crew of life boat at Gloucester, \$20.
 Crosby, James F., \$4.
 Cunniff, Michael, \$2.
 Denny, Philip, \$1.
 Ellis, Thaddeus, Jr., \$4.
 Godfrey, Enos, \$4.

Silver Medal
awarded to Colonel Samuel Miller Quincy
1864



APPENDIX

- 1862 Lally, Andrew, \$3.
 Lincoln, Dennis, \$3.
 Linnell, Alden H., \$4.
 McCarthy, David, \$3.
 Nickerson, Warren, \$4.
 Regan, John, \$3.
 Robbins, John, \$4.
 Scolla, James, \$3.
 Small, Edward F., \$3.
 Snow, Z., Jr., \$4.
 Staples, John, \$3.
 Sylvester, Benjamin M., \$3.
 Torrance, Robert, \$3.
 Tuck, A. F., \$5.
 Tuck, George O., \$3.
- 1863 Gannon, John, \$3.
- 1864 Augustus, John, \$5.
 Andrews, D. B., \$5.
 Burgess, W. J., \$2.50.
 Cobb, Elisha, \$5.
 Crew of life boat at Monomoy, \$52.
 Dunham, A. B., \$2.50 and \$5.
 Dunham, F. A., \$5.
 Dunham, G. W., \$2.50.
 Dunham, John A., \$2.50.
 Dunham, L. A., \$2.50 and \$5.
 James, Francis, \$5.
 James, Reinier, \$5.
 James, Samuel, \$5.
 Mitchell, Alonzo, \$5.
 Mitchell, Harrison, \$5.
 Moore, James, \$15.
 Perry, John, \$5.
 Pope, Andrew, \$5.
 Pope, James, \$5.
 Reardon, D. S., \$2.
 Shaw, Robert, \$12.
 Sirovich, Louis, \$5.
 Sirovich, Nicholas, \$5.
 Smith, John, \$5.
 Tyler, John, and son, \$6.
 Williams, Charles L., \$10.
- 1865 Boyd, Leslie, \$5.
 Butler, E., Jr., \$6.
 Coyle, William, \$5.
 Crowley, Jeremiah, \$5.
 Davis, Joseph, \$6.
 Day, Leander, \$4.
 Denning, Solomon, \$4.
 Denning, Solomon, Jr., \$4.
 Dyer, J. A., \$20.
 Griffin, Charles L., \$4.
 Johnson, William, \$4.
- 1865 Mansfield, Robert, O.S., U.S.N. \$12.
 Morgan, Mathias, \$5.
 O'Brien, Cornelius, \$15.
 Sargent, Alex, \$4.
 Sargent, George R., \$4.
 Small, J. A., \$10.
- 1866 Baker, Henry B., \$10.
 Carney, William, \$4.
 Clark, Cephas, \$10.
 Corcoran, Michael, \$10.
 Croney, Timothy, \$4.
 Elliston, H., \$10.
 Gallagher, John, \$20.
 Keefe, John, \$10.
 Leavett, Patrick, \$20.
 O'Connell, Daniel, \$10.
 Powers, Martin, \$10.
 Sullivan, John, \$4.
 Wright, Nathaniel, \$10.
- 1867 Bartlett, J. B., \$10.
 Bartlett, Paran, \$6.
 Beecher, William, \$10.
 Briggs, C., \$5.
 Briggs, John R., \$8.
 Briggs, L. R., \$10.
 Butler, John, \$10.
 Claves, George, \$10.
 Giles, John, \$10.
 Grimes, Alden, \$10.
 Grimes, William, \$10.
 Hobbs, James, \$10.
 Holmes, Angelina, \$3.
 Holmes, C. W., \$10.
 Holmes, Elisha, \$5.
 Holmes, F. H., \$4.
 Holmes, Hannah, \$7.50.
 Holmes, Henry, \$10.
 Holmes, Lauretta, \$6.50.
 Holmes, William, \$5.
 Hurley, John, \$10.
 Jordan, William, \$8.
 Lynch, James R., \$10.
 Marchant, Jabez, \$10.
 Marchant, Jabez, Jr., \$10.
 McList, Hugh, \$2.
 Nickerson, Donald, \$8.
 Porter, Patrick, \$3.
 Quinn, James, \$2.
 Reaney, Robert, \$10.
 Reaney, Octavius, \$10.
 Sargent, Asa M., \$10.
 York, Samuel, \$10.
- 1868 Flannigan, John, \$5.

APPENDIX

- 1868 Lannin, John J., \$5.
O'Connell, James, \$10.
Wormstead, William N., \$10.
- 1870 Asticacy, Michael, \$10.
Bates, William, \$10.
Doherty, Daniel, \$8.
Harris, John, \$8.
Ward, David, Jr., \$8.
Ward, John, \$8.
- 1871 Appleton, J. S., Jr., \$10.
Caswell, Henry, \$10.
Chaplin, George C., \$10.
Coffin, H. C., \$10.
Coffin, J. P., \$10.
Crew of life boat at Nantasket, \$95.
Downs, Capt. Ephraim H., \$20.
Dunham, I. P., \$10.
Fisher, Joseph, \$23.
Gardner, Charles, \$10.
Haley, Josiah, \$10.
O'Hara, John, \$10.
Ramsdell, Warren F., \$10.
Robinson, William, \$10.
Sandbury, Thomas, \$15.
Small, Valentine, \$10.
Smith, J. G., \$10.
- 1872 Allen, Fred S., \$5.
Allen, Henry J., \$5.
Allen, Holden, \$5.
Allen, Martin, \$20.
Black, John, \$10.
Bromfield, William, \$10.
Cass, Walter, \$5.
Church, C. C., \$20.
Davis, Albert, \$10.
Davis, George, Jr., \$10.
Davis, Gilbert, \$10.
Denning, William, \$20.
Doane, Michael, \$10.
Fisher, Abner B., \$7.
Fisher, Daniel, \$12.
Fisher, George, \$7.
Fisher, J. C., \$7.
Fisher, W. F., \$8.50.
Freeman, Capt. R., \$10.
Green, James, Jr., \$20.
Grimes, George, \$10.
Hawkins, William, \$5.
Ingersoll, Oliver, \$10.
Knowlton, J. C., \$20.
Lernan, J., \$20.
Lewis, Ira, \$15.
Lloyd, William, \$5.
- 1872 Marchant, Joseph, \$7.
Marchant, R., \$7.
Marchant, Seth, \$8.50.
Norwood, J. B., \$10.
Norwood, John, \$20.
Parsons, John, \$10.
Poole, Moses, \$10.
Remey, Orin, \$20.
Scanlon, John, \$30.
Snow, Capt. Jonathan, \$10.
Stillman, Edward, \$10.
Stillman, William, \$30.
Tarr, Romulus, \$10.
Thurston, Albert, \$30.
Veeder, Frank, \$5.
Veeder, John, \$5.
Veeder, William, Jr., \$20.
Young, Charles, \$15.
- 1873 Augustus, George, \$20.
Callender, Andrew, \$20.
Cobb, H. K., \$20.
Collins, Enoch, \$20.
Crew of life boat at Marblehead, \$75.
Daly, Daniel W., \$3.
Damon, John B., \$10.
Eben, James W., \$20.
Edson, George, \$8.
Fuller, George, \$20.
James, John, \$20.
James, Joshua, \$20.
James, Phineas, Jr., \$20.
James, T. S., \$20.
James, Washington, \$20.
James, William, Jr., \$20.
James, W. W., \$20.
Litchfield, James A., \$10.
Lowe, James, \$20.
Mitchell, Alonzo, \$20.
Pettes, Henry, \$10.
Pope, Andrew J., \$20.
Pope, B. J., \$20.
Pratt, Charles B., \$10.
Pratt, Elijah, Jr., \$10.
Pratt, Samuel, \$10.
Sirovich, Louis, \$20.
Sirovich, Nicholas, \$20.
Smith, Samuel P., \$20.
Sylvester, D. T., \$10.
Sylvester, Henry H., Jr., \$10.
Tobin, Edward, \$8.
Ward, D., Jr., \$8.
- 1874 Aldrich, George, \$5.

APPENDIX

- 1874 Allen, H. B., \$10.
 Blake, Frank S., \$5.
 Cummings, John, \$3.
 Dorr, A. D., \$5.
 Forest, Low, \$5.
 Fowler, Israel, \$5.
 Griffin, John, \$3.
 Griffin, Josiah B., \$3.
 Hardy, Capt. Josiah, \$50.
 Haskell, John, \$3.
 Parsons, John B., Jr., \$3.
 Pettingill, Benjamin, \$5.
 Pool, Moses, \$3.
 Roberts, George, \$3.
 Sanford, Capt. F. C., \$100.
 Smith, S. Austin, \$10.
 Souther, A. E., \$5.
 Souther, George, \$5.
 Stevens, Michael, \$5.
 Tenney, Charles, \$5.
 Todd, Asa, Jr., \$3.
 Veeder, Alonzo, \$10.
 Wendell, Robert, \$3.
- 1875 Bowen, Eugene, \$20.
 Brocklebank, Lewis, \$20.
 Cressy, Walter, \$5.
 Cressy, C. C., \$5.
 Crew of life boat at Quidnet, \$4 each.
 Ellsworth, Mrs., \$10.
 Flanigan, John, \$10.
 Ingersoll, James, \$5.
 Marshall, James, \$5.
 Marshall, Thomas, \$5.
 McCurdy, James, \$5.
 McNulty, James, \$10.
 Morgan, Mr. William, \$10.
 Morse, L. P., \$5.
 Roach, Cornelius, \$15.
 Robinson, Henry, \$5.
 Steele, John L., \$5.
 Winter, F. D., \$20.
 Uphadel, Herman, \$5.
- 1876 Allen, F. S., \$5.
 Allen, H. J., \$5.
 Allen, H. R., \$5.
 Ames, Thomas, \$5.
 Brooks, Andrew D., \$5.
 Brooks, Charles, \$5.
 Brooks, John, \$5.
 Church, Charles C., \$5.
 Coffin, George B., \$5.
 Coffin, H. C., \$5.
- 1876 Crew of life boat 64 at Tuckernuck, \$88.
 Dunham, Isaac P., \$5.
 Dunham, Wallace, \$5.
 Eldridge, Dean N., \$10.
 Eldridge, Prince, \$10.
 Harkins, W. H., \$5.
 Hudd, David F., \$10.
 Huxford, George, \$5.
 North, Mr., *et al.*, \$25.
 Shields, Patrick, \$5.
 Smith, James G., \$5.
 Summers, Byram, \$10.
 Tolman, Henry, \$10.
 Veeder, Edgar, \$5.
- 1877 Hawley, John, \$10.
 Hurford, Mr., and crew, \$50.
- 1878 Brooks, Andrew B., \$20.
 Coffin, George B., \$20.
 Cummings, Edward, \$10.
 Dunham, John B., \$20.
 Dunham, Marcus W., \$20.
 Graham, Thomas, \$10.
 Hoar, Richard, \$10.
 Kelley, John N., \$50. /
 Mullkeen, Patrick, \$10.
 Pettis, Henry, \$10.
 Pratt, Charles B., \$10.
 Pratt, Elijah, \$10.
 Sandsbury, Thomas F., and James C., \$20 each.
 Smith, James G., \$20.
 Stanley, Fred, \$10.
 Sylvester, Henry, Jr., \$10.
 Tobin, Edward, \$10.
 Ward, David, 1st, \$10.
 Welch, Henry, \$10.
 Wheseley, Nicholas, \$10.
 Wilbur, James H., \$15.
 Wood, Hosea, \$10.
- 1879 Coffin, George B., \$15.
 Dunham, Isaac P., \$15.
 Fish, Nathan, \$15.
 Folger, Arthur C., \$15.
 Hart, E. A., \$20.
 Hendricks, Joseph A., \$15.
 McGuire, James, \$20.
 Riggs, Joshua, \$20.
 Sandsbury, Thomas, and 7 others, \$25 each.
 Wallace, Timothy, \$20.
 Whitemarsh, Frank, \$10.
 Wyman, Miss G. A., \$20.

APPENDIX

- 1880 McAleaney, Patrick, \$30.
Survivors of crew of a life boat of
U.S. Life Saving Service, at
Peaked Hill Bar, \$100.
- 1881 To the widows of Messrs. Atkins
and Taylor, U.S. Life Saving Serv-
ice, Cape Cod, \$40.
Captain and crew of "Laura Say-
ward," \$150.
Allen, Charles C., \$10.
Belain, William, \$5.
Brien, George O., \$50.
Chadwick, Oliver C., \$10.
Church, Capt. Charles C., \$15.
Drew, J. E., \$100.
Fisher, Leroy B., \$5.
Folger, Joseph M., \$10.
Goff, Charles, \$10.
Huxford, George, \$5.
Joab, Isaac, \$5.
Look, Herman, \$5.
Luce, Elisha, \$5.
Martin, William, \$5.
Mayhew, Arthur, \$5.
Mayhew, Eliot, \$5.
Mayhew, William, \$5.
Meiggs, Frank, \$10.
Morris, Benjamin F., \$10.
Norcross, John B., \$10.
Pool, Chester, \$5.
Slocumb, Cheeney D., \$10.
Smalley, Leander, \$10.
Smith, Asa, \$5.
Veeder, Benjamin F., \$10.
Veeder, Edgar, \$10.
Veeder, John J., \$10.
Webquish, Charles F., \$5.
Wormstead, C. N., \$25.
- 1882 Bailey, George G., \$10.
Bates, Thomas, \$10.
Belain, William, \$10.
Cleveland, Asa, \$5.
Crew of Life Boat No. 26, at North
Scituate, \$20 each.
Fisher, Alfred, \$5.
Fisher, Arthur, \$5.
Higgins, John, \$5.
James, Francis S., \$50.
James, Joshua, \$50.
Joab, Isaac, \$10.
Martin, William, \$10.
McDonald, Daniel, \$25.
Mitchell, Alonzo L., \$25 and \$25.
- 1882 Mitchell, Eugene, \$25.
Mitchell, William B., \$25.
Norton, William H., \$5.
O'Donnell, Capt., and crew of "St.
Peter," \$150.
Pease, Benjamin W., \$10.
Pease, Charles W., \$10.
Pease, David B., \$10.
Pierce, Mrs. Annie, \$50.
Pope, Andrew F., \$25.
Pope, Eben T., \$50.
Pope, James W., \$25.
Rolfe, Charles P., \$20.
Smith, Jacob W., \$25.
Smith, John, \$25.
Wilson, Frederick, \$25.
Saunders, Capt., and crew of "Cora
Lee," \$400.
Smith, S. Austin, \$20.
Webquish, Charles F., \$10.
- 1883 Allen, John G., \$5.
Carroll, Hugh, \$10.
Crew of Life Boat No. 18, Hull (9),
\$80.
Dolan, Policeman, \$5.
Evans, Martin, \$5.
Fitzgerald, Peter, \$10.
Glis, Charles, \$5.
Goddit, Leander, \$5.
Little, Robert, \$25.
Norwood, Albert, \$5.
Norwood, Wm. H., \$5.
Parsons, Frederic, \$5.
Parsons, John B., Jr., \$5.
- 1884 Brennock, W. J., \$10.
Bromfield, Wm., \$10.
Bunker, John A., \$5.
Bunker, Lemuel, \$5.
Chase, Emerson N., \$40.
Cole, J., \$3.
Cooper, Aaron, \$5.
Cooper, Zaccheus, \$10.
Covell, Otis, \$3.
Crew of U.S. Steamer "Samuel
Dexter," \$200.
Devine, Simeon J., \$10.
Dunham, Charles F., \$5.
Evans, Martin, \$10.
Feates, J. E., \$10.
Fisher, A., \$5.
Fisher, Alfred, \$5.
Fisher, Charles, \$5.
Fisher, Fred, \$5.

APPENDIX

1884 Fisher, George C., \$5.
 Fisher, W. T., \$5.
 Fitzpatrick, Timothy, \$3.
 Flanders, Allan A., \$5.
 Flanders, Eddy C., \$10.
 Flanders, William F., \$5.
 Forman, John R., \$5.
 Furlong, C. M., \$5.
 Glidden, W. M., \$10.
 Gove, C. E., \$3.
 Grassie, George, \$10.
 Grassie, John, \$10.
 Grassie, M., Jr., \$10.
 Holland, H. F., \$10.
 Holland, J. W., \$10.
 Hooper, Dennis, \$3.
 Huxford, George, \$10.
 Jeffers, Thomas, \$5.
 Kelly, William, \$5.
 Kemp, W. H., \$3.
 Leavitt, Miles, \$3.
 Manneux, M., \$10.
 Marchant, C. B., \$100.
 Marchant, H. G., \$3.
 Marchant, James, \$5.
 Marshall, Joseph, \$10.
 Marshall, Manuel, \$10.
 Martin, J., Jr., \$10.
 Matchell, James, \$5.
 Mayhew, Arthur E., \$10.
 Mayhew, Frank, \$5.
 Mayhew, Hertford, \$5.
 Mayhew, Hilliard, \$5.
 Mayhew, William S., \$5.
 Neilson, A. V., \$10.
 Newman, James E., \$3.
 Norton, Charles, \$5.
 Parsons, John B., Jr., \$10.
 Pease, Charles M., \$10.
 Pease, David B., \$10.
 Pease, Horatio N., \$5.
 Poland, Michael, \$3.
 Poland, William H., \$3.
 Poole, A. Horace, \$10.
 Poole, Story D., \$10.
 Reed, Frank H., \$10.
 Reed, Rodney, \$5.
 Reed, William, \$10.
 Richer, R. E., \$3.
 Riggs, George B., \$3.
 Roach, Cornelius, \$10.
 Ryan, Charles, \$5.
 Schneider, Valentine, \$25.

1884 Smith, B. B., \$5.
 Smith, Freeman, \$5.
 Smith, John, \$10.
 Stillman, Albert, \$10.
 Taylor, F., \$3.
 Taylor, J. W., \$3.
 Thompson, James, \$5.
 Vincent, James M., \$5.
 Vincent, Myron, \$5.
 Webquish, Charles F., \$10.
 West, Daniel, \$5.
 West, Moses, \$5.
 1885 Albee, F., \$3.
 Allen, Charles C., \$3.
 Allen, Fred S., \$3.
 Allen, Henry J., \$3.
 Allen, Henry, \$5.
 Allen, W. H., \$3.
 Allen, W. J., \$3.
 Atchison, William, \$5.
 Atkins, Charles R., \$3.
 Atkins, Fred, \$3.
 Atkins, Timothy, \$3.
 Black, John, \$3.
 Board, G., \$1.50.
 Bosworth, Davis P., \$3.
 Bromfield, William, \$10.
 Bunker, John D., \$5.
 Bunker, S., \$5.
 Burpee, W., \$1.50.
 Chatham, L., \$3.
 Clifford, Vernal, \$3.
 Coffin, Everett, \$5.
 Eldredge, Wallace A., \$5.
 Elwell, E., \$3.
 Elwell, W., \$1.50.
 Fisher, Arthur, \$5.
 Fisher, A. B., \$5.
 Fisher, Gus, \$5.
 Fisher, Henry, \$5.
 Fisher, Washington, \$5.
 Fisher, W. W., \$5.
 Foreman, Capt., \$10.
 Galiano, Joseph T., \$10.
 Gardner, Joseph P., \$5.
 Gray, Loring, \$10.
 Halley, Simeon, \$10.
 Hamlin, George, \$5.
 Hamlin, John, \$5.
 Higgins, Charles, \$5.
 Hoar, Daniel, \$25.
 Holmes, Philip, \$5.
 Ingersoll, D., \$1.50.

APPENDIX

- 1885 James, Capt. Joshua, \$10.
 James, Osceola F., \$10.
 Lewis, A., \$3.
 Lewis, Ira, \$3.
 Marshall, J., \$1.50.
 Mitchell, Alonzo L., \$10.
 Mitchell, Ambrose B., \$10.
 Mitchell, Eugene, \$10.
 Mitchell, Harrison, \$10.
 Mitchell, John L., \$10.
 Morris, William, \$5.
 Morse, J. P., \$3.
 Orpin, George, \$5.
 Parker, James, \$3.
 Parsons, John B., Jr., \$10.
 Parsons, W., \$3.
 Peters, Frank, \$3.
 Pinkham, A. W., \$3.
 Pope, Andrew F., \$10.
 Sanborn, G., \$3.
 Smith, John, \$10.
 Swain, Alexander C., \$5.
 Swain, Everett, \$5.
 Taylor, Charles, \$5.
 Tilton, I., \$3.
 Tilton, Isaiah, \$5.
 Tilton, Isaiah H., \$3.
 Tilton, J. H., \$3.
 Tilton, Josiah, \$5.
 Tilton, Josiah, Jr., \$5.
 Tilton, Josiah W., \$3.
 Tilton, W. M., \$3.
 Tilton, William, \$5.
 Utperdel, H., \$3.
 Veeder, Frank, \$3.
 Veeder, Frank B., \$3.
 Veeder, Robert, \$3.
 Veeder, R. N., \$3.
- 1886 Anderson, Alexander B., \$10.
 Atchison, William, \$5.
 Bromfield, William, \$5.
 Bromfield, William, Jr., \$5.
 Burke, Michael J., \$6.
 Corliss, Henry D., \$3.
 Coyne, Patrick, \$20.
 Galiano, Alfred A., \$6.
 Galiano, Joseph T., \$6.
 Guigan, Peter, \$6.
 Haskell, John, \$5.
 James, Francis S., \$6.
 James, Capt. Joshua, \$6.
 James, Osceola F., \$6.
 James, Reinier, Jr., \$6.
- 1886 Lloyd, James, \$3.
 Lowe, Eddie, \$5.
 Lyle, Brice, \$3.
 Maddock, Thomas J., \$10.
 Martin, Joseph, Jr., \$5.
 McLoon, Silas, \$6.
 McQuinn, Herbert, \$5.
 Mitchell, Alonzo L., \$6.
 Mitchell, Ambrose B., \$6.
 Murphy, William, \$6.
 Murphy, John E., \$10.
 Murphy, John F., \$10.
 Murphy, Joseph C., \$10.
 Noble, John, Jr., \$5.
 Parsons, J. B., Jr., \$5.
 Pope, Eben T., \$6.
 Raymond, Leonard, \$10.
 Reed, Charles, \$3.
 Robisham, Celestine, \$3.
 Rowe, George, \$5.
 Sawyer, George, \$5.
 Sawyer, William, \$5.
 Smith, David, \$5.
 Smith, John H., \$10.
 Spates, Henry, \$3.
 Springham, William, \$3.
 Welsh, E. P., \$10.
 Welsh, E. P., *et al.*, \$66.
 Wonson, Arthur, \$3.
 Wonson, E. C., \$3.
 Wood, Arthur, \$15.
- 1887 Baker, Ferdinand, \$4.
 Bartlett, William M., \$3.
 Cash, Horace B., \$3.
 Clark, Collins, \$4.
 Coffin, Charles G., \$3.
 Crew of 14 of Life Boat No. 10 at
 Marblehead, \$100.
 Crocker, Alexander R., \$4.
 Deneen, John, \$4.
 Eldridge, David H., \$3.
 Folger, Edward W., \$3.
 Gardner, Joseph P., \$3.
 Harris, Marcus N., \$8.
 Holmes, James A., \$3.
 Hunckley, Barney, \$8.
 Jones, George, \$8.
 Jones, Leander W., \$4.
 Keernan, James, \$3.
 Mantur, Arthur C., \$3.
 Orpin, George E., \$3.
 Orpin, John G., \$3.
 Parsons, John B., \$5.

APPENDIX

- 1887 Parsons, John B., Jr., \$3.
 Ramsdell, James M., \$3.
 Ramsdell, Warren F., \$3.
 Small, Leander, \$3.
 Taber, John P., \$3.
 Tarr, Robert, \$5.
 Taylor, William, \$8.
 Titcomb, Edward, \$4.
 Winslow, Samuel P., \$3.
- 1888 Allen, Charles, \$5.
 Allen, Henry, \$5.
 Allen, John R., \$5.
 Allen, Walter, \$5.
 Ames, Ray, \$5.
 Anderson, James, \$5.
 Atchison, William, \$5.
 Augustus, George, \$5 and \$5.
 Baker, Horace E., \$5.
 Blackman, T. B., \$25.
 Brown, Frank E., \$10.
 Brown, Henry, \$10.
 Bumpus, Frank, \$10.
 Conley, Everett T., \$5.
 Davis, Almon G., \$10.
 Davis, Eben, \$3.
 Delano, Frederic, \$5.
 Donovan, Richard, \$5.
 Frost, William, \$5.
 Galiano, Alfred A., \$15.
 Galiano, Louis F., \$25.
 Galiano, Joseph T., \$30.
 Galt, Sidney, \$3.
 Gaspar, Joseph, \$10.
 Giles, John H. L., \$5.
 Griffin, Charles L., \$10.
 Griffin, John, \$5.
 Harrington, Z. T., \$10.
 Haskell, Benjamin, \$5.
 Haskell, Emerson, \$5.
 Ingersoll, Oliver, \$3.
 Ingersoll, William, \$10.
 Jackman, Charles, \$3.
 James, Francis S., \$10.
 James, Joshua, \$25.
 James, Osceola F., \$20.
 James, Renier, Jr., \$5.
 Kane, Fred, \$5.
 Kate, William H., \$5.
 Law, Albert, \$3.
 Lowe, Charles, \$5.
 Lowe, James, \$5.
 Lowe, Stephen, \$5.
 Luce, Eben, \$5.
- 1888 Keene, Fred, \$5.
 Keene, Fred, \$5.
 Knight, E. G., \$10.
 McCuin, James, \$10.
 Millin, William, \$5.
 Mitchell, Alonzo L., \$25.
 Mitchell, Ambrose B., \$4.
 Mitchell, Eugene, \$15.
 Mitchell, Eugene, Jr., \$10.
 Mitchell, Harrison, \$5.
 Mitchell, H. Webster, \$10.
 Mitchell, John L., \$25.
 Mitchell, William B., \$10.
 Mullett, Samuel, \$5.
 Mullett, James, \$5.
 Ougler, George, \$2.
 Parsons, Frank B., \$10.
 Parsons, John B., Jr., \$5.
 Parsons, William B., \$5.
 Perry, E., \$5.
 Peterson, Leslie, \$5.
 Phillips, Henry, \$5.
 Phillips, H. C., \$5.
 Pierce, John, \$5.
 Porter, William, \$5.
 Pope, Eben T., \$10.
 Pope, George F., \$15.
 Reed, Mrs. Esther, \$10.
 Ricker, Roscoe, \$3.
 Rowe, Arthur, \$10.
 Sawyer, Edward S., \$5.
 Sheridan, Thomas, \$7.
 Sirovich, L. G., \$5.
 Smith, Frederick, \$10.
 Smith, John, \$5.
 Smith, John B., \$5.
 Smith, William, \$10.
 Snow, Thomas, \$5.
 Spearwater, John, \$10.
 Stanwood, George, Jr., \$10.
 Stanwood, John E., \$10.
 Stevens, George, \$5.
 Sylvia, John, \$5.
 Tilton, Isaiah, \$5.
 Tilton, William, \$5.
 Tolman, Charles, \$15.
 Tolman, George, \$5 and \$10.
 Tolman, William, \$5.
 Tolman, William H., \$5.
 Tucker, John J., \$5.
 Tucker, P. B., \$5.
 Veeder, Frank, \$5.
 Veeder, Robert, \$5.

APPENDIX

- 1888 Wade, D. O., \$10.
Welch, E. P., \$15.
Williamson, Barney P., \$5.
- 1889 Akin, Timothy, Jr., \$10.
Allen, Frederick S., \$3.
Allen, Henry J., \$5.
Allen, Walter H., \$13.
Augustus, George, \$7.50.
Augustus, John, \$5.
Bosworth, David P., \$15.
Brown, Martin, \$5.
Brown, Wilber, \$5.
Cleverly, Alphonzo, \$2.50.
Cleverly, F. H., \$2.50.
Coates, William, \$3.
Coffin, Simeon L., \$3.
Colby, Horace M., \$3.
Coucher, William, \$2.50.
Cushman, Cassius, \$3.
Dean, William, \$2.50.
Dixon, Peter, \$2.50.
Dunham, Albert, \$5.
Dunham, Arthur P., \$5.
Dunham, James, \$5.
Dunham, Robert, \$5.
Ellis, Robert E., \$5.
Evans, Martin, \$3.
Faber, Ector, \$10.
Fisher, Alfred K., \$5.
Fisher, Fred C., \$5.
Fisher, William F., \$5.
Flanders, George, \$3.
Forman, John R., \$5.
Freathy, Edgar, \$3.
Freeman, Jesse, \$2.50.
Frost, James, \$3.
Frost, William, \$3.
Galiano, Alfred A., \$7.50.
Galiano, Joseph, \$3.
Galiano, Joseph T., \$7.50.
Galiano, Louis F., \$7.50.
Giles, John H. L., \$3.
Goff, Charles, \$5.
Gray, Loring B., \$3.
Griffin, Elbridge W., \$3.
James, Francis, \$2.50.
James, Joshua, \$3.
James, Osceola F., \$3.
James, Reinier, Jr., \$2.50.
James, Samuel, \$5.
Jameson, Humphrey, \$5.
Jones, Thomas, \$10.
Kemp, Charles F., \$20.
- 1889 Lane, Asher, \$3.
Lecraw, John F., \$3.
Lewis, Joseph, \$3.
Litchfield, W. D., \$2.50.
Lowe, James, \$8.
Lowe, Stephen, \$5.
Marshall, Manuel, \$3.
McMillin, James, \$5.
Mears, J. Stanley, \$2.50.
Mitchell, Alonzo L., \$3.
Mitchell, Eugene, \$8.
Mitchell, Eugene, Jr., \$10.50.
Mitchell, Francis B., \$3.
Mitchell, Harrison, \$8.
Mitchell, John L., \$5 and \$2.50.
Mitchell, H. Webster, \$10.50.
Mullett, Samuel, \$3.
Norwood, William E., \$3.
Osborn, Charles B., \$5.
Parsons, John B., Jr., \$3.
Parsons, William B., \$3.
Pease, Fred K., \$5.
Perry, Alexander, \$3.
Pope, Benjamin, \$8.
Pope, Eben T., \$5.
Pope, George F., \$5.
Risen, Thurston, \$5.
Roach, Russell W., \$5.
Simpson, Warren C., \$5.
Smith, John, \$5.
Smith, Fred, \$2.50.
Stearns, Andrew, \$3.
Tilton, Josiah H., \$5.
Veeder, Frank B., \$5.
Veeder, Joseph, \$2.50.
Veeder, Robert N., \$10.
Vincent, Joseph, \$3.
Wendall, Robert, \$3.
West, John P., \$5.
White, James, \$3.
- 1890 Andrus, Edward B., \$5.
Barker, S. P., \$10.
Belain, W. P., \$5.
Bennett, James, \$5.
Bromfield, William, \$10.
Brooks, John F., \$10.
Conley, Everett, \$10.
Crowell, M. R., \$5.
David, William H., \$5.
Devine, Jerry, \$10.
Duffy, John, \$10.
Dunlap, Charles, \$5.
Frost, James F., \$3.

APPENDIX

- 1890 Frost, William H., \$3.
 Games, J., \$5.
 Giles, John L., \$3.
 Glover, George W., \$5.
 Gould, Daniel B., \$10.
 Lecrow, John F., \$3.
 Lewis, Joseph H., \$3.
 Lowe, Henry, \$10.
 Marshall, Manuel, \$5.
 Mitchell, Edward, \$10.
 Mitchell, William, \$10.
 Mullett, James M., \$3.
 Murphy, George, \$10.
 Norwood, Albert, \$10.
 Olsen, A., \$5.
 Parsons, John B., Jr., \$10.
 Pease, Benjamin, \$5.
 Pease, Charles, \$5.
 Pease, David, \$5.
 Perry, A., \$3.
 Poole, Moses, \$5.
 Raymond, Leonard, \$10.
 Russell, William W., \$3.
 Savage, Jesse, \$5.
 Smith, John, \$10.
 Smith, John H., \$10.
 Snow, E. L., \$10.
 Snow, Horace E., \$3.
 Sweeney, Cornelius, \$20.
 Vincent, Joseph, \$3.
 Vinciguerra, J., \$5.
 Ward, Arthur, Jr., \$10.
 Ward, Daniel, \$10.
 Welch, P., \$5.
 Winn, Charles, \$5.
- 1891 Abrahamson, Abraham, \$5.
 Akin, Fred, \$16.
 Akin, Timothy, Jr., \$16.
 Alden, W., \$5.
 Allen, Charles C., \$3.
 Allen, Henry J., \$3.
 Allen, F. S., \$21.
 Allen, Walter H., \$3.
 Andrews, W., \$3.
 Armstrong, Samuel A., \$3.
 Arnold, John H., \$3.
 Augustus, J. C., \$2.
 Baker, Fred, \$5.
 Bassett, William, Jr., \$5.
 Belain, John, \$3.
 Black, John, \$3.
 Blackman, Dana, \$3.
 Blackman, T. B., \$3.
- 1891 Bosworth, Capt. David, \$3.
 Bosworth, Capt. David P., \$13.
 Bread, Charles E., \$5.
 Cassaretto, Alex., \$5.
 Charles, Willard A., \$3.
 Clagg, James, \$5.
 Clark, C. E., \$5.
 Connors, Thomas, \$3.
 Cook, Lewis, \$3.
 Cooper, Aaron, \$3.
 Cooper, Moses, \$3.
 Cooper, Phoebe A., \$3.
 Cornell, John, \$3.
 Crocker, A. R., \$5.
 Crocker, Crosby, \$3.
 Cushing, Bert, \$3.
 Cushing, George, \$3.
 Devine, Fred, \$3.
 Devine, Grafton, \$10.
 Devine, Simeon, \$10.
 Diamond, James, \$3.
 Earl, Willis, \$5.
 Eisner, Alfred G., \$3.
 Ellis, E. H., \$8.
 Faber, Ector, \$3.
 Flanagan, J. A., \$3.
 Galliano, L. F., \$2.
 Gardner, Thomas E., \$3.
 Gillespie, Joseph S., \$3.
 Harriman, Charles J., \$5.
 Harris, M. N., \$5.
 Hart, Peter, \$3.
 Haskins, Amos, \$3.
 Haskins, Isaiah, \$3.
 Haskins, Samuel, \$3.
 Haskins, Theodore, \$3.
 Hay, Allan T., \$10.
 Hinckley, Barney, \$5.
 Hoffman, John H., \$3.
 Howatt, Hugh, \$3.
 James, Osceola F., \$2.
 Jameson, Archie, \$3.
 Jameson, H. I., \$10.
 Jeffers, Gilbert, \$3.
 Jeffers, Thomas, \$3.
 Johnson, Edward, \$5.
 Jones, A., \$5.
 Jones, Edgar, \$5.
 Jones, George H., \$5.
 Jones, John H., \$3.
 Jones, L. W., \$5.
 Jones, Thomas H., \$10.
 Keene, Fred, \$3.

APPENDIX

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| 1891 | <p> Kennedy, James, \$3.
 Madison, Charles, \$3.
 Mannings, Frank, \$10.
 Mannings, Thomas E., \$10.
 Marston, Charles, \$3.
 McDermott, F. H., \$5.
 McKee, George, \$3.
 Mitchell, E., \$2.
 Mitchell, E., Jr., \$2.
 Mitchell, W. B., \$2.
 Murphy, Daniel, \$5.
 Murphy, James, \$5.
 Murphy, Thomas J., \$5.
 Newhall, William B., \$5.
 O'Callahan, John, \$5.
 Parmenter, F. S., \$5.
 Peterson, A., \$3.
 Peterson, Leslie, \$3.
 Phillips, Fred, \$5.
 Phillips, Henry C., \$3.
 Pope, A. F., \$2.
 Pope, B. F., \$2.
 Pope, E. T., \$2.
 Pike, Howard J., \$5.
 Powell, Georgia E., \$3.
 Powell, Herbert, \$10.
 Powell, Samuel, \$3.
 Price, James, \$3.
 Rodman, Abram L., \$3.
 Rotch, Russell W., \$13.
 Russell, William H., \$5.
 Simons, Benjamin, \$3.
 Smalley, Frank, \$3.
 Snow, R., \$5.
 Spanger, George, \$5.
 Sullivan, E. F., \$5.
 Sullivan, Michael, \$3.
 Taylor, E. H., \$5.
 Taylor, E. M., \$5.
 Thompson, Charles, \$3.
 Tilton, I. W., \$3.
 Tilton, Josiah H., \$3.
 Tilton, William M., \$13.
 Tolle, John, \$3.
 Tolman, Herbert, \$3.
 Tolson, John, \$3.
 Tufts, Edward L., \$5.
 Vanderhoof, John P., \$10.
 Vanderhoof, William A., Jr., \$3.
 Veeder, Frank B., \$3.
 Veeder, Frank V., \$6.
 Veeder, Robert N., \$13.
 Weeks, Tristram, \$3. </p> | <p> 1891 Wells, Clarence E., \$6.
 Wilcox, George, \$3.
 Williams, Wm., \$3.
 Woods, E. J., \$3. </p> <p> 1892 Ainslee, J. J., \$2.
 Allen, F. S., \$5.
 Ballard, George M., \$5.
 Blaney, Frank, \$2.
 Blaney, F. M., \$2.
 Brasill, Clarence S., \$2.
 Brennock, Henry E., \$2.
 Brennock, William J., \$2.
 Bromfield, William, Jr., \$5.
 Brooks, J. F., \$2.
 Brown, George, \$5.
 Campbell, John, \$5.
 Carroll, James, \$5.
 Cash, Charles C., \$3.
 Chapman, Albert, \$7.
 Clark, James, \$3.
 Cloutman, C. T., \$5.
 Coffin, John P., \$3.
 Crowell, B., \$2.
 Eisner, Edith, \$2.
 Eisner, Mrs. A. G., \$5.
 Eisner, Willie, \$1.
 Figuieriedo, Antone, \$2.
 Fisher, Alonzo, \$3.
 Flanders, George, \$5.
 Folger, Daniel W., \$3.
 Frates, John E., \$2.
 Frost, J. F., \$2.
 Gannett, J. K., \$5.
 Gardner, Joseph P., \$3.
 Garvey, Michael, \$3.
 Giles, John H. L., \$4.
 Glass, J. T., \$2.
 Gorman, Alfred, \$3.
 Goss, Calvin, \$5.
 Grassie, Frank D., \$2.
 Grassie, John J., \$2.
 Haskell, Emerson, \$5.
 Hendrick, William, \$3.
 Hennessy, John, \$2.
 Hidden, H. C., \$2.
 Horton, J., \$2.
 James, Everett, \$3.
 Jamieson, Joseph, \$5.
 Jamieson, Humphrey, \$5.
 Jones, Charles, \$2.
 Kehoe, Orrin, \$2.
 Kehoe, Samuel M., \$2.
 Kendrick, Winfield S., \$2. </p> |
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APPENDIX

1892 Leavitt, Andrew, \$2.
 Leavitt, Andrew, Jr., \$5.
 Lecraw, John T., \$5.
 Lecraw, Thomas J., \$5.
 Lewis, Joseph, \$2.
 Lowe, Ashler, \$5.
 Maddock, Thomas, \$5.
 Manchan, Thomas, \$5.
 Martin, Alfred, \$5.
 Martin, Frank, Jr., \$2.
 McClain, A., \$7.
 McDonald, Richard, \$3.
 Mosher, Archibald, \$3.
 Mullett, James, \$2 and \$2.
 Munroe, Allen, \$3.
 Munroe, L., \$3.
 O'Brien, J., \$2.
 Orpin, Horace, \$3.
 Parsons, John B., \$5.
 Pearson, Frank A., \$2.
 Pease, B. Chester, \$3.
 Perry, A. S., \$2.
 Perry, Charles A., \$5.
 Poole, William R., \$5.
 Pratt, Charles B., \$5.
 Pratt, Charles H., \$5.
 Pratt, Eugene, \$5.
 Pratt, E. H., \$5.
 Robinson, Patrick, \$3.
 Roundy, Robert H., \$5.
 Salvador, Frank, \$2.
 Seeley, Frank, \$3.
 Sherman, John, \$5.
 Sinclair, E. W., \$2.
 Smith, John B., \$5.
 Snow, Horace E., \$2.
 Snow, Horace L., \$5.
 States, Frederic, \$2.
 Swim, Ira, \$3.
 Taber, John P., \$3.
 Terpenz, Eugene, \$2.
 Thrasher, W., \$5.
 Van Blarcon, J., \$2.
 Vincent, Joseph, \$4.
 Williams, Edward, \$2.
 Williams, John, \$3.
 Witham, George, \$2.

1893 Abbott, William S., \$5.
 Allen, Charles C., \$10.50.
 Allen, F. S., \$30.
 Allen, Henry J., \$10.
 Allen, Martin, \$5.
 Allen, William W., \$7.

1893 Antione, Mr., \$1.50.
 Attaquin, Benjamin, \$1.50.
 Barker, S. P., \$3.
 Beebe, Alfred G., \$2.
 Bickford, John F., \$5.
 Black, W., \$3.
 Campbell, John, \$13.
 Carter, Robert A., \$3.
 Cleveland, A. H., \$3.
 Colby, Horace, \$3.
 Conley, Everett, \$6.
 Cooper, Aaron, \$1.50.
 Cooper, Thomas, \$1.50.
 Cressy, Walter, \$10.
 Crowley, C., \$3.
 Curtis, John, \$2.
 Czarnetsky, August, \$3.
 Daneen, John, \$3.
 Davis, Clinton, \$3.
 Devine, Grafton, \$1.50.
 Devine, Simeon, \$1.50.
 Eccles, R., \$2.
 Eisner, A. G., \$25.
 Evans, Martin, \$3.
 Faber, Ector, \$2.50. /
 Ferguson, F. S., \$1. /
 Flanders, George O., \$10.
 Foy, George, \$2.
 Freathy, Edgar, \$10.
 Frieday, Edgar, \$3.
 Gerring, Charles, \$3.
 Gerring, Horace, \$3.
 Gifford, Eugene, \$10.
 Gill, John A., \$3.
 Gove, Albert, \$2.
 Gove, C. E., \$2.
 Gove, Frank, \$2.
 Gray, Loring, \$6.
 Gray, Loring B., \$5.
 Griffin, John, \$3.
 Groustra, Albert, \$3.
 Gurney, Frank P., \$5.
 Hailey, John, \$2.
 Haskins, Amos, \$1.50.
 Haskins, Charles D., \$10.
 Hatch, William, \$2.
 Jackson, Samuel, \$3.
 Jamieson, Joseph, \$5.
 Jamieson, Joseph G., \$3.
 Jamieson, Frank J., \$2.
 Jeffers, Thomas, \$1.50.
 Johnson, Charles, \$3.
 Johnson, F. H., \$3.

APPENDIX

- 1893 Jones, Charles B., \$2.
 Keeney, Josiah, \$1.
 Keeney, J. M., \$5.
 Kehoe, Mr., \$2.
 Kemp, W. H., \$2.
 Knowles, Joseph, \$3.
 Logan, Frank, \$5.
 Low, Henry, \$3.
 Luce, Walter, \$3.
 Luce, William, \$1.50.
 Luscomb, William, \$5.
 Manchester, J. P., \$10.
 Manley, John, \$2.50.
 Marshall, Emanuel, \$10.
 McDonald, John, \$1.50.
 Milward, Charles A., \$3.
 Milward, Frederic F., \$3.
 Morse, Isaac P., \$3.
 Morse, George H., \$3.
 Morton, George H., \$3.
 Norton, Isaac, \$3.
 Norwood, William, \$3.
 Ozier, Frank, \$3.
 Parsons, John B., \$25.
 Parsons, John M., \$3.
 Pease, William, \$1.50.
 Pedrick, Benjamin, \$2.
 Perkins, J. C., \$2.
 Perkins, Samuel, \$6.
 Perkins, Samuel G., \$5.
 Perriway, Philip C., \$3.
 Peters, Frank, \$8.
 Peterson, Henry, \$10.
 Pockney, Alexander, \$1.50.
 Poole, W. A., \$10.
 Poole, W. A., \$8.
 Powell, Samuel, \$1.50.
 Raymond, Leonard, \$1.50.
 Raymond, John, \$1.50.
 Reed, Frank, \$10.
 Regan, James, \$3.
 Rich, Gilbert, \$5.
 Rodenheiser, H., \$3.
 Rodman, Abraham, \$1.50.
 Rose, Joseph L., \$3.
 Rotch, Russell, \$4.50.
 Shackleton, Austin, \$3.
 Sheppard, Capt. William, \$15.
 Slavin, Michael, \$8.
 Slocum, J. O., \$2.
 Slocum, W. C., \$2.
 Small, Frank, \$3.
 Small, Zebedee, \$2.
- 1893 Smith, Charles, \$1.50.
 Snow, Russell, \$2.
 Stephens, George, \$2.
 Stetson, Oscar, \$10.
 Stoddard, George, \$2.
 Taylor, B. F., \$2.
 Thompson, James, \$1.50.
 Tibbets, Clarence, \$3.
 Tilton, Josiah H., \$9.50.
 Townsend, James, \$5.
 Vanderhoop, John P., \$5.
 Vanderhoop, John A., \$1.50.
 Vanderhoop, Leonard, \$1.50.
 Vanderhoop, William, \$1.50.
 Veeder, Alonzo B., \$1.
 Veeder, Edgar, \$10.
 Veeder, Frank, \$2.
 Veeder, Frank B., \$7.50.
 Veeder, Robert, \$3.
 Veeder, Robert N., \$10.
 Wardwell, Horace W., \$2.
 Willy, Lewis, \$3.
- 1894 Barry, James, \$7.50.
 Duffy, Daniel, \$7.50.
 Dwyer, James, \$7.50.
 Fallon, John, \$7.50.
 Fallon, Patrick, \$7.50.
 Flaherty, Mark, \$7.50.
 Galiano, Alfred A., \$3.50.
 Galiano, Joseph T., \$7.
 James, Osceola, \$7.
 Magee, Arthur, \$2.
 McCarthy, Jerry, \$7.50.
 McIntyre, James, \$7.50.
 Mitchell, Alonzo, \$7.
 Mitchell, Edward, \$7.50.
 Mitchell, W. B., \$3.50.
 Murphy, George A., \$7.50.
 Prouty, C. W., \$1.
 Rogers, Walter S., \$5.
 Servan, A. F., \$1.
 Smith, John H., \$10.
 Terpenz, Eugene, \$5.
 Tilton, Josiah H., \$2.
 Welch, E. P., \$10.
 Welch, George F., \$1.
 Welch, George F., *et al.*, \$20.
 Williams, Albertus, \$2.50.
- 1895 Ainslie, John J., \$3.
 Allen, F. S., \$5.
 Antoine, George E., \$3.
 Bandura, Manuel, \$3.
 Beebe, Alfred, \$2.

APPENDIX

1895 Belcher, C., \$2.50.
 Brennock, William J., \$7.
 Cashman, Edward, \$1.
 Cashman, Thomas, \$1.
 Colbeck, W., \$2.50.
 Conly, E., \$2.
 Conly, P. E., \$3.50.
 Contino, Gaspi, \$2.
 Daggett, J. H., \$3.50.
 Daggett, W., \$3.50.
 Elwell, W., \$1.50.
 Enos, Manuel, \$3.
 Farrell, H., \$1.50.
 Fay, George, \$2.50.
 Figuerido, Antoine, \$3.
 Flanders, G. E., \$3.50.
 Fratis, John E., \$3.
 Giles, J. H. L., \$3.
 Giles, T. P., \$1.50.
 Grassie, John J., \$3.
 Gray, L. B., \$3.50.
 Hay, Allan, \$3.
 Hay, George A., \$1.
 Higgins, W., \$1.50.
 Humphrey, S., \$1.50.
 Jackson, R., \$2.
 Jackson, S., \$2.
 Jameson, G. A., \$3.
 Jameson, W. E., \$2.
 Luscomb, F., \$2.50.
 Luscomb, William, \$5.
 Martin, Frank F., \$3.
 Morse, G. H., \$1.50.
 Morse, Isaac P., \$3.
 Mullett, S., \$1.50.
 Norwood, W. E., \$5.50.
 Oliver, Manuel, \$3.
 Parsons, E., \$1.50.
 Parsons, F., \$1.50.
 Parsons, John B., \$5.
 Perkins, J. C., \$2.50.
 Perkins, S., \$1.50.
 Perry, E., \$1.50.
 Poole, W. A., \$3.50.
 Reamy, M. A., \$3.
 Robertson, R. H., \$2.50.
 Shackelford, A., \$1.50.
 Silvie, John, \$3.
 Smith, John, \$3.50.
 Smith, John B., \$2.
 Stetson, O. H., \$2.
 Stoddard, George, \$2.50.
 Studley, Harry, \$3.

1895 Sweet, M., \$1.50.
 Tibbetts, J. C., \$1.
 Tilton, A. P., \$2.
 Trefry, C., \$2.50.
 Trefry, William, \$2.50.
 Vincent, J., \$1.50.
 1896 Alden, W., \$1.
 Allen, F. S., \$7.
 Bailey, F. K., \$2.
 Beebe, A., \$1.50.
 Black, W., \$3.
 Boothby, E., \$2.
 Carson, R., \$5.
 Covill, S., \$2.
 Covill, E., \$2.
 Crocker, J. F., \$1.
 Davis, B., \$1.50.
 Dowd, J. F., \$2.
 Friary, G., \$2.
 Gardner, Charles, \$2.
 Gove, B., \$2.
 Gove, C., \$2.
 Gove, F., \$2.
 Hamilton, J. S., \$2.50.
 Harris, M. N., \$2.
 Hatch, W. M., \$2.50.
 Higgins, E., \$1.
 Hinckley, B., \$1.
 Hinckley, C. H., \$1.
 Howes, H., \$1.
 Keeny, J., \$1.50.
 Jackson, Levi, \$3.
 Jackson, R., \$3.
 Jackson, S., \$3.
 Jones, L. A., \$1.
 Luscomb, F., \$2.
 Luscomb, William, \$5.
 Maher, E., \$2.
 McGurn, B. J., \$15.
 Mitchell, E., Jr., \$2.
 Mitchell, H. W., \$2.
 Morrissey, R., \$5.
 Munson, E., \$5.
 Nelson, J., \$2.
 Otis, H. F., \$2.
 Quinn, J., \$2.
 Robinson, R. H., \$2.
 Seabury, G., \$1.
 Stetson, Oscar, \$3.
 Stockton, J., \$5.
 Thompson, C., \$5.
 Trowbridge, F., \$1.50.
 Wilkinson, J., \$3.

APPENDIX

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|------|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 1896 | Wood, S., \$2. | 1898 | Dowd, J. F., \$2.50. |
| 1897 | Barry, James, \$5. | | Eccles, Roger, \$2. |
| | Bradford, W., \$5. | | Elwell, E., \$4.50. |
| | Burrows, Elmer, \$9. | | Fenton, A., \$2.50. |
| | Connors, Dudley, \$4. | | Folger, Horace, \$2.50. |
| | Crosby, A., \$2.50. | | Fratrus, John E., \$10. |
| | Crosby, A. O., \$5. | | Frost, James, \$2.50. |
| | Crosby, J., \$2.50. | | Frost, William, \$2.50. |
| | Dewire, James, \$5. | | Galiano, J. T., \$2.50. |
| | Fallon, James, \$5. | | Galiano, L. F., \$2.50. |
| | Fellows, John, \$5. | | George, John, \$2.50. |
| | Fellows, Moses, \$5. | | Giles, J. H. L., \$5. |
| | Flaherty, Mark, \$5. | | Giles, T. P., \$2.50. |
| | Flaherty, Patrick, \$5. | | Glass, Thomas, \$2.50. |
| | Freeman, E. P., \$2.50. | | Glidden, Charles, \$2.50. |
| | Gardner, Mrs. John H., \$25. | | Glynn, Patrick, \$5. |
| | Gould, D. B., \$7.50. | | Gosbee, A. W., \$7.50. |
| | Gould, J. A., \$2.50. | | Gosbee, F., \$2.50. |
| | Hatchard, William, \$1.50. | | Grassie, Joseph E., \$10. |
| | Hayden, C., \$7.50. | | Grassie, Joseph J., \$10. |
| | Hopkins, T. A., \$2.50. | | Holmes, James A., \$2.50. |
| | James, Osceola F., \$5. | | Hooper, William, \$2.50. |
| | Mayo, J. W., \$2.50. | | Hopkins, A., \$2. |
| | Mayo, W., \$2.50. | | James, O. F., \$6.50. |
| | McBride, J. D., \$1.50. | | Kennedy, J., \$2. |
| | McCarthy, Jerry, \$5. | | Lewis, Octavus, \$2.50. |
| | McIntyre, J., \$5. | | Lowe, G., \$2.50. |
| | Mitchell, John L., \$5. | | Luscombe, William, \$10. |
| | Moore, Rodney, \$5. | | Magee, J., \$2.50. |
| | Murphy, John E., \$5. | | Manson, William E., \$3.50. |
| | Neill, C. O., \$5. | | Martin, F. T., Jr., \$10. |
| | O'Neill, Thomas, \$5. | | McCleave, Arthur, \$2.50. |
| | Pierce, M. M., \$7.50. | | McDonald, R., \$2.50. |
| | Snow, D. S., \$2.50. | | McDonald, T. F., \$2.50. |
| | Snow, E. L., \$17.50. | | Meiggs, Asa F., \$2.50. |
| | Snow, F., \$2.50. | | Merriam, J. G., \$2.50. |
| | Snow, F. W., \$7.50. | | Mitchell, H., \$2.50. |
| | Taylor, S., \$2.50. | | Mitchell, H. W., \$2.50. |
| | Tobin, E., \$4. | | Mitchell, John, \$2. |
| | Tobin, Henry, \$4. | | Mitchell, J. L., \$2.50. |
| | Tobin, T., \$4. | | Morris, Albert G., \$10. |
| | Ward, Edward, \$5. | | Orpin, Horace, \$2.50. |
| 1898 | Antoine, George E., \$10. | | Orr, Edmund, \$1. |
| | Augustus, T., \$2.50. | | Parsons, John B., \$6. |
| | Boulin, Charles, \$5. | | Perkins, E., \$2.50. |
| | Breen, James, \$1. | | Perkins, J., \$2.50. |
| | Breen, William, \$2.50. | | Perkins, S., \$2.50. |
| | Brennock, F. E., \$10. | | Pope, A. F., \$5. |
| | Brennock, James E., \$10. | | Pope, B. F., \$2.50. |
| | Brennock, William J., \$10. | | Rogers, Augustus, \$5. |
| | Brown, Charles, \$4.50. | | Rose, Edward H., \$2.50. |
| | Coffin, James P., \$2.50. | | Salvador, Antoine, \$10. |
| | Corey, Joseph, \$2.50. | | Salvador, Frank, \$10. |

APPENDIX

- 1898 Salvador, Manuel, \$10.
 Small, Leander, \$2.50.
 Snow, J., \$2.50.
 Sweet, Moses, \$2.50.
 Sylvia, Manuel, \$2.50.
 Taber, John P., \$2.50.
 Taylor, B. F., \$2.50.
 Taylor, George W., \$4.50.
 Tousey, G., \$2.
 Trefry, C. H., \$2.50.
 Trefry, William, \$4.50.
 Varney, H., \$4.50.
 Varney, L., \$2.
 Wheeler, G., \$4.50.
 Wheeler, W., \$4.50.
 Wilson, F., \$2.
- 1899 Augustus, J. C., \$4.
 Augustus, Ralph, \$4.
 Biram, Harry, \$5.
 Brown, H., \$1.
 Brunett, J., \$1.
 Cashman, J., \$4.
 Chapman, Frank, \$3.50.
 Curran, Patrick, \$2.
 Curran, Charles, \$2.
 Curran, James, \$2.
 Curtis, Edward, \$13.
 Curtis, T., \$1.
 Dunlap, Charles L., \$3.
 Fay, W., \$1.
 Finnegan, Joseph C., \$5.
 Finnegan, W., \$1.
 Flaherty, Mark, \$2.
 Flaherty, Thomas, \$2.
 Francis, Joseph, \$3.
 Frost, James, \$15.
 Frost, William H., \$3.50.
 Galiano, A. A., \$10.
 Galiano, L. F., \$15.
 Galiano, Joseph T., \$25.
 Giles, John E., \$13.
 Giles, J. H. L., \$25.
 Goodwin, Benjamin, \$3.50.
 Goodwin, George, \$3.50.
 Gray, Loring, \$3.
 Green, John J., \$1.50.
 Hamilton, J. S., \$1.50.
 Hampson, George K., \$10.
 Hampson, John, \$10.
 Hanson, Cress, \$9.
 Hennessey, John, \$10.
 James, Charles M., \$4.
 James, Francis S., \$4.
- 1899 James, Osceola F., \$35.
 James, Samuel, \$4.
 Kennedy, J., \$1.
 Knowles, J., \$5.
 Linnehan, James, \$1.50.
 Longley, George, \$3.
 Longley, Moses, Jr., \$3.
 Maker, C., \$1.
 Maker, E., \$1.
 Mitchell, A. B., \$4.
 Mitchell, Eugene, Jr., \$5.
 Mitchell, H. W., \$12.
 Mitchell, W. B., \$4.
 Mullett, James, \$13.
 Mullett, Samuel, \$3.50.
 O'Neill, Christopher, \$2.
 Parsons, John B., \$7.50.
 Perkins, Arthur, \$16.
 Perkins, Edward, \$13.
 Perkins, Stephen, \$3.50.
 Phillips, Joseph, \$13.
 Pope, A. F., \$4.
 Pope, B. F., \$10.
 Pope, Eben T., \$12.
 Snow, George, \$10.
 Snow, Joseph, \$15.
 Stone, G., \$1.
 Sullivan, William J., \$15.
 Sweet, Moses, \$9.
 Sweet, W. H., \$13.
 Thorburn, John T., \$5.
 Vincent, Joseph, \$3.50.
 Welch, James, \$2.
 Welch, Michael, \$2.
 Winn, Charles, \$3.
- 1900 Adams, Arthur, \$1.
 Adams, C. F., 2d, \$1.
 Anderson, G., \$5.
 Antoine, Joseph A., \$1.50.
 Brennock, H. E., \$1.50.
 Brennock, William J., \$3.
 Conners, James, \$2.
 Curran, James, \$2.
 Curran, Maston, \$2.
 Curran, Patrick, \$2.
 Damm, George B., \$3.50.
 DeCosta, Charles, \$4.50.
 Edson, George, \$3.
 Flaherty, Mark, \$2.
 Flaherty, Patrick, \$2.
 Flynn, William, \$2.
 Gannett, J. K., Jr., \$5.
 Graham, George, \$2.

APPENDIX

- 1900 Grassie, Albert E., \$1.50.
 Gray, Loring, \$1.50.
 Harris, M. N., \$3.
 Hartley, Thomas, \$5
 Higgins, Frank, \$1.50.
 Howes, Horton, \$3.
 Howes, Marcus, \$3.
 James, Osceola F., \$3.
 Jones, George, \$1.50.
 Kimball, Robert, \$1.
 Lewis, Albert, \$1.
 Litchfield, George, \$1.
 Litchfield, George L., \$3.50.
 Litchfield, Irving, \$3.50.
 Merritt, Fred, \$1.
 Mitchell, Arthur, \$3.50.
 Mitchell, Charles, \$1.
 Morrill, Albert F., \$1.50.
 Morrill, William, \$1.50.
 Murphy, John M., \$5.
 Nielson, W., \$5.
 Nilson, John, \$5.
 Norwood, William H., \$1.50.
 O'Brien, J., \$1.
 Olson, A., \$5.
 Parsons, John B., \$2.
 Peterson, Andrew, \$1.50.
 Reardon, P. J., \$5.
 Salvador, Frank, \$1.50.
 Seaverns, W., \$1.
 Silva, Joseph A., \$1.50.
 Stoddard, Everett, \$3.50.
 Studley, Andrew J., \$3.
 Tilden, Bert, \$4.50.
 Tilden, Edgar, \$3.50.
 Tobin, Thomas, \$2.
 Warren, Lincoln, \$1.
 Welch, Michael, \$2.
 1901 Allen, Charles C., \$2.
 Allen, F. S., \$8.
 Allen, Henry J., \$2.
 Backus, James A., \$5.
 Benson, P., \$1.
 Bodfish, P. C., \$2.
 Bosworth, David, \$2.
 Butler, Frank, \$2.
 Butler, Fred, \$2.
 Charles, Willard, \$2.
 Chase, Ernest W., \$2.
 Cleveland, Clement, \$2.
 Coffin, Charles G., \$5.
 Crupp, John, \$2.
 Curtis, Frank, \$2.
 1901 Davidson, Melvin, \$2.
 Davis, Clarence, \$2.
 Davis, John W., \$3.
 Dolby, George E., \$3.
 Dunham, Timothy, 2d, \$5.
 Fish, John, \$5.
 Fisher, Albert, \$2.
 Freeman, E. P., \$1.
 Freeman, L., \$1.
 Frost, James F., \$2.
 Giles, J. H. L., \$5.
 Goldthwait, Carl, \$2.
 Gould, D. B., \$1.
 Gould, J. A., \$1.
 Gregory, Arthur, \$2.
 Hawkes, Melville E., \$2.
 Hayden, C., \$1.
 Haynes, James M., \$10.
 Hennessey, Arthur, \$2.
 Higgins, W. S., \$1.
 Howard, A. A., \$2.
 Lewis, Fred M., \$4.
 Luther, Adam Q., \$2.
 Lynch, Frank, \$2.
 Mack, Robert, \$5.
 Magee, James H., \$2.
 Mayo, J. W., \$1.
 Messervey, Thomas A., \$2.
 Moore, Henry, Jr., \$4.
 Mullett, Samuel E., \$2.
 Norcross, William H., \$10.
 Norton, I. C., \$2.
 Norton, J. P., \$2.
 Parsons, Albert, \$2.
 Pease, David B., \$2.
 Perkins, Edward, \$2.
 Perkins, James A., \$6.
 Perkins, Oliver E. C., \$4.
 Perkins, Reuben, \$6.
 Perkins, Stephen H., \$6.
 Perry, C. E., \$2.
 Peters, Frank, \$2.
 Phillips, Edward T., \$2.
 Pierce, M. M., \$1.
 Robbins, Nelson, \$2.
 Robinson, James E., \$2.
 Rotch, Russell, \$2.
 Rowe, Arthur E., \$2.
 Shields, Albert B., \$2.
 Snow, E. L., \$3.
 Snow, F. W., \$1.
 Snow, Joseph, \$2.
 Snow, T. S., \$1.

APPENDIX

- 1901 Sweet, W. H., \$2.
 Sylvia, William, \$5.
 Taber, John T., \$5.
 Thomas, Manuel, \$5.
 Thompson, E. S., \$2.
 Tilton, Josiah H., \$2.
 Tuckerman, A., \$2.
 Veeder, Edgar, \$2.
 Williams, Charles, \$5.
- 1902 Allen, Charles C., \$2.
 Allen, F. S., \$4.
 Brown, Charles, \$2.
 Burke, Albert, \$2.
 Eldredge, Wallace A., \$5.
 Elwell, Erastus, \$2.
 Francis, Joseph, \$4.
 Gosbee, A. W., \$3.
 Gray, Harry, \$4.
 Howard, Alfred A., \$5.
 Huntley, Sergt. Clarence, \$3, and
 crew of 5 men, \$2 each.
 Jackson, Levi, \$2.
 Jackson, Robert, \$2.
 Logan, Frank, \$4.
 Osier, Matthew, \$2.
 Perkins, Capt. Samuel G., \$4.
 Peters, Frank, \$2.
 Terpenney, E., \$2.
 Veeder, Harold, \$2.
 Weller, K., \$2.
 Whalen, William, \$2.
- 1903 Barrows, Joseph, \$5.
 Bassett, Frank, \$5.
 Bowden, William, \$5.
 Cilley, Charles, \$2.50.
 12 of crew of Schooner "Kineo,"
 \$5 each.
 DeCosta, Charles, \$2.50.
 Fish, George H., \$5.
 Gannett, J. K., Jr., \$3.50.
 Gillie, James, \$2.50.
 Gosbee, A. W., \$3.50.
 Gosbee, Fred A., \$2.50.
 Hamilton, James S., \$10.
 Harris, Marcus N., \$7.50.
 Havender, C. A., \$10.
 Jameson, Albert, \$5.
 Leary, James J., \$2.50.
 Lewis, Albert, \$2.50.
 Lucha, William, \$2.50.
 Miller, Carl, \$10.
 Mitchell, Charles P., \$2.50.
 Murphy, Hugh, \$5.
- 1903 Nye, Thomas H., \$5.
 Parsons, Charles, \$2.50.
 Russell, A. L., \$5.
 Scott, W. E., \$5.
 Sears, William, \$5.
 Tilden, C. Bert, \$2.50.
 Tilden, Edgar, \$2.50.
 Wheeler, Carl, \$2.50.
 Wheeler, George, \$2.50.
 Varney, Edward, \$2.50.
- 1904 Antoine, Abraham J., \$2.
 Antoine, Frank F., \$2.
 Antoine, Joseph, \$2.
 Augustus, John T., \$10.
 Augustus, Ralph, \$10.
 Barnes, Joseph, \$2.
 Barrus, E. L., \$3.
 Barrus, Howard E., \$3.
 Bates, Joseph L., \$2.
 Bickford, Forrest A., \$10.
 Bickford, Henry W., \$10.
 Board, George, \$2.
 Bodfish, Henry, \$2.
 Brennock, Henry E., \$2.
 Brennock, William J., \$13.
 Brown, Charles W., \$10.
 Burgess, George W., \$5.
 Burke, Frank, \$3.
 Cathcart, Charles B., \$5.
 Crew of 17 men rescuing crew of
 "M. J. Soley," \$5 each.
 Dedcovich, John, \$2.
 Dedcovich, Matthew, \$10.
 Dowd, James F., \$15.
 Driscoll, Joseph, \$3.
 Eldredge, Wallace A., \$7.
 Esterbrook, Frank, \$10.
 Farmer, Michael, \$3.
 Farnham, John H., \$3.
 Fenton, A. A., \$10.
 Fisher, James A., \$5.
 Fitzpatrick, Michael F., \$5.
 Forger, John H., \$3.
 Fratus, John E., \$4.
 Galiano, Louis F., \$15.
 Galiano, Joseph T., \$15.
 Gerring, Bert, \$2.
 Gillie, James C., \$10.
 Glidden, Obed, \$5.
 Gosbee, A. W., \$19.
 Grassie, Albert, \$4.
 Grassie, Antone, \$2.
 Grassie, Frank, \$4.

APPENDIX

- 1904 Grassie, Joseph E., \$4.
 Hadley, Elliott C., \$2.
 Haslin, Henry, \$3.
 James, Francis, \$10.
 James, Osceola F., \$25.
 James, Reinier, \$10.
 Kelly, Joseph, \$10.
 Lincoln, Llewellyn, \$10.
 Lowe, George F., \$10.
 Lowe, J. L., \$15.
 Lowe, Stephen, \$10.
 Lambert, James C., \$5.
 Lydston, A., \$2.
 Maddock, Willard, \$2.
 Marble, Edward, \$10.
 Mitchell, Ambrose, \$10.
 Mitchell, Eugene, Jr., \$15.
 Mitchell, F. B., \$10.
 Mitchell, Harrison, \$10.
 Mitchell, John L., \$10.
 Mitchell, John Orr, \$10.
 Mitchell, Stillman, \$10.
 Mitchell, Webster, \$10.
 Mitchell, William B., \$15.
 Morris, Albert K., \$2.
 Morse, Isaac P., \$3.
 Orpin, Horace C., \$5.
 Parsons, Eugene, \$2.
 Parsons, John B., \$5.
 Parsons, William P., \$2.
 Pike, A. A., \$2.
 Pope, Andrew F., \$15.
 Pope, Andrew F., Jr., \$15.
 Pope, Eben T., \$10.
 Quimby, Byron, \$2.
 Ryan, Dennis, \$3.
 Sargent, Benjamin C., \$2.
 Shaw, David B., \$5.
 Sirovich, Nicholas, \$10.
 Smith, Jacob W., \$5.
 Spracklin, Joseph, \$3.
 Varney, Edward, \$2.
 Westland, Carl, \$3.
- 1905 Barbour, George, \$4.
 Barbour, M. N., \$4.
 Bearse, R. T., \$2.
 Bloomer, Bradford N., \$5.
 Bloomer, George W., \$7.
 Bloomer, George W., Jr., \$6.
 Bloomer, William A., \$2.
 Bloomer, William R., \$6.
 Curran, James, \$4.
 Davis, John W., \$6.
- 1905 Dixon, C. A., \$5.
 Eldridge, Frederick, \$4.
 Ellis, Cyrenus, \$4.
 Ellis, Francis A., \$4.
 Flaherty, Mark, \$4.
 Flynn, Thomas, Jr., \$4.
 Folsom, John, \$4.
 Gould, Laurence, \$2.
 Grove, Frank A., \$5.
 Hamilton, Charles G., \$5.
 Hamilton, George G., \$2.
 Hamilton, Lorenzo, \$6.
 Hammond, A. S., \$5.
 Marchant, Walter E., \$5.
 Nee, John, \$4.
 Nelson, Peter N., \$5.
 Nickerson, Charles C., \$4.
 Nickerson, Harold B., \$4.
 Nickerson, Willis H., \$4.
 Olsen, J. G., \$5.
 Olsen, James F., \$5.
 O'Neill, Christopher, \$4.
 O'Neill, Christopher, Jr., \$4.
 Patterson, Seymour, \$2.
 Peters, B. S., \$6.
 Quinn, Martin, \$4.
 Ryder, Jonathan, \$4.
 Smith, George, \$2.
 Sundberg, Albert, \$5.
 Welch, James, \$4.
 Welch, Michael, \$4.
- 1906 Clark, George, \$2.
 Coles, Herbert, \$5.50.
 Connors, E. F., \$3.
 Curran, Bartley, \$1.
 Curran, Charles P., \$4.
 Curran, Charles, \$3.
 Curran, Martin, Jr., \$3.
 Deveney, Joseph, \$2.
 Driscoll, Henry, \$4.
 Fellows, John, \$1.
 Flaherty, Mark, \$6.
 Flaherty, Thomas, \$1.
 Flynn, John, \$8.
 Flynn, Joseph, \$5.
 Flynn, William, \$3.
 Giles, John H. L., \$5.
 Graham, Richard, \$7.
 Graham, Thomas, \$4.
 Graves, James E., \$3.
 Hoar, Matthew, \$3.
 Johnson, Albert, \$2.
 Jordan, C. W., \$3.

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 Nee, John, \$10.
 Nee, Peter, \$6.
 O'Neil, Christopher, \$18.
 O'Neil, Christopher, Jr., \$10.
 Pingree, H. L., \$3.
 Quinn, Martin, \$4.
 Richards, William, \$1.50.
 Robertson, Arthur, \$3.50.
 Stevens, Benjamin, Jr., \$3.
 Stevens, Benjamin F., \$3.
 Stone, Edward, \$3.
 Tarr, Charles, \$3.
 Towle, H. C., \$3.
 Welch, E. P., \$5.
 Welch, Henry, \$8.
 Welch, James, \$7.
 Welch, M. F., \$9.
- 1907 Alexander, Davis, \$2.
 Bowman, Charles, \$5.
 Bowman, Ernest, \$5.
 Brinston, Charles, \$5.
 Bryan, William, \$3.
 Coles, Elmer F., \$7.
 Coles, George, \$3.
 Coles, Herbert, \$14.
 Coyne, Thomas, \$2.
 Dickson, C., \$5.
 Dobson, George W., \$7.
 Drohan, William, \$5.
 Flaherty, Thomas, \$2.
 Flynn, Leo, \$2.
 Flynn, Thomas, \$2.
 Grace, Antone, \$5.
 Graham, Edward, \$2.
 Green, Carl, \$5.
 Hildreth, George, \$2.
 Meuse, John, \$10.
 O'Neill, Christopher, \$3.
 O'Neill, Christopher, Jr., \$2.
 Quinn, Martin, \$2.
 Rich, A., \$5.
 Rich, Ernest, \$5.
 Roberts, Samuel, \$2.
 Robertson, Arthur, \$2.
 Smith, Reuben, \$10.
 Sparrow, Joseph, \$3.
 Stanton, Charles, \$2.
 Thompson, William, \$10.
 Wendell, Edward, \$5.
- 1908 Allen, Charles C., \$5.
 Allen, F. S., \$8.
 Augustus, Ralph, \$4.
- 1908 Blackford, William, \$3.
 Briggs, Charles, \$7.
 Broomfield, Edward, \$3.
 Carey, Marcus, \$2.
 Claverly, Weston, \$4.
 Coles, George, \$2.
 Coles, Harvey, \$2.
 Coles, Herbert, \$16.
 Cornell, Edward K., \$5.
 Cronk, Ernest, \$4.
 Dowd, A. T., \$4.
 Dowd, J. F., \$4.
 Everett, Arthur, \$3.
 Finly, John, \$10.
 Galiano, Leon, \$2.
 Giles, John E., \$4.
 Giles, John H. L., \$10.
 Goodwin, Edward, \$3.
 Gray, Oliver, \$4.
 Griffin, John, \$3.
 Jackson, Samuel E., \$5.
 James, Osceola F., \$6.
 Jones, Thomas H., \$5.
 Lowe, George F., \$2.
 Mitchell, Ambrose, \$4.
 Mitchell, Eugene, Jr., \$4.
 Mitchell, S. D., \$4.
 Norwood, Capt. Wm. E., \$4.
 Peters, Frank, \$5.
 Phillips, Joseph, \$3.
 Pope, George F., \$4.
 Robinson, Vernon, \$3.
 Rotch, Russell W., \$5.
 Russell, Richard, \$4.
 Shaw, David, \$4.
 Stacey, Charles, \$3.
 Stacey, John, \$4.
 Stevens, Benjamin, Jr., \$7.
 Stone, Samuel, \$4.
 Souther, Fred, \$4.
 Sweeney, Robert, \$3.
 Tarr, Charles, \$3.
 Ward, Edward, \$2.
- 1909 Aldrich, Thomas, \$3.
 Beal, Kenneth, \$3.
 Blackford, Will am, \$3.
 Bloomer, Anson, \$4.
 Bloomer, Bradford N., \$4.
 Bloomer, George W., \$5.
 Bloomer, George W., Jr., \$4.
 Bloomer, Joseph D., \$4.
 Bloomer, William R., \$4.
 Brewer, Edward, \$3.

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- 1909 Briggs, Charles, \$7.
 Cobb, William E., \$3.
 Coles, George, \$4.
 Coles, Herbert, \$6.
 Curtis, Frank, \$4.
 Davis, John W., \$5.
 Desmond, Joseph, \$3.
 Dunbar, George, \$4.
 Eldredge, Walter, \$4.
 Fallon, John F., \$3.
 Flaherty, Mark, \$3.
 Flaherty, Thomas, \$6.
 Flynn, William, and Thomas, \$3 each.
 Foss, Arthur, \$3.
 French, Hollis, \$3.
 Galiano, A. F., \$3.
 Giles, John E., \$4.
 Giles, John H. L., \$11.
 Gleason, Charles B., \$3.
 Goodwin, Edward, \$3.
 Graham, Thomas, \$3.
 Guiler, James, \$3.
 Hamilton, Charles G., \$4.
 Howe, Perley, \$3.
 James, F. S., \$3.
 Jones, Carl, \$3.
 Leighton, Waldo, \$3.
 Lopaus, Roscoe G., \$5.
 Melzard, William, \$3.
 Mitchell, A. B., \$3.
 Mitchell, F. B., \$3.
 O'Neill, Christopher, \$5.
 O'Neill, Christopher, Jr., \$3.
 Perkins, Samuel, \$4.
 Pierson, Thomas, \$2.
 Rich, P., \$4.
 Robinson, V., \$4.
 Rowe, Everett, \$3.
 Rowe, William, \$3.
 Russell, Richard, \$4.
 Sirovich, L. G., \$3.
 Smith, Edward, \$4.
 Stacey, Charles, and Joseph, \$4. each.
 Stacey, C. W., \$3.
 Stevens, Benjamin, Jr., \$3.
 Stone, Alvin, \$3.
 Wherity, Nicholas, \$3.
- 1910 Brown, George H., \$7.50.
 Carson, John, \$7.50.
 Coles, Capt. Herbert, \$3.
 Conroy, Fred, \$7.50.
- 1910 Crew of 7 men, \$2 each.
 Harris, Thomas H., \$7.50.
 Naun, George, \$5.
 Nee, Peter, \$7.50.
 O'Hern, James, \$7.50.
 O'Neill, Christopher, \$7.50.
 Stanley, William, \$7.50.
 Sylvester, D. P., \$5.
 Tierney, John, \$7.50.
 Ward, Joseph, \$7.50.
 Welch, Capt. M. F., \$10.
 Welch, James, \$7.50.
 Allen, Walter, \$10.
 Bosworth, William, \$5.
 Butler, Charles, \$3.
 Coles, Frank, \$3.
 Coles, Herbert, \$6.
 Cushman, Capt. Frank, \$4.
 Cushman, and crew, \$3 each.
 Davidson, John, \$3.
 Galiano, Louis, \$3.
 Hadley, E. C., \$6.
 Hadley, H. C., \$2.
 Hall, H. C., \$2.
 Jackson, Samuel, \$15.
 Kelly, Patrick, \$10.
 O'Neill, Capt. Christopher, \$3.
 O'Neill, and crew, \$2 each.
 Richards, William, \$3.
 Rotch, Russell, \$10.
 Russo, Joseph, \$3.
 Tilton, Alpheus, \$10.
 Veeder, Chester, \$5.
 Veeder, Frank, \$15.
 Volunteer Crew at Nantucket, \$2.50 each.
- 1912 Breen, Capt. John, \$9, and 5 men, \$2 each.
 Coffin, James P., \$2.50.
 Coffin, Roland H., \$2.50.
 Coles, Capt. Herbert, \$6.
 Coles and 3 men, \$2 each.
 Coles, William, \$2.
 Folger, Arthur, \$2.50.
 Folger, Edmund, \$2.50.
 Folger, Horace, \$2.50.
 Hadly, E. C., \$11.
 Hadley, H. C., \$2.
 Hadley and crew of 4 men, \$1 each.
 Hadley and crew of 2 men, \$2 each.
 Hadley and crew of 3 men, \$2 each.
 Holdgate, Frank O., \$2.50.

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| <p>1912 Morris, Charles C., \$2.50.
 Peterson, Andrew, \$10.
 Pitman, Albert B., \$2.50.</p> <p>1913 Breen, Capt. John, \$9, and crew of
 4 men, \$2 each.
 Davis, Capt. John W., \$3.
 Davis, and 2 men, \$2 each.
 Parsons, John, \$2.</p> <p>1914 Bickford, Capt. F. A., \$10.
 Bickford, John, \$25.
 Bickford and 12 men, \$5 each.
 Breen, Capt. John, \$6.
 Crew of 11 men for rescuing crew of
 "Greta," \$5 each.
 Crew of 3 men, \$2 each.
 Gleason, R. F., \$5.</p> | <p>Graham, J., \$3.
 Hadley, Capt. E. C., \$6.
 Hadley and 5 men, \$2 each.
 Hadley and 2 men, \$2 each.
 Kimball, Henry B., \$3.
 Mehlmann, John G., \$10.
 Morris, C. C., \$3.
 Morris and 9 men, \$2 each.
 O'Neill, Capt. Christopher, and
 Crew, \$70.
 Salvador, Capt. Frank E., \$13.
 Salvador and 2 men, \$2 each.</p> <p>1915 Breen, Capt. John, \$3.
 Crew of 3 men, \$2 each.
 Hadley, Capt. E. C., \$5.
 Kenning, G. A., \$5.</p> |
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